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The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A PICNIC FOR THE WAIFS.

THOUSANDS OF LITTLE ONES HAVE A DAY AT THE PARK.

Scenes at the Start and on the Train—The Arrival at Jackson Park—The Onslaught Upon the Provisions—Base-Ball, Races, and Other Contests Make a Merry Afternoon, and in the Early Evening They All Come Back Without Accident.

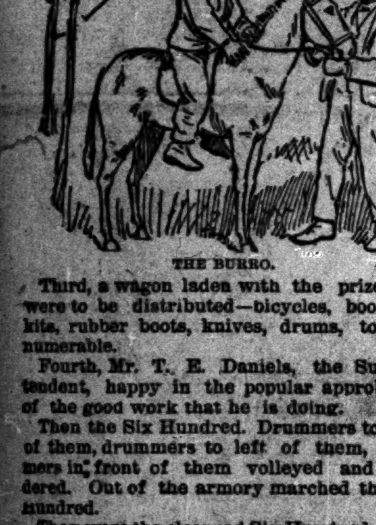
It was a great parade. Sharp at 9 yesterday morning the waifs left the armory to march by way of Clark street to the Illinois Central Depot. Some uniformed, some barefoot; with James Dodd, aged 12, acting as Chief Marshal; with the Second Regiment Band making martial music; with a company of boy zouaves under the command of Miss Hattie Ely; with a company of girl zouaves in sun bonnets and yellow sashes; with four base ball nines carrying bats upon their shoulders; with a newspaper brigade; with the Sunday school classes; they marched like Crusaders against the Saracens, and their teachers regarded them as proudly as King Arthur regarded the Knights of the Holy Grail.

MARCHING OUT OF THE ARMORY.

Then came the interludes of the pageant.

First, a billy-goat, with his carriage; an animal beloved by the newsboys and commanded by a child of 5 in a sailor's cap, and a blue serge jacket, and his boots a world too large for him.

Second, a donkey with a colored lad astride of it; a beast of burden at the Waifs' Mission; a foundling who had strayed into its yard and had forthwith been impounded; a victim of boyish caresses and eleemosynary candies; an ass who walked as humbly in the procession as the ass who erstwhile bore a precious burden into Jerusalem.



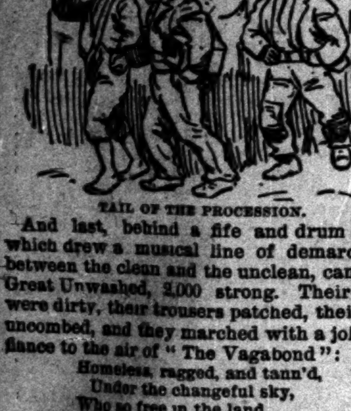
THE BURRO.

Third, a wagon laden with the prizes that were to be distributed—bicycles, bootblack kits, rubber boots, knives, drums, toys innumerable.

Fourth, Mr. T. E. Daniels, the Superintendent, happy in the popular approbation of the good work that he is doing.

Then the Six Hundred. Drummers to right of them, drummers to left of them, drummers in front of them volleyed and thundered. Out of the armory marched the Six Hundred.

They were the cleansed Six Hundred. They were the Six Hundred who two days before had been dipped in the water and had come forth purged. They had survived the trying ordeal. Their mothers did not recognize them. "Dirty Dick," who had popularly been supposed to be colored, was transformed into a cherub, ragged but clean. Banded into the order of Knights of the Bath, they looked upon the world with new eyes and whistled as they went.



TAIL OF THE PROCESSION.

And last, behind a fife and drum corps, which drew a musical line of demarcation between the clean and the unclean, came the Great Unwashed, 2,000 strong. Their faces were dirty, their trousers patched, their hair uncombed, and they marched with a jolly defiance to the air of "The Vagabond":

Homeless, ragged, and tann'd,
Under the changeful sky,
Who so free in the land,
Who so contented as I?

A cripple in his carriage was pushed behind them; a poor little brigade on crutches hobbled manfully along; and in the rear of all, led lovingly by her sister, came a little blind girl, turning her sightless eyes to the sky, which was flecked with the light clouds of morning.

A train of twenty cars was waiting at the Illinois Central Depot. It was boarded with a rush. Six cars were added to the original train. The donkey had to be left behind. Little boys threw their arms around him, rubbed their young cheeks against his hairy face, fed him with chewing gum, and vowed that if they had known there was to be no room for Neddy they would not have come themselves. The billy-goat was hoisted into a baggage wagon, his faithful little driver beside him. And as the long train puffed out of the station and the waifs set up an ear-piercing yell, the forsaken donkey turned his head, looked sorrowfully at the happy party, and uttered a pitiable bray.

And now the train had come to Jackson Park. Waiting for no word of command the boys dropped from the train, climbed through windows, dodged under couplers, and scampered over the flower-beds of the station. The zouaves got instantly to work with their drilling, and the meadow was quickly gay with color, with base-ball shirts as red as poppies, with maidens in violet sashes, with barefooted lads scurrying like squirrels in the grass, and the lake, just whitened by the breeze, setting the scene with amethysts and pearls.

Long before noon the cry of dinner was in the air. "Fall into line," cried the teachers, who had intrenched themselves in a fortress of sandwiches and pie. The provisions of the garrison were 4,000 bags. The contents of the bags were uncertain. Some had ham and others had fish; some were substantial with cakes and others were luscious with fruit. Each boy had a ticket entitling him to a bag. From 7 in the morning, when he first

AT THE PARK.

blockaded the armory, till the order was given to fall into line for dinner, his one thought had been—what would that bag contain?

The siege was terrific. Roughs from outside led the assault, having forced some of the small boys to give up their tickets, and it was pushed from half a dozen lines, some radiating from the sandwiches, others from the pies, with an occasional diversion against the ice-cream counter, where, a price being charged, the garrison easily repelled its assailants. At the dinner counter the police were called in, and finally a rope was drawn around the bags of provisions, the roughs were beaten off, and the lads received their dinner with screams of delight and rushed off to munch it under umbrageous leaves.

And the Broom Brigade!

BROOM BRIGADE.

They were sixteen little girls, commanded by Eva Christian. They marched and countermarched. They shouldered their brooms with determination. And though the brooms were decorated with ribbons, they were as formidable as guns in the hands of these dainty little musketeers.

The afternoon was spent in games. The Fat Boys' race was won by "Fatty, the Newsboy," whose girth is portentous. The shoeblacking match was gracefully conceded to Harry Barrison, whose legs were both cut off by a train at the picnic of two years ago. Robert Davis won the mile race. Many kind ladies and gentlemen were warmly thanked for their zeal, and Mr. T. E. Daniels, the Superintendent, was presented with a gold medal. It was inscribed, "To the friend of the waifs."

Before sunset it was over, and the little blind girl, seated in a corner of the homeward-bound train, whispered in her sister's ear that it had been the happiest day of her life.

THE ALLEGED SUGAR FRAUDS.

Broker Burt Writes a Vigorous Letter to Secretary Fairchild.

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—Mr. James Burt, sugar broker, No. 44 Pine street, has written a letter to Secretary Fairchild touching the latter's communication to Mr. George William Curtis concerning "the alleged sugar frauds," which letter, he says, so seriously touches his reputation for integrity and fair dealing as to demand from him a positive and comprehensive denial. He complains that it is one of the anomalies of the Government investigation and discussion of "alleged sugar frauds," that it is the accused parties who are clamoring for publicity, which the Government rigorously forbids. He asks Secretary Fairchild to publish in full whatever apparent evidence or circumstantial or inferential proof he may have which gives ground for his suspicion of wrong doing on his (Mr. Burt's) part or on the part of the importers whom he has represented in these matters. He is exceptionally severe on the Byrne investigation, of which he says: "The testimony taken by the Hale Committee shows in part, and only in part, the disgraceful character of this Byrne investigation. Government officers were abused and maltreated, honorable merchants were traduced and their agents vilified; testimony was falsified and officers were compelled to sign what was said to be, to their utter astonishment, copies of the testimony they had given.

"In conclusion," says Mr. Burt, "I desire to make an earnest protest against your baseless insinuations, innuendoes, and inferences, and again request that you make public any proofs or justification you may have or think you have."

VETERANS AT GETTYSBURG.

Old Soldiers Preparing for a Grand Reunion on the Historic Ground.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 29.—Preparations for the grand reunion are going on in full force. All the tents have been erected, the Government troops and New Jersey's guard have settled down to regular camp life, and the rain has continued to fall until the ground is soaked. The roads are thick with mud and the field is in a most sorrowful condition. The tents for Gov. Beaver, who will arrive tomorrow, and Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin, who is expected tonight, are all in readiness for them on the college campus. The G. A. R. men are slowly coming in and taking up their quarters in their camp on East Cemetery Hill. New Jersey and Wisconsin both dedicate their monuments tomorrow. Cardinal Gibbons will not be present next week, but two chaplains will perform his part. The town is rapidly filling up and the largest crowd this place has ever seen will undoubtedly be in attendance.

CAPT. THOMAS WORSE.

His Condition Such as to Give His Friends Great Uneasiness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—Capt. Thomas' condition causes great anxiety to his friends. He is worse tonight than he has been for some days, and even Mrs. Thomas does not conceal from herself the fact that her husband's condition is now critical. Yesterday he had a relapse, and his condition is so dangerous that no one outside of the immediate attendants is permitted in the sick room. To add to his discomforts the weather, which all last week had been most unbearably hot, has been cold and wet for the last three days, and in his condition that is decidedly against him.

A Reception to the Baroness Grippenburg.

Dr. Alice B. Stockham and daughter, Cora, at their home, 6058 La Salle street, gave a reception last night to the talented authoress, Baroness Alexandria Grippenburg of Finland, who was a delegate from her native land to the International Woman's Conference at Washington.

SHE CAPTURED THE DUKE.

MRS. LILLIE WARREN HAMERSLEY BECOMES DUCHESS OF MARLBORO.

The Two Hearts United as One by the Official Head of the City of New York, Mayor Hewitt, Who Salutes the Bride—A Second Ceremony Afterwards Performed—A Dinner Given the Bridal Party by Henry Clews—The Couple Sail for Europe Today.

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—In the little southwest corner of the city-hall, at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon, a romance was terminated and two hearts united as one by the official head of the City of New York, Mayor Hewitt. The contracting parties were none other than his Grace the Duke of Marlborough and Mrs. Lillie Warren Hamersley, about whom Dame Rumor has been busy of late, and whose marriage has been more than once erroneously reported.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

At 1 o'clock a carriage and a coupé, both private equipages, stopped in front of the County Court-House, and seven persons alighted. Two of these were ladies. The party, having an unmistakable aristocratic stamp, attracted the attention of the passers-by. The visitors hurried through the dark corridors of the court-house, and, crossing the short stretch of park walk, ascended the steps of the city-hall and went directly to the Mayor's office.

Meantime other gentlemen and a few ladies arrived by the front entrance of the hall, and in less than five minutes the Mayor's office was thronged with a gathering of some of the leading society people of New York. The object was obvious to the habitués of the city-hall corridors, but no one dreamed who the contracting parties were. Among those who assembled to witness the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. Frederick Speddon and wife, Mr. Ward McAllister and wife, Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, Miss Beckwith, and Mr. Arthur Leary. Speaker Carlisle and Congressmen McMillin and T. J. Campbell, who had called to pay their respects to the Mayor, also had the opportunity of witnessing the unusual scene.

Mayor Hewitt appeared to have an inkling of the purpose of the gathering, and, without much formality beyond the greeting of his guests, put the usual questions to his Grace and the prospective bride. Mr. Creighton Webb acted as best man, but there were no bridesmaids.

The bride was attired in a terra-cotta silk walking dress, with gloves to match, and a small bonnet set back well on the head, showing off to advantage her pretty face.

The guests surrounded the happy couple while Mayor Hewitt read the official ceremony. Mr. Webb occupied a position to the left of the bridegroom, and the ladies of the party gathered in a group beside the bride. Mayor Hewitt concluded the ceremony quickly, and the Duke of Marlborough placed a plain gold ring on the third finger of the bride's left hand.

The Mayor remarked with a smile that the service was ended, and added:

"Your Grace, with your permission I will salute the bride."

Thereupon he imprinted a salute on the cheek of the blushing lady, who had maintained her composure well during the ceremony. The ladies of the party followed the example of the gallant Mayor.

After hearty congratulations from all present the happy couple and their party quickly retired, the Duke taking the marriage certificate with him. The bride and groom reëntered their carriage and left for up-town.

The parties in interest with the witnesses went into a private room, where, before a representative of the British Consul, certain marriage papers believed to define the interests of each in the respective estates were duly executed.

They then drove to the house of Mrs. Hamersley, No. 257 Fifth avenue, where it was arranged that a second ceremony should be held. The Rev. Mr. Porter, a friend of Mrs. Hamersley, was already in attendance. A similar ceremony to that held before the Mayor was held. The witnesses before the Mayor, Robert Sewell and Walter R. Gillette, again acted as such. The same ring used before the Mayor was again used. The ceremony was short. Mrs. Imogene Cruger acted as bridemaid. Others present were Mr. Henry Clews and Leonard Jerome.

Mr. Henry Clews tendered a dinner to the bridal party at Delmonico's tonight. There were present all those who had been at the wedding in the city-hall, and also Mrs. Clews, who had come on from Newport, but who was delayed and did not reach the city until after the ceremony had been performed, and Mayor Hewitt's daughter. The party sat down to dinner at 7 o'clock. The reception was thoroughly informal and lasted but an hour and a half. The Duchess was attired in a plain black silk costume. She was jovial, and laughed and chatted freely with her friends. She was the recipient of some elegant presents. Before 9 o'clock the party broke up. It was the wish of the bride that she should get away early to prepare to go to England. She and the Duke will sail tomorrow morning on the steamer Aurania.

The Duke after dinner accompanied the bride to her house, where he at once left her and proceeded to the Albemarle Hotel, where he spent the night, she remaining at her residence.

Through the day a number of valuable presents were sent to the house of the bride. In addition to the wedding ring, which was plain, the Duke gave her another beautiful ring, the large central stone of which was the ducal coronet set in diamonds.

As is generally known, the bride is the widow of Mr. Louis Hamersley. She was Miss Lilian Price of Troy, N. Y. She met Mr. Hamersley in 1879. In 1883 Mr. Hamersley's father died and left his entire fortune to Louis, whose mother, a Miss Mason, brought the money into the family. Louis Hamersley died four months later. His will gave his wife a life-interest in the estate and provided that, unless a male heir was born to his cousin, J. Hooker Hamersley, the money was to be distributed among the various charities of the city. The will was contested, but a year and a half ago the contest was decided in Mrs. Hamersley's favor. The Surrogate decided that her dower was more valuable than a life interest.

The Duke of Marlborough is a brilliant man, and it is said that he will figure prominently in English politics. He has been married and is divorced from his wife. He was Marquis of Blandford at the time. He has one son, who will be heir to the dukedom. It was supposed he would remarry his former wife. He has an income of £25,000, and the Duchess' income is about the same.

BROKE HER FATHER'S HEART.

The Parents of the Pretty Widow Tried to Prevent the Wedding.

TROY, N. Y., June 29.—[Special.]—Until this morning the relatives of Mrs. Louis Hamersley had hoped that she would not wed the Duke of Marlborough, but today all hope was given up and her friends made no secret of the many attempts they had made to prevent the marriage. Her parents had beseeched her not to wed Marlborough, and her refusal to accede to their wishes was a heavy blow to Cicero Price, her father, who is now dangerously ill at Luzerne, N. Y. It is said that her friends went so far as to request a number of clergymen not to perform the ceremony, and that the requests were made in the form of confidential communications. To use the language of a near relative, "Lilian was as uncontrollable as a spirited horse without a bit. She has estranged herself from her parents." The wedding is the subject of much comment here.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND IDLE MEN.

Iron Manufacturers Refuse to Continue Present Prices and the Great Strike Is On.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 28.—The ironworkers' strike is now on, and by tomorrow noon the mills will be idle. The conference of the Wage Committees of the Amalgamated Association and the iron manufacturers this afternoon was short and decisive. The workers' representatives stated that the lodges had voted upon the question of a reduction, and had decided almost unanimously to reject it. The manufacturers then stated in language just as positive that they would not pay present wages. There was but little discussion, and the conference adjourned sine die after being in session but twenty-five minutes. The members of the Amalgamated Association went into consultation at once at their headquarters, and will have their scale presented to the manufacturers to sign or reject as they see proper. Secretary Martin of the Amalgamated Association this afternoon received news to the effect that the Laughlin and Junction Steel Companies at Mingo, O., had signed the steel scale. Should all the mills close down fully 100,000 men will be affected.

In an interview tonight M. N. Verner of the Pittsburg Forge & Iron Company said the shutdown would be complete. The statement that the mills were closing for repairs is untrue. They are closing because the manufacturers will not pay the present wages. He said, further, that it was impossible to predict the outcome, but one thing was certain: the manufacturers would not sign the scale unless there was an advance in the price of iron. They will not consent to arbitration, and the wages must be $5 per ton or nothing. The workmen are equally determined to stand out for the scale, and from the present indications the struggle will be protracted and bitter. In this city 28,500 men will be thrown out of employment by the strike, and in the West it is estimated that not less than 75,000 workmen will be affected.

All the mills in the West, except the few operated by non-union men, will close down tomorrow indefinitly. The mills that will continue in operation are Carnegie's Bessemer Works at Braddock, Park Bros. & Co., Clark's Solar Iron Works, and Anderson & Depuy of this city, Wood's mills of McKeesport, Pa., and Wellsville, O., and the Lake Erie Iron Works of Cleveland. Among the other interests affected by the strike will be the railroad freight business and the coke trade. The suspension of work in the mills means the banking up of the blast furnaces and as a consequence the shutting down generally of the coke ovens in the Connellsville region. The coke people say, however, that a shut down of several months would eventually do no harm to them and that when the mills started up again there would be a big demand for coke, which could be sold at a profit, while there is a loss in the present price of $1 per ton.

At a late hour tonight it was rumored that Oliver Bros., employing 4,000 men, would sign the scale. H. W. Oliver was seen by a reporter, but he declined to affirm or deny the report.

Settling Differences at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—The annual conference between representatives of the Iron Manufacturers' Association and the local delegates of the Amalgamated Association to consider a schedule of wages to operate during the ensuing year was held at the office of James Rowland & Co. today. The scale of wages which was offered by the men has the same feature as that now in force, with the exception that the puddlers demand that "the output at each boiling furnace shall be the average weight paid for if made." The present system is built on the basis of what iron is put into the furnace and not what is turned out. The demand was unexpected to the employers, and they asked for time to consider it. At the office of James Rowland & Co. this afternoon it was stated that the differences had been adjusted, the manufacturers agreeing to the scale. The rate of wages paid puddlers will still be $4 per ton on the minimum basis of a two cent card rate, and price for mill work will be pro rata. No shut-down is anticipated unless the condition of the trade shall demand it.

As Coal Goes Up Wages Go Down.

BROCKWAYVILLE, Pa., June 29.—The 1,500 miners employed by the Northwestern Coal Company were notified today that their wages would be reduced 10 per cent July 2. The reduction will probably be accepted.

IT WAS INFORMAL.

Mr. Gill's Unconventional Way of Entering Into Wedlock.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 29.—[Special.]—W. Fearing Gill arrived at the pier this evening from New York. In regard to his marriage he says: "According to the laws of the State of New York Miss Gwynne is my wife. It was my intention to have married Miss Gwynne privately at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the 'Little Church Around the Corner.' I was late in arriving, and as it was raining Miss Gwynne did not wish me to leave the house. I then explained to Miss Gwynne the laws of the State of New York concerning marriage, and told her that this little band of gold would make her my lawful wife if, with her consent, I could put it upon her finger. Miss Gwynne consented, and so we were married.

"It is my intention," Mr. Gill further said, "to have a church ceremony in September." Although Mr. Gwynne was expected to arrive from New York this evening he did not come. It is expected that feathers will fly when the two gentlemen meet. Developments are awaited with the utmost impatience by all who know of the case.

The Express War.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The United States Express Company was shut out from the Pennsylvania roads recently, on protest of the Adams Company, but Mr. Platt has established a line to Philadelphia by way of the Jersey Central Road, and now the war between these two companies is raging hot along the whole Jersey coast. There is an effort on foot, however, to bring this state of affairs to a sudden termination by forming an agreement between the American, United States, and Wells-Fargo companies to restore the rates to their former basis. The Adams Company has been invited to join issues with these three companies, but it is said the managers of that company refuse to have anything to do with such an agreement.

A Water Famine in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The thirty-six inch water main which serves the northwest section of this city and Capitol Hill burst this morning at a point just west of Georgetown, and for several hours a large part of the city was without water. A partial supply was obtained this afternoon through the smaller mains, but the damage cannot be repaired before tomorrow. Meantime the fashionable section of the city will be almost helpless in case of fire.

Alumni Association Reunions.

About 150 members of the Kinzie-Hoyne Alumni Association assembled in the rooms of the Ideal Club, No. 533 North Wells street, last evening at their twelfth annual reunion.

Brand's Hall, corner of North Clark and Erie streets, was crowded last night at the third annual reunion of the Franklin School Alumni and Teachers' Association.

COAL IS PUT UP A NOTCH.

BEGINNING MONDAY CHESTNUT WILL BE $7 A TON.

The Wholesale Dealers Shoved the Price Up and the Retail Men Are Obliged to Follow Suit to Save Themselves—A Stormy Meeting of the Coal Exchange—Mr. Dickson's Opinion of the Wholesale Dealers.

The price of anthracite coal for July must go up. That is the edict issued by the Eastern coal barons, and their action was indorsed by the local wholesale and retail dealers of this city at a meeting of the Coal Exchange yesterday afternoon.

It matters not that thousands of tons are now piled up in the bins of the Chicago yards, nor that hundreds and perhaps thousands of orders have been taken for consumers at the May and June rates, the lowest notches so far of the season. After today large egg coal may only be bought at $6.75 and the small egg, range, and the chestnut at $7 a ton.

Yesterday's meeting of the exchange was a lively and exciting affair. It began when President A. W. Maltby choked off Retail-Dealer J. B. Dickson when the latter objected to having the wholesale coal dealers of this city—"a bare half-dozen czars" he called them—boss the exchange and gag the retail dealers. The debate that followed was an affair doubly interesting from two standpoints: It gave a little inside history to the doings of these Napoleons in caucuses and shed a heap of light on the methods of regulating coal prices. The big room was crowded by upwards of 150 dealers, and the discussion waxed hot and breezy.

"I have here a communication from A. T. Thatcher, Mr. President," said Secretary Mather of the exchange.

"Read it," answered the President. And Mr. Mather read that at a recent meeting of the Anthracite Association in New York it was decided unanimously, "for the interest of the trade," to raise wholesale coal rates to $5.75 and $6 a ton. The Board of Directors met last night, continued Secretary Mather, and decided:

That this board recommends that in view of the action of the Anthracite Association the Chicago rates for large egg, small range, and chestnut coal be raised to $6.75 and $7 a ton.

The Secretary moved its adoption, a feeble second was heard, and the President rushed it through like wildfire.

Mr. Dickson jumped on his feet. His ruddy face glowed ruddier and his black mustache bristled more fiercely. "Mr. President," he yelled, but that gentleman paid no heed. He wanted the resolution passed. One voice was heard in its support; none objected. They had no chance to. And still Dickson clamored for a hearing. "I object," he shouted, "to this method of procedure. I've got a right to be heard on this question, and I'm going to be heard."

"Remarks are out of order," said President Maltby; "the recommendation is passed."

Then did Mr. Dickson's temper show itself. He roared like a caged lion. He denounced this proceeding as emanating from a set of men, wholesale dealers, who dictated prices to suit their fancy in order to squeeze the retailers to death. Six weeks ago they had given it out that the coal rates would not be raised before October. Mr. Dickson had begun to fill orders already at May and June prices. Now July prices were to be raised. Could he fill orders for future delivery on July rates with a reasonable expectation that he would not lose? If July were raised why not August, September, etc.? He was tired of this razzle-dazzle business. Nine men would get into a room, raise rates, and say with a sardonic grin to the retail dealers: "Pay up or git."

Mr. Dickson's remarks were vociferously applauded.

"I move the reconsideration of this vote," shouted some one in the room.

"I move that July rates be and remain the same as June," screamed another.

T. M. Hammond arose: "We were informed by these gentlemen [the wholesale men] that the prices of coal were to remain fixed through the summer. Why should we swallow this present dose and not kick? We've got orders to fill and we want to know whether prices are going up or coming down. They've had their orders at the mines a year ago. They've got their coal in the yards or on the way. We ask these nabobs if they intend to keep their promises, or if they will keep on through the summer manipulating prices. Let them give us a show."

There was considerable uproar at this moment. A half-dozen members got up and wanted to explain the action of the "nabobs." "How can we keep up our own prices for July," asked Mr. Bannon, "the same as those for June and make any profit? What's the good of kicking? They've raised up; we've got to follow. If we don't we lose. They've got a snap now, I'll admit, but they'll have the whole cake if we don't fall into line!" Murmurs of assent followed this declaration.

"Your people," said Secretary Mather, "forget that freight rates have been increased from 75 cents to $1 from Buffalo. Some of us have already made contracts, but the wholesale dealers ain't to blame if shippers increase their rates. You've got to look at this question square in the face and might as well pay the difference now as later on."

"Eh? What's that?" said James Canhara. "I understand it's not so much the shippers as the New York gang who have increased rates. Well, sir, I'll tell you this. Chicago is too big to be run by New York. This coal is already in the yards and they can furnish it if they want to."

"Why butt your head against a stone wall?" asked J. L. Hathaway. "The freight was raised, there's no question. The wholesale dealers won't sell you the coal at June rates. What will you do about it? You've got to get it somewhere."

"That's the point exactly," said E. K. Rogers. "We've got to pay them what they ask, and if we want to make any profit we've got to raise our own rates."

The question was then put to a vote. The President was doubtful of the ayes and noes. A rising vote was called. It was decided to increase rates July 1. Some members wished it done today.

One day of grace was allowed. Beginning with tomorrow coal will sell at $7 a ton.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The coal companies gave notice yesterday that they would advance prices about 25 cents on interior and Western business after July 1.

A Famous Insurance Case.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—The application for a new trial in the case of Sallie Hellman vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, the New York Life, and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies was argued yesterday before Judge Shiras in the United States Court. The Judge decided against granting a new trial. These cases were brought nine years ago in Kansas to recover $25,000 of policies held by plaintiff's husband. The issue is one of fact on identification of the deceased. Hellman had gone out hunting. Some days after he left home a dead body was found, which was claimed to be his. This was denied by the insurance companies, who alleged that it was the body of another person. There have been three trials. The last trial was before Judge Shiras at Topeka last spring. It occupied nineteen days and 123 witnesses were examined. The jury found for plaintiff for the sum of over $37,000. The application for a new trial was brought by defendants. The case now goes to the United States Supreme Court.

Adopts a Protective Tariff.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 29.—The barkentine Tropic Bird, Capt. Burns, arrived in port today, forty-three days out from Tahiti. The Tahitian Government has abandoned its free-trade policy and has placed a protective tariff on all articles landed on the island from American and English ports. The tariff amounts to 50 per cent on all staple articles.

THE RISE AND FALL OF FORBES.

First He Made Money and Then He Lost It—Attachments.

Attachments were begun yesterday against F. A. Forbes, a Board of Trade man, by Attorney Francis A. Riddle, in favor of J. Edwards, Malcolm C. Mitchell, T. M. Bath, and Heth & Son. These attachments are the direct results of certain speculations on the board which young Forbes transacted a few weeks ago. It is the same old story—first a few profits, then a little loss, and finally the grand tumble.

About two or three months ago young Forbes, a lad of about 26, bought several thousand bushels of wheat at 76 cents. The market went his way and wheat climbed up to 90 cents. Forbes closed his trades at that price, clearing, as he told his friends, $115,000. Had he stopped there all would have been right. But he didn't. One taste of the excitements of the pit was not enough. He went in again—this time to make a colossal fortune. He bought heavily. The market fell. Little by little he lost what he had won. He became panic stricken and held back paying margins. A number of firms, conversant with his successful ventures, had given him credit. He got badly in debt, and finally got so scared that he dropped everything—wheat pit, Board of Trade, and all—and left the town.

That was about a week ago. He went to Remington, Ind., where he has been ever since. Of course his creditors became uneasy, and when they pressed the matter too hard he told them he no longer had any money; and that he had spent a big portion of it for a farm for his mother. Hence the attachments.

Mr. Riddle, the lawyer, was seen about the matter yesterday. "All there is about this matter is simply this," he said. "Forbes got scared when he saw he was losing, and he skipped the town. He didn't want to give up the money for his margins, and so turned a great portion of it over to his mother. He bought her a farm and some stock."

"Where is the farm?"

"We have not been able to locate it yet."

"How much does he owe?"

"Possibly $20,000 to $25,000 all told. I saw a letter from him, dated Remington, Ind., yesterday morning. In it he says he has nothing more. The farm, I think, is near the Indiana line. If he has transferred that property to his mother we'll get it yet, you may be sure."

Mrs. Forbes lives alone on the North Side. Young Forbes was unmarried.

A MANIAC AT THE PANORAMA.

He Fires His Revolver at an Imaginary Devil.

There was a scene of wild excitement about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the panorama of "Jerusalem at the Time of the Crucifixion." A neatly dressed young man with bronzed face and hands, approached the box office and purchased a ticket of admission. On gaining the interior he looked around as through dazed, and, facing the central figure of the painting, dropped on his knees and began to pray. His strange actions attracted the notice of the thirty or forty persons present, who saw him rise to his feet and press his hand to his brow. For a moment he stood still, then gazing at the roof he shouted:

"Satan is trying to mount with the angels!"

Then he drew a 44-calibre revolver of the bulldog pattern and began to shoot at the imaginary devil on the roof. The frightened spectators rushed from the building and Officers Mulcahy and Swan, who happened to be passing and heard the shots rushed in. The maniac turned and faced the policemen.

"God has set me on the brink of the abyss," he shouted, "and unless I kill the first five policemen I see I will be hurled to hell." He pointed his weapon at Swan, but Mulcahy struck it with his club and the bullet struck the roof. Then Swan knocked the insane man down and he was taken to the station in a patrol-wagon.

In his pockets were found papers which showed that the prisoner's name was J. H. McConnell. He had $40 and a ticket to Orrville, Pa. The prisoner was seen in his cell at the armory. "Would you not have done as I did?" he asked. "God put me on the brink of hell and would have hurled me in had I disobeyed His commands. Yes, I am a farmer. I live with my father near Hillsdale, Ill., about four miles out. I was sick for a while. How did you know it? No, I don't want to go home; I am going down to Pennsylvania to see my uncle."

Young McConnell said he was perfectly sane, and said that he had a patented article in his valise at the depot. He quoted the Scriptures in a way that indicated him to be insane on religious subjects.

PORTLAND'S ABOUNDING PATRIOTISM.

The Summit of Mount Hood to Be Illuminated the Night of the Fourth.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 29.—This morning a party proposing to illuminate the summit of Mount Hood the night of the Fourth of July left here bound for the top peak. All the necessary expenses have been defrayed by the City of Portland. Lieut. O'Neil, United States army, goes along for the purpose of making signal experiments from the sides and summit of the peak, which, if seen from this city, will be answered and the heliograph will be used. The distance between the summit of the mountain and Portland is about sixty miles. It is thought if the sun is shining brightly these signals may be seen without great difficulty. United States Signal Service Officer Glass of Portland expects to open up communication with the party by 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Monday and Tuesday more work will be done and Wednesday he expects to find an answering flash from Mount Hood's summit. After the illumination in the evening Mr. Glass will try a calcium light and his heliograph communication will be by means of short and long flashes, corresponding somewhat to the dots and dashes of the Morse telegraph alfabet. The party carry along 100 pounds of red fire to be used in illuminating the summit of the peak. Great interest is felt in the result of the signaling experiment and also the illuminating project.

Mr. Judd May Resign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—Representatives Anderson and Lane called at the Post-Office Department today and had an interview with Postmaster General Dickinson relative to the charges that have been filed by Postmaster Judd and Mr. Goudy against Superintendent of Mails Wilbanks. Mr. Dickinson assured his callers that no notice would be taken of the charges and that Superintendent Wilbanks' scalp was not in danger. In the conversation which ensued, it is understood that Mr. Dickinson rather jocularly alluded to the earnest way in which Postmaster Judd had tried to oust Wilbanks and he said that Mr. Judd had intimated that unless Wilbanks was summarily "fired," he (Judd) would have to resign, but from Mr. Dickinson's manner it was evident that the threat had not caused him many sleepless nights.

A Glass-Chewer Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Samuel Harrison, a young man who has been a glass-eater in dime museums for several years, is in Bellevue Hospital. He is ill of acute indigestion, and the trouble was caused by his abnormal diet. Harrison is so sick from the disorder of his stomach that he will not return to the museums, and so he was willing to tell how his glass-eating was done. The goblet was not glass, but was composed of a transparent, brittle composition of isinglass and silicate. This had the feeling and appearance of glass, and the difference could not be detected by an inexpert examiner. The substance was pretty hard, however, and chew it as fine as he might it went into his stomach in a state not at all conducive to health.

Private Pension Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The House at its evening session passed forty-seven pension bills, and at 10:20 adjourned.

LIFE FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE COMPLETED LAKE GENEVA SANITARIUM.

Next Thursday the First Consignment of Fifty Sickly, Half-Naked Children, Who Have Seen the Beautiful Country Only in Their Dreams, Will Be Taken There for a Two Weeks' Visit—Other Groups of Fifty to Follow Every Two Weeks—A Worthy Charity.

Thursday, July 5, is marked with a big black cross on the calendar of fifty young girls of Chicago. They are as patriotic as other girls, but this year the Fourth of July has no charms for them. It is because on the 5th the Lake Geneva Sanitarium will be opened, and they are the happy candidates

LAKE GENEVA SANITARIUM.

from among several hundred worthy applicants who will be the first to enjoy its benefits. These girls range in years from 9 to 16. Some of them have never known a well day in their lives; and scarcely one of them has ever more than dreamed of the delights of a week in the country. They were born in hovels on badly-drained side streets, and were bred in the miasma of crowded tenements. They have been frozen and starved in the winter and broiled and suffocated in the summer. A breath of pure air has rarely strayed in their direction, but the garbage-filled alleys, smoking in the sun and sweltering in the warm rain of August, have furnished them with—not the breath of life—but the inspiration of death. Death is pictured in their wan faces and shrunken limbs. They know that the region of Lake Geneva is as near a country paradise as exists, and that they have been invited to live there for two weeks. A special Northwestern train awaits them at the depot at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and that is the reason why July 5 is marked in their calendars with a big black cross.

The history of the Geneva Lake Fresh Air Association has been told more than once in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. It furnishes absolutely the only existing means whereby the sick and destitute children of Chicago may get a brief respit from the heat and foul atmosphere which threaten their lives during the summer months. The association was founded by Chicago residents of Lake Geneva. They have contributed many thousands of dollars with which to purchase commodious grounds on the lake shore and to erect upon it a permanent summer home for the class it is designed to benefit. It was not designed to be an exclusive affair at all. It is not a fashionable fad for millionaires. It is a worthy popular charity.

Contributions toward its support should not come in $1,000 checks from the pockets of a dozen rich men.

They must come in dimes and dollars, in bread and meat, in clothing and bedding, from the tens of thousands of residents of Chicago.

The benefits of the Fresh Air Fund are popular; if the object is a worthy one its support must also be popular.

Cash subscriptions of any amounts will be received by THE TRIBUNE, and persons who wish to contribute provisions or clothing are invited to send notification of the fact to THE TRIBUNE and the same will be collected and shipped to the sanitarium.

This year only fifty children can be cared for at a time, but considerable quantities of provisions and clothing are necessary to make these comfortable. Every two weeks until Oct. 1 a new consignment of fifty will be taken out, and they will be no less needy and worthy than their predecessors.

The fact cannot be emphasized too plainly that many of those who have been untiring in their efforts on behalf of the Fresh Air Fund and its costly buildings, and who have contributed generously and often as the plan expanded, are not persons of unlimited means. Some have not stopped at duty, but have actually robbed themselves. Neither they nor the few wealthy members of the association desire any credit for the work. They wish it to belong to Chicago—to be enlarged, supported, perhaps endowed by popular subscriptions from Chicago people, both rich and poor, according to their means.

A beautiful, perfectly appointed sanitarium, with accommodations for fifty children, has been completed, and is located on large grounds purchased and paid for. Here is a model charitable investment of nearly $20,000 turned over to your care.

Are you going to care for it?

German Editors at Sheboygan.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—The sixth annual convention of the German editors of Wisconsin is being held here. Extensive preparations have been made for their reception. This being the first occasion of this kind held in Sheboygan it is intended to make it a memorable one. Tomorrow the editors will visit all the most important manufacturing enterprises in the city.

An Eagle Carrying a Bell.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—Farmers at work in the fields today near Long Fork, five miles from Mount Pulaski, Logan County, had their attention attracted by the tinkling of a bell attached to the neck of an American eagle flying overhead. By means of a glass the bell could be seen. No attempt was made to kill the bird, which disappeared to the northward.

Test of Homing Pigeons.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—[Special.]—A remarkable test of the flying powers of the homing pigeon will be made tomorrow. The local agent of Wells & Fargo Express Company will at sunrise release three birds whose destination is East Liverpool, O., a distance of 700 miles. The birds are expected to make the flight in ten hours.

A Woman Made a Citizen.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—A widow named Alice McDaniel of this county today appeared before Judge Vinton of the Circuit Court and declared her intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. The belief is that this is the first instance on record where a woman has been made a citizen in Indiana.

Senator Cullom Better.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom, who has been confined to his room since his arrival here last Tuesday, was able to be up today and receive visitors. He hopes to leave for Washington Sunday evening at the farthest.

The Soo's Latest Cut.

ST. PAUL, June 29.—The "Soo" Road today announced the following rates on freight from New York to the Twin Cities: 60, 52, 43, 32, 25, 20. This is a reduction of 31 cents on first-class and others proportionately.

Hanged for Wife Murder.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 29.—Peter Hronek, a Bohemian, was hanged in the Buchanan County jail today for wife murder.

VIEWS OF A LABOR ORGAN.

THE INDIANAPOLIS "SIGNAL" OPPOSES HARRISON AND MORTON.

A Man Could Have Been Nominated Who Would Have Attracted the Entire Independent Labor Vote—Mr. Barnum Announces the Members of the Democratic Executive Committee—Gen. Palmer Nonplused—General Political News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—"I will be glad to see Mr. Blaine," said Gen. Harrison this evening as he walked down Delaware street with a reporter. "I learn through the papers that he will probably return the latter part of July. I have no information concerning his movements except what I have from the general source. I did not know until you told me that he was coming here." A frank expression like this is characteristic of Harrison. He respects Blaine's political sagacity, but not more than he does his qualities as a man or those individual traits which make Mr. Blaine a genial friend. This should be considered in interpreting the remark the General made. A distinguished feature of Harrison's personality is that he never finds himself so situated that he will forego a declaration of esteem for a friend. When Mr. Blaine reaches Indianapolis Gen. Harrison will unite with his more plebeian neighbors in honoring the distinguished visitor.

"Do you think you will participate in the campaign throughout the State, General?" was asked. "I cannot say. I have had no conference with the committees yet, and cannot answer that question until I know what the plans will be."

Gen. Harrison has always been one of the distinctive features of campaign years in

GEN. HARRISON'S PRESENT HOME.

GEN. HARRISON'S BIRTHPLACE AT NORTH BEND.

Indiana. He has stumped the State every alternate year since the war. Gen. Harrison will not have to be on the list of the State committee to be heard. He is a strong extempore speaker and will doubtless address many visiting delegations. It is understood that he will have headquarters at the new Denison Hotel, where he will meet those who come to see him.

Already the opposition papers have begun to afford some indications of the probable nature of the fight. The *Labor Signal*, a weekly publication which represents the United Labor party in Indiana, will define its position tomorrow. Thomas Gruelle, editor

GEN. HARRISON'S FIRST INDIANAPOLIS HOME.

of the *Signal*, attended the Chicago Convention and bases his present declaration on his personal observations there. He says the convention missed a grand opportunity to gain the support of a great and growing element in American politics that from this time forward will decide the fate of parties and shape the course of Government—the independent labor vote. "There was at least one candidate," the *Signal* declares, "who had gained the confidence of this element by slapping Jay Gould in the face; there are probably men in the nation who might have been

HARRISON'S SECOND INDIANAPOLIS HOME—'58.

named with almost positive assurance of election, but the men who made up the nomination had little regard for the wishes of labor. They seemed to think a reiteration of that stale promise to protect American industry alone necessary to secure the labor support. The nomination of Mr. Harrison was a surprise to the organized workingmen of this State. It did not seem possible that a convention of sane men would invite conflict

HARRISON'S THIRD INDIANAPOLIS HOME—1860 TO 1876.

with a large number of voters in an extremely doubtful State by naming a candidate so obnoxious. In our judgment Mr. Harrison's defeat is a foregone conclusion, even if Gov. Porter shall lend himself to the commonly talked of scheme of running for Governor in order to help the Chicago nominee through in Indiana. A second source of weakness to the Chicago ticket is Levi P. Morton, the Wall street broker. For a great political party to go into Wall street, over which the curses of the farming and producing classes hover like a cloud, to select a candidate causes the workingman to wonder whether the monopolistic interests of the country have not foreseen the inevitable conflict and concluded to force the issue without giving labor further opportunity to organize and inform itself."

Among those who called on Gen. Harrison today were A. L. Conger of Akron, O., and John C. Dougherty of Tennessee, members of the Committee on Notification. Mr. Dougherty says the protective tariff plank has given the Republicans a chance to carry Tennessee, and that a hard fight will be made in that State. Mr. Conger regards the nomination of Thurman as of no expediency, because he belongs to the minority of his party in Ohio. The object of the call of the committeemen was to arrange for the ratification of the ratification. The Board of Trade has taken the matter in hand and appointed committees to devise and execute plans for a big demonstration.

In the afternoon Gen. Harrison attended the funeral of Joseph Lendorn, a locomotive engineer and former member of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, of which Gen. Harrison was commander.

The Chicago Marquette Republican Club has notified Gen. Harrison that it will present, through a committee of five, Saturday afternoon, a series of resolutions adopted by the club expressive of the esteem in which the nominee is held, and the Harrison League of this city will make a call Saturday evening.

UNION PRINTERS AROUSED.

Asking Harrison to Settle Their Difficulties with John C. New.

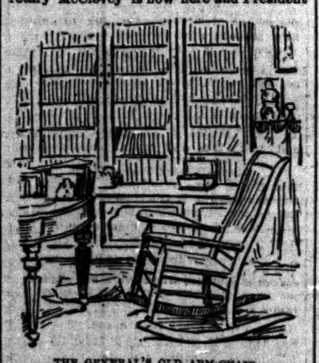
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—There is a possibility that Gen. Harrison will soon be drawn into a labor union war similar to the one forced upon Mr. Blaine four years ago in the matter of the New York *Tribune* and its printers. In the present case the Indianapolis *Journal* is involved. About a year ago John C. New & Son, owners of the *Journal*, locked out the

THE STUDY AT THE HOUSE.

union printers, making their office thoroughly a non-union one. Men were imported from St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other points to take the places of the old employés. A bitter warfare followed. Many of the locked-out men had been on the *Journal* for years, and were held in high esteem by the proprietors of the paper. The boys reciprocated the feeling of friendship of Col. New and his son. The issue made, however, was whether the *Journal* office should be union or non-union, and the men stood by their organization. Subsequently the order of expulsion was so amended that some of the old

THE HALL AND STAIRS.

printers were allowed to work. It is claimed, however, that they have been harassed and annoyed, and that they have been told the *Journal* would never recognize them again as an organization. At the last meeting of the International Typographical Union the headquarters were removed to this city. Secretary McClevey is now here and President



THE GENERAL'S OLD ARM-CHAIR.

Plank is expected in a day or two. Committees are being organized to call on Col. New and ask for a settlement of the pending troubles. The men say they do not think their request will be granted. In the event of a refusal they will call on Gen. Harrison, the *Journal* being his organ, and ask him to have the *Journal* treat with them. If he refuses or fails to do as they request the printers say they will make a red hot campaign in the interest of organized labor against the *Journal* and its candidate. The printers claim to have the cordial support of every labor organization in the city. They also have a large fund for the maintenance of operations, and believe as this is a Presidential campaign they can get much

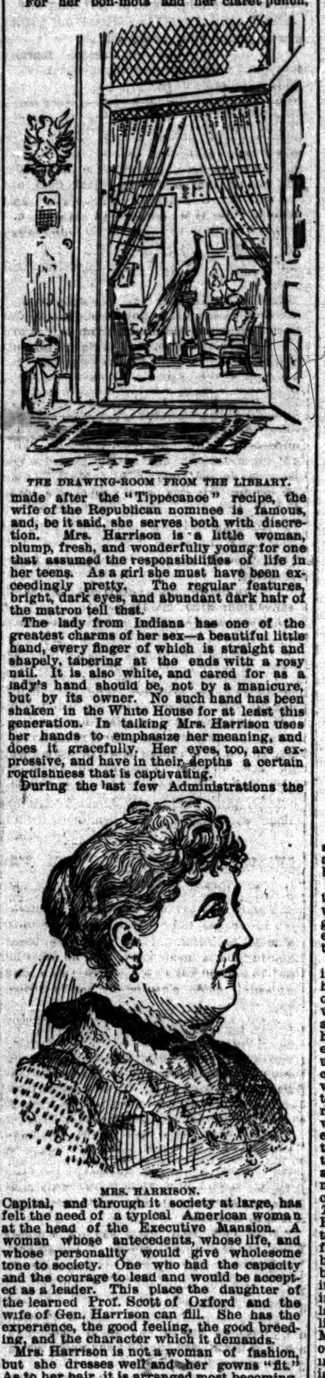
FIRE-PLACE IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.

more money if they need it. They believe they are in a position to wield a large influence through the various organizations. It is thought they may be able to call on Gen. Harrison as early as Tuesday of next week.

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Gossip About the Wife of the Republican Nominee for President.

New York *Press:* No woman has figured in Washington society better able to fill the position of mistress of the White House than Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. Well-born, well-bred, and well-educated, she has the easy charm of a woman of the world, yet without one tinge of cynicism or hardness. Given the dangerous gift of wit, she has never used it to sting or wound—one great reason for her personal success. There is no one society respects more than a clever woman who can hold her tongue under temptation. For her bon-mots and her claret punch,



THE DRAWING-ROOM FROM THE LIBRARY.

made after the "Tippecanoe" recipe, the wife of the Republican nominee is famous, and, be it said, she serves both with discretion. Mrs. Harrison is a little woman, plump, fresh, and wonderfully young for one that assumed the responsibilities of life in her teens. As a girl she must have been exceedingly pretty. The regular features, bright, dark eyes, and abundant dark hair of the matron tell that.

The lady from Indiana has one of the greatest charms of her sex—a beautiful little hand, every finger of which is straight and shapely, tapering at the ends with a rosy nail. It is also white, and cared for as a lady's hand should be, not by a manicure, but by its owner. No such hand has been shaken in the White House for at least this generation. In talking Mrs. Harrison uses her hands to emphasize her meaning, and does it gracefully. Her eyes, too, are expressive, and have in their depths a certain roguishness that is captivating.

During the last few Administrations the

MRS. HARRISON.

Capital, and through it society at large, has felt the need of a typical American woman at the head of the Executive Mansion. A woman whose antecedents, whose life, and whose personality would give wholesome tone to society. One who had the capacity and the courage to lead and would be accepted as a leader. This place the daughter of the learned Prof. Scott of Oxford and the wife of Gen. Harrison can fill. She has the experience, the good feeling, the good breeding, and the character which it demands.

Mrs. Harrison is not a woman of fashion, but she dresses well and her gowns "fit." As to her hair, it is arranged most becoming-

BENJAMIN HARRISON M'K'E.

ly in waves close to her face and drawn back into a knot fastened low on the neck. Mrs. Harrison carries herself with dignity, never degenerating into stiffness. She has been and always will be a woman who knows what is due to her position—so fear that any one who will be called upon to make "explanations" or "apologize" for her.

Cotton-Worms in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 29.—Cotton-worms have appeared in five counties in the southern part of the State, and it is thought they will do as much damage to the crop as in 1887, when the crop was a total failure.

RATIFIED IN NEW YORK.

THE CHICAGO TICKET INDORSED IN THE EAST.

Great Meeting at the Metropolitan Opera-House Under the Auspices of the Republican Club—Cheers for the Nominees and the Platform—Speeches by Congressman Horr, Robert G. Ingersoll, and Warner Miller—The Empire State to Be Republican.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Metropolitan Opera House was crowded tonight from the outermost edge of the topmost gallery to the furthest extremity of the stage with Republicans who had assembled under the auspices of the Republican Club of this city to ratify the nominations of Harrison and Morton. Hundreds who tried to gain admittance were unable to do so. In the large audience assembled the number of ladies present was noticeable. They were almost as numerous as the men in the orchestra seats, and in almost every box there were several fashionably dressed women.

The presiding officer of the evening was Edward T. Bartlett. In opening the meeting he spoke in warm praise of the Republican platform and of the candidates who stand on it. He alluded to Harrison as a patriot and a statesman, and referred to his services in the field and in the Senate. Of Levi P. Morton, the candidate for Vice-President, he said the banking-house of which he was the head had largely aided in the resumption of specie payments and the funding of the public debt. He evoked applause by his reference to Mr. Morton's aid in sending food to the starving poor of Ireland in 1880. He said the issue before the people was that of protection to American industry, and on that

BLOCK CONTAINING GEN. HARRISON'S OFFICE.

issue the Republicans were sure to win. When the speaker alluded to Morton a picture of the candidate for Vice-President that stood by the side of the stage was raised aloft and was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

The first speaker of the evening introduced was Congressman Roswell G. Horr of Michigan. He was received with applause, and the applause was increased when he said: "I come to you from the Far West simply for the purpose of saying to you people of the East that we intend to join hands with you in redeeming the United States of America." Continuing, he said: "I sat as a delegate in the convention at Chicago, and, although it did not select the man I favored, it did its work fairly and well. No convention ever had a more single object in view. It was written in the features of the delegates. It was plain to see they had come with one single purpose—that of nominating a ticket that will win. ["And you've done it," exclaimed a voice.] We did," replied the speaker. "The platform," continued he, "is complete. It gives us the clear-cut issue of protection to the industries of America. The issue has been narrowed down to the question, Which had better manage this Nation, the Republican clubs of this country or the Cobden Club of England? [Enthusiastic applause.] I believe in building up our own country. The history of England does not inspire me with enthusiasm. She's a blood-

A CORNER OF THE LAW LIBRARY.

sucker. When has England ever established a claim to be a missionary? She has always been for herself and never for us."

At this point Gen. William T. Sherman entered, and was quietly taking a seat in a box when he was perceived by the audience and greeted with cheers that continued for several minutes, and the band played "Hail to the Chief."

"I'm glad to belong to a party that honors its heroes," said Mr. Horr. "In England," he said, again taking up the thread of his subject, "turned against us we were in the middle of the difficulty that arose from the slavery question, but we made her pay for it afterward. When we nominated our ticket Great Britain had no cheers for us. Gen. Harrison may be proud of his ancestry, but we depend more upon a man for what he is himself than for what his ancestors were, and in this instance we can all pay respect to our candidate for living up to what his ancestors were and for being the equal of them. The Democrats have told us that this is not to be a personal campaign, that nothing is to be said as to personal character. [Derisive laughter.] They admit that nothing can be said against the personal character of our candidates. Curtis and the *Times* struck the keynote in this. [Hisses.] But we have an issue which is plain and distinct, and we are going to carry this election for protection to American industries and the building up of the United States. This Mills bill that they want to saddle us with, what is it? What will it do for us in Michigan. We in Michigan raised 13,000,000 pounds of wool last year. They want to put that on the free list. We cut many million feet of lumber in Michigan last year. This they want to put on the free list. It is the same with our iron, with our copper, and yet they say Michigan may go Democratic. Michigan has been taken out of the list of doubtful States. So far as I know the Democrats do not claim Oregon. Many other States will be given up by the Democrats before November. What we want is protection for all our industries. We want them all protected so that fair wages may be paid to all workingmen. We cannot compete with foreign labor because we pay our workingmen twice as much as the English laborers are paid. So we must retain our tariff to enable our workingmen to earn good wages. Carlisle and Hill said last night that they were not for free trade, but only for a tariff for revenue only. Between a tariff for revenue only and free trade the difference is so little that the effect will be the same. Until Oregon was heard from the Democrats were for free trade absolutely. There are many other reasons why the Democratic party cannot be kept in power. They have not told the truth in anything since they went into power over three years ago. They promised to distribute the accumulated wealth in the National Treasury. Their promises were not fulfilled. There never has been a day since they went into power that it has not increased. The present Administration spoke loudly of the exposures they were going to make of Republican corruption. They found a number of smart Democrats and put at their head the smartest they could find, a man who knew how to add, and they sent them up here to examine the accounts of the Sub-Treasury, and they found a deficit of two cents. They were anxious to reform the civil service. No man was to be turned out of office except for incompetency, but those promises have been forgotten or ignored, for thousands of men have been turned out of office, and how much have the offices improved? The statutes said that veterans of the war must be given the preference to positions, but the old soldiers have been turned out. The soldiers do not admire Cleveland nor the way he treated them. One soldier I know who left one of his legs at Gettysburg was removed from his Postmastership because he edited a little temperance paper which told Republicans to vote for James G. Blaine. [Great cheering.] His place was secured by a Democratic editor who had to wait until he served his term in jail for robbing a pensioner before he could take it. I have the right to talk about the soldier because I served in the same brigade as Grover Cleveland. We are both veterans of the home guard. [Laughter.] The Democrats tried to add respectability to their ticket by nominating for Vice-President a man who was in advance of his party, and so they nominated a man who uses a pocket handkerchief. The motto that should have been displayed when this ticket was nominated was: 'No soldier need apply.' I went to Chicago to see that the true party of this country headed its ticket with the name of a man who fought and endangered his life for this grand Nation. They tell me I should not talk of the past, that I should not fan to life slumbering embers; but I like to, and I am proud that the old Republican party has a past that we can look back to with pride. If I were a Democrat I would like forgetfulness and consider it a divine attribute.

"Now, my friends," said the speaker, "in conclusion, we are going into this fight a united party. [Cheers and waving of flags and red, white, and blue handkerchiefs.] I haven't met a man since the convention who has not said: 'The ticket's a good one and I'll stand by it.' By that ticket we have taken Indiana out of the doubtful States. Harrison will carry Indiana without a doubt. Indiana's veterans themselves will insure its success against a ticket headed by Cleveland, who vetoed so many soldiers' bills and gave ridiculous, insulting reasons for his actions. Now, how is New York going?" ["Republican," cried many voices.] Yes, you start in the campaign without a dissenting voice and you cannot help winning. Let the East and the West unite and we'll win as sure as the ticket in the field is a good one. The Democratic party is too weak everywhere and especially in its lack of business sense. The only reason the Democratic party has not yet done harm to the Nation is because it has not yet got out of the business ruts of the business it was in for twenty-five years."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller entered at this point, and, as he crossed the platform, was greeted with cheers and cries of "Hurrah for our next Governor!"

The speaker ended by criticising the action of the Administration in reference to the Canadian fishery question, and demanded that the country should have an Administration that should assert the dignity of the Nation and be thoroughly American.

The Secretary read a letter from Gen. Sherman acknowledging and accepting the invitation to be present, but requesting that he might be allowed to occupy the seat in his box without being called on to speak. The letter was applauded and the band played "Marching Through Georgia." A telegram from Chauncey M. Depew, expressing regret at his inability to be present, was then read.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was then introduced and was warmly greeted. He said: "The speaker who is perfectly candid, who tells his honest thought, not only honors himself but compliments his audience. It is only to the candid that one can open his heart. When a Presidential candidate is put up most people always claim that they were with him from the start. Generally they claim that they discovered him. They are anxious to be with the procession. I will be frank with you, and say that I was not working for the successful ticket in this instance; but there is something in the American blood which bows to the will of the majority, so that when the convention was through all were for the ticket, heart and soul. Some people said I made a mistake, but I always know who I am for and why I am for him, and it never once occurred to me that we could get a man nominated and keep his name a secret. I believe in doing things above board, openly, in the air. I was not for one man because I had anything against the other noble and splendid men, each worthy to be the chief officer of the United States. Let us see what was the spirit which animated our party in its recent convention. What was our country when this party first took hold of it? Every man was a bloodhound pledged to aid in catching human beings flying to freedom, led by the light of the northern star. When this great body came together in Chicago what was its first act? It was to honor the names of the greatest men that this country had produced—Lincoln and Grant. The next resolution adopted by the convention was: "We earnestly hope that we shall soon congratulate our Irish fellow-citizens upon the recovery of home rule in Ireland." Wherever a human being wears a chain there you'll find the sympathy of the Republican party with him. The Republican party does not believe in State sovereignty, but in reserving to the State those rights given to it by the Constitution. We deny that any State has the right to deprive a citizen of his ballot. Whoever refuses to count an honest vote or casts a dishonest one is a traitor to the principles on which the country is founded. The next thing in the platform is protection for American labor. I'll tell you why I am in favor of it. I want this Republic substantially independent of the rest of this world. I want this country so that it can live if at war with the whole world. For my part reason the man who raises raw material only is eternally poor. The farmer who raises wheat is always poor because he only gets one profit, and that is generally a loss. The farmer who raises wheat and pork and beef and horses makes a second or a third profit and gets rich. The country which grows raw material will grow poor while the country to which it sells it and which manufactures it into fabrics and sells them back to it again will grow intelligent and rich. Just to the extent that you mix mind and muscle you give value. The South raises cotton and sells it. Just so long as the South does this it will be poor and Democratic. I am for protection because it will enable us to raise greater men. We want to rock the cradle of liberty so long as there is a baby in it, and when he gets six or seven feet tall—— ["We'll get another one," cried a man in the gallery.] "No, we'll let him shift for himself," answered Col. Ingersoll. "How little, after all, the laboring man receives for his work" ["Even under protection," said another man in the gallery]—"Yes, even under protection; but let me ask you this, my Democratic friend," answered the speaker, "if the laboring-man is not paid better here than abroad, why do we not find American workingmen emigrating to Europe?" [This reply was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering of the evening, men in all parts of the house joining in the prolonged applause that followed.] "There is no place in the civilized world where the laborer receives an adequate reward for his labor," continued Col. Ingersoll, "but I hope the time is near at hand when he will be better paid in this country, but that will never be under free trade. Why do the Democrats object to the immigration of Chinese? Why do they object to the competition of convict labor? Is it not because they recognize the need of protection? And why not object to immigration from Europe? Because those immigrants when they come here become like us; they develop the same wants, or if they do not their children do. The second generation of Germans and Irish are as patriotic as the fortieth generation of Americans. Who wants free trade? Only those who want to make us their customers. If England gets her goods in here free, she will soon be the richest empire on the globe, and we will become nobodies. The Democrats point to lands given away by the Republicans, but they do not tell us of the good uses made of the lands thus granted in establishing connections throughout the Nation. They point to the lands they have taken back, but they do not tell you that they were recovered under provisions put in the grants for that purpose."

Warner Miller was the last speaker. He opened by saying it took a braver man than he was to undertake to entertain such a great audience after it had enjoyed the greatest orator of this country (Ingersoll). Mr. Miller had felt too weary to come from his country home to make a speech, but when he learned that his colleague in the late convention (Depew), and whom he had hoped to see nominated, was to be absent because of illness he had decided to come. The Chicago Convention had given the grandest declaration of principle ever given to the American people—an American platform from top to bottom. It was a platform upon which any American could stand, and the ticket was as good as the platform. It was not what a great many wanted, but it was the will of the American people. The Democrats sought to give a different impression, but Mr. Cleveland's message of December last meant free trade if it meant anything. The issue this autumn was industrial. The age was industrial, and the struggle of the nations was for commercial supremacy. Great Britain had long ago given up her wars for glory; she fought now only for dollars and cents. The struggle was for protection; the die was cast, the battle was on, and New York was in the field. If the present indications were borne out the interior would this fall come down to New York with the greatest majority since the war.

The meeting adjourned at the close of Mr. Miller's speech.

RATIFYING THE TICKET.

Meetings of Enthusiastic Republicans at Various Places.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—A Republican ratification meeting was held at the headquarters of the Republican National League tonight. Notwithstanding a drizzling rain about 500 people gathered on the lawn in front of the club-house, while several hundred more assembled within doors. Speeches were made by Senator Hawley, Congressmen Johnston of Indiana, Buchanan of New Jersey, Houk of Tennessee, and Butterworth of Ohio, W. W. Curry of Indiana, and others. The speakers all commended the ticket as a clean one and thoroughly representative of Republicanism, declared that the campaign this year would be one of principles and not of men, and asserted their belief that the Republican party would triumph because of its position regarding the tariff. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican ticket, commending the platform adopted at Chicago, and appealing to the wage earners of the United States to sustain its principles. The following letter from Senator Sherman was read and loudly applauded:

To Gen. E. F. Beale, President Republican National League—DEAR SIR: I regret that an engagement will not allow me to be with you tonight, though I join most heartily in the support of the nominees of the Chicago Convention. I have known Gen. Harrison intimately for many years as a gentleman of high character, an able lawyer, a gallant soldier, and in every respect a worthy citizen. I have also known Mr. Morton as a member of Congress, a businessman of rare sagacity, ability, and integrity, and a true Republican. These candidates will worthily represent the great cause in which we are engaged. The battle will be for principle, not for men, protection for American labor and security for equal rights. I will no doubt at some future time have an opportunity to express more at length my earnest desire for the success of the Republican party and confidence in its triumph over a party which in its composition and acts is a reproach to the patriotism of our country. Very truly,

JOHN SHERMAN.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 29.—The Republican ratification meeting last night was one of the largest and most earnest ever held here. Col. H. C. Clarke presided. Attorney General Hunt made a fine speech, and was followed by Daniel H. Paddock, Republican nominee for the Legislature for this district. While storms of cheers greeted the names of Blaine and Gresham, those of Harrison and Morton were received with no less hearty enthusiasm.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Carlinville held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting in the public square tonight. Fireworks, bonfires, and music enlivened the occasion. Able and eloquent speeches were made by John I. Rinaker and Maj. F. P. Chapman.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held here tonight. Speeches were made by Republicans from six adjoining counties.

TIPPECANOE CLUBS.

Old and Young Republicans Organizing Themselves for the Campaign.

PARIS, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—A Tippecanoe Club was organized by the old men (formerly Whigs) of this county, who supported William Henry Harrison for President in 1840, in this city this afternoon. At the meeting two young coons and a jug of cider were exhibited as used in the campaign of 1840.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The young Republicans of Rockford have organized a Tippecanoe Club with 200 members. A. H. Frost was elected President, and others selected for the various offices. A marching club was also organized.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Mr. Barnum Announces the Democratic Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, June 29.—In conformity with a vote of the National Democratic Committee empowering the Chairman to appoint an Executive Committee the Chairman has appointed the following as such Executive Committee: California, M. F. Tarpey; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, John H. Estill; Illinois, Erskine M. Phelps; Iowa, J. J. Richardson; Kansas, Charles P. Blair; Kentucky, Henry D. McHenry; Maine, Arthur Sewall; Maryland, Arthur P. Gorman; Michigan, O. M. Barnes; Minnesota, Michael Doran; Missouri, John G. Prather; New Hampshire, A. W. Sulloway; New Jersey, Miles Ross; New, York, Herman Oelrichs; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, Calvin S. Brice; Pennsylvania, W. L. Scott; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, R. F. Looney; Vermont, Hiram Atkins; Virginia, John S. Barbour; West Virginia, William M. Clements; Wisconsin, John L. Mitchell; William H. Barnum, Chairman. The committee appointed by the National Committee to procure headquarters, consisting of Messrs. Barnum (Chairman), Dawson, and Oelrichs, have this day selected the house No. 10 West Twenty-ninth street as such headquarters. It will be put in order and made ready for occupancy and business at the earliest possible moment.

Blaine's Friends Were for Harrison.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—[Special.]—The Hon. F. L. Burden, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and a delegate at large to Chicago, started today for Indianapolis, being one of the committee to inform Gen. Harrison of his nomination. He was a supporter of Blaine originally, and in response to the question whether Harrison's nomination was made by the Blaine forces he answered: "Mr. Blaine's friends, feeling that his wishes should be respected, looked over the field not for the purpose of making a distinctive Blaine movement, although they knew that Mr. Blaine's friends constituted a large majority in the convention, but because they desired to nominate that man who would seem to be the most available candidate for the Republican party. After consulting with New York and the States of the Pacific slope, it was decided that as Gen. Harrison came from the doubtful State of Indiana, as he was a soldier, and as he had a record which could not be impeached he would be the best and most available man to place in nomination."

Palmer Taken at His Word.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The anxiety of Gen. Palmer to secure support from the colored people in his race for the Governorship has attracted some attention and gave rise to an amusing incident the other day. Just as the General was coming down out of his office at noon an old colored man, known as "Uncle Cork," was passing along with a basketful of greens on his arm.

"Hello, Uncle," said the General. "How do you do?"

"O, I's pooty well, Guv'nah! How's yo'-self?"

"Well, Uncle," said the General, looking inquiringly into the honest old face, "I suppose you are going to vote for me this fall?"

"Don't know 'bout dat, Guv'nah. You see I 'members one time 'bout twenty yars ago. You wuz talkin' to me one day and you sez, sez you: 'Uncle Cork, don't you nevah vote for no Dimmocrat.' I guess, Guv'nah, I's got to take you at your word."

Moses P. Handy's Observations.

Moses P. Handy of the Philadelphia *Press*, after the convention, took a trip through Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was in Chicago yesterday on his way home. Said he: "The nominations are taking well in the Northwest as far as I could ascertain. I inquired of many Republicans, and with the possible exception of Judge Gresham the nomination of Gen. Harrison is considered the best choice that could have been made. I found high tariff Democrats who are going to vote for Harrison, and no low tariff Republicans who will support Cleveland."

Iowa Republican Convention Called.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 29.—The Republican State Central Committee met here today and fixed the date of the next Republican State Convention at Des Moines Wednesday, Aug. 22, with headquarters of the State committee during the convention at the Savery House.

Political Notes.

The Democratic convention of Edgar County, Ill., has been called for Aug. 30.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Thirtieth Illinois District is to be held July 17 at Clinton to nominate a State Senator and two Representatives.

A LITERARY CAMPAIGN

OUTLINED FOR DEMOCRATS IN ILLINOIS BY THE STATE COMMITTEE.

A Proposition to Subsidize Race Papers Throughout the State Meets with Approval—The Colored Brother to Receive Especial Attention—Only Slight Changes Contemplated in the Organization of the Committee—Campaign Funds—The Executive Committee to Meet Today.

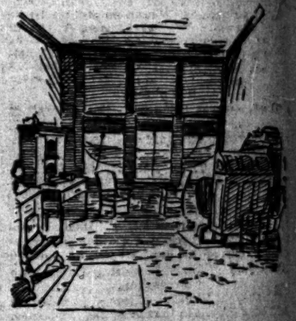
A literary campaign is what the Democrats of Illinois are going to have this year. The State committee has resolved that they need enlightenment to prevent them from stampeding for "free whisky," and though the more intelligent Democrats may resent the indignity the rank and file hustlers will have to grin and bear it. It is a desperate expedient, because the average Democrat prefers a dog fight to a literary entertainment, but the State ticket is so devoid of magnetism that documentary evidence is required to prove that the managing committee has any interest in it. It must necessarily be a literary campaign, and in addition to the circulars containing diagrams of Cleveland's tariff views and explanatory of the growth of the State taxes, a proposition was submitted to the Democratic State Central Committee yesterday looking towards the purchase of the support of newspapers representing various nationalities throughout the State.

The committee accepted the proposition, and its members thought so well of it that several of them intimated that they had be-

GEN. HARRISON'S OFFICE DESK.

fluential papers in their respective localities which they would be pleased to have subsidized. The committee-room at the Palmer House was closed, and all outsiders were rigidly excluded. Henry Davis Jr. of Springfield was there with Alfred Orendorf's proxy, and John Mayor Palmer, son of the Democratic nominee for Governor, also of Springfield, represented Tom McNeely. Green of Cairo had sent his proxy to Secretary Kiler, and George M. Haynes, Chairman Campbell, Judge Goodrich, W. R. Brinton, S. B. Chase, and National Committeeman Phelps were there to congratulate each other on the auspicious outlook. The country gentlemen, especially the proxies, were requested to give their views, and when they got through the committee was in a hurry to adjourn; but before doing so the Cook County contingent recommended Gen. Walter C. Newberry as committeeman at large to fill the vacancy due to the resignation of Mr. Phelps. Gen. Newberry was the unanimous choice of Cook County, which for the first time in the history of the party gave this evidence of unity.

One of the proxies from Springfield is entitled to the distinction of having depicted in glowing terms the advantages that would accrue to the party from a literary campaign. He revealed the glorious possibilities if the colored vote could only be captured, and this he felt Gov. Palmer could do by a judicious expenditure of campaign funds. Gov. Palmer, he alleged, was popular with the colored voters, but to make him more so it would be expedient to subsidize some of their newspapers. This the proxy, with characteristic frankness and true Democratic ideas of the fitness of things, declared could be done; and as the means in his eminent opinion justified such fondly-anticipated ends he thought the Campaign Committee ought to



INTERIOR OF GEN. HARRISON'S OFFICE.

see to it that some of the colored journals receive a liberal share of the Democratic barrel. The speaker was confident it would have a good effect in influencing colored voters in behalf of the Democratic ticket, especially the candidate for Governor. His further judgment was that the colored voters of Illinois were growing restless under Republican rule, and the inducement required to acquire their support, in his estimation, was the purchase of their newspapers.

James C. Strain thought an Irish organ would be a profitable investment, and Committeeman Gest inquired: "What do we Germans get?" Mr. Chase seconded the inquiry, and the discussion became so complicated that Chairman Campbell informed that the Streator *Bugle*, which represented an influential constituency would gladly accept a small contribution from the Democratic campaign fund. This relieved Committeeman Olsen of his embarrassment, and he petitioned earnestly for a portion of the barrel to subsidize Scandinavian newspapers. He made an earnest appeal to his colleagues, and in doing so he showed how little attention the Democrats had paid to the Scandinavian voters in the past. One of the committeemen quietly remarked that "there must be as many as five Scandinavian Democrats in the State," but Mr. Olsen did not hear him, and when he concluded his remarks the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

A suggestion was offered that the Executive Committee resign, so as to enable Chairman Campbell to select new members if he preferred to have it otherwise, and that only change will be in the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, which will be given to Gen. Newberry, who is of liberal tendencies.

A couple of months ago the districts were assessed from $500 to $1,000 each for the purpose of raising about $15,000. The committeemen yesterday talked about the way in which the sum is to be raised. The committeemen will assess the counties in their districts and the county committees will assess the townships. It was reported that yesterday's meeting was called for the purpose of assessing the candidates for State offices, but this was not done and it is unlikely that it will be done.

The Executive Committee of the State Committee will meet at the Palmer House today, and contrary to expectation Gen. Palmer will not be here. A. J. Bell arrived yesterday and conferred during the afternoon with George E. Detwiler and other alleged labor leaders. Bell would like to have an indorsement from the fraction of the Labor party represented by Detwiler, but the Executive Committee will probably consider that Gen. Palmer's reckless utterances and Francis A. Hoffmann's Communistic speeches make the ticket as Socialistic as it cares to have it. One of the matters to be considered by the Executive Committee is the disposition of the delegates to the National convention of Democratic clubs at Baltimore next week. The Illinois delegation will be a ragged-edged one, and the Executive Committee will be required to outline a policy for it before allowing it to get so far from home.

Sons of Veterans.

MADISON, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Department of Sons of Veterans opened its annual encampment here today, with an attendance of about 100, representing twenty camps. Commander in Chief Abbott, accompanied by Adjutant General Post of Chicago, is present. Commander Sheridan made his annual address this afternoon, in which he reported an increase during the year of nine camps. No. 9 of Woodstock being the only one to surrender. The Indianas now number twenty-seven, three having suspended. A reception was given the Sons tonight by the Ladies' Relief Corps.

BLOWN ASHORE IN A GALE.

DAMAGE DONE BY A STORM IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

Many Vessels Torn from Their Moorings and One Completely Wrecked—Crookedness of the Cashier of a Broadway Button Firm—Quarrel Over a Memory System—The New Method of Paying Customs Duties Goes Into Operation—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—The local gale of last night was a heavy one off the coast, and the reports of damage to shipping began to come in today. Although at the signal service station on the Equitable Building the wind at 1 a. m. was recorded as only twenty-six miles an hour, at Sandy Hook it was blowing at the rate of over fifty miles. The gale was drawn from Canada by a storm which is over the Atlantic Ocean off Hatteras. The storm had the effect of bringing down the mercury materially. Saturday last the temperature of the New York streets was 100°. This morning at 5 o'clock the thermometers on the top of the Equitable Building recorded 52°.

At a late hour last night the Italian bark Carrara, from Spain, was driven ashore during the storm at Squan Inlet. The vessel sent up the usual signals of distress and the life-saving crew at Station No. 2, near Point Pleasant, N. J., started to go the rescue. They were unable to take off the Captain and the crew of ten men until 5 o'clock this morning. The shipwrecked crew were landed by means of the breeches buoy. The Captain of the bark reported that one of the crew had been washed overboard and drowned. The vessel lies hard on the beach and it is expected that much difficulty will be experienced in floating her. The unfortunate vessel is commanded by Capt. Ciro Manganaro and has on board a cargo of metal. She is sixty-seven days out from Almeira, Spain, and was bound for Perth Amboy.

The wind and sea caused much damage to small craft in the vicinity of Astoria. Nearly all the vessels of the Williamsburg Yacht Club fleet, anchored off Sternways, were blown ashore, one, a large sloop yacht, owned by William Whittaker of Green Point, being blown high and dry and badly strained. The yacht Viola, owned by Walter C. Foster Jr., had a large hole stove in her side. Many skiffs and other small boats moored in Bowery Bay were cut adrift.

CAUGHT IN A CORNER.

The Coffee Market Enjoys Something of a Flurry, to the Surprise of Dealers.

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—Some of the bears in the coffee market were taught a severe lesson. This was the situation: For nearly three months the two firms of Crossman & Bro. and Siegfried Gruner & Co. had been buying the June options freely. Prices here were lower than anywhere else in the world, and the purchases were perhaps with a view to getting the actual coffee and not for mere speculation. On this point there are two opinions. At any rate the firms named got about 100,000 bags of the total of about 175,000 bags of actual coffee in this market, and what they did not get was not available, because it had been sold to out of town buyers. The bears, knowing of the great quantity of coffee that would be delivered to Crossman & Bro. and Gruner & Co. at the end of the month, became convinced that these firms would find themselves with a load beyond their capacity and would have to sell at such a rate as to demoralize the market. Thus they expected to be able to cover their short contracts at a heavy profit. There was nothing extraordinary one way or the other so far, but when the time for delivery notices expired every broker was in the ring, breathlessly watching to see how things would go. The bull clique was firm. The bears found there was to be no collapse, and they became frantic to get coffee to fill their contracts. Nobody would sell until the price had jumped to 21 cents a pound—an advance of eight cents. At this figure George Drakeley sold 1,500 bags to C. S. Kutz, who immediately sold again to Henry Dater at 21.05 cents. The last transaction of the day was at 20.50 cents. It was stated on the exchange today that the corner was complete. Friends of the firms benefited by the corner say that they did not design any such culmination of their purchases; that they bought the June options simply in order to get the coffee at the low price ruling. On the other hand, many members of the exchange are indignant that such a corner should have been operated. They say that undue advantage was taken of the rule requiring notice of delivery and that the sufferers did not properly understand what was required of them. If sellers of coffee are to run the risk of such corners the business of the exchange would certainly suffer. The names of the losers by the corner were not disclosed today, and the amount of their losses will not be known until tomorrow.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A New York Forger Awaiting Extradition in Canada.

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—Albert E. Krabe, cashier for Hirsch & Co., importers of buttons at Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, disappeared from his post two weeks ago. He had been married about two months before, and some of those who missed him thought he had gone on a wedding-trip. Today they heard the true explanation. The Saturday before his disappearance Krabe received a check for $900 from Mr. Hirsch to pay the hands, and went with it to the bank. First, however, as it transpired, he raised it to $3,900, and on his return gave his principal the $900, himself pocketing the $3,000. The following Monday he was missing. The check came back from the bank and the cause was made plain. An examination was then quietly made of Krabe's accounts, and a number of false entries were found, showing him to be a defaulter to the extent of over $6,000. The matter was kept quiet and Inspector Byrnes consulted. The defaulting cashier was indicted for forgery, and detectives Herd and Sheldon were placed on his trail. They watched the young wife, and she unconsciously led them to Montreal. She was hastening from their home in Brooklyn to join him, apparently believing the excursion a pleasure trip. The detectives found Krabe enjoying himself in fine style, and soon had him in jail for forgery. There he now awaits extradition.

WANTS TO PROTECT HIS MEMORY SYSTEM.

Prof. Loisette, whose memory system was so severely denounced in Washington last night by his former partner and business manager, Prof. G. S. Williams, is out on a lecturing tour. His counsel, Mr. Nelson Smith, said today: "I have requested the American, Manhattan Elevated, and New York News companies not to attempt the sale of Mr. Foster's exposé, as I would begin action at once for libel. These persons, Fellows and Foster, who are said to be at the bottom of the movement against Prof. Loisette, all acquired the knowledge they have by virtue of having been pupils of his. I have the papers all ready just as soon as this book is issued to bring these malefactors into court in an action for $50,000. The professor means fight, as you will soon see."

BRIEF NOTES.

Students of the Stevens Institute pelted James Owen O'Connor off the stage of a Hoboken theatre when he undertook a tragic rôle there last night.

The Mexican pilgrims who journeyed to Rome a little over two months ago returned yesterday on the steamer Bolivia from Naples and Gibraltar in company with about 400 Italian immigrants.

Indictments were found by the Brooklyn grand jury yesterday against James Stone and Moses Merritt for murder in the first degree. They are the colored jockeys who are charged with killing Henry Miller, the bartender, at Coney Island.

The new method of paying customs by bank checks went into operation yesterday. The advantage of the system is that it saves banks and their customers the trouble and risk of carrying the actual cash over to the custom-house and also lessens the risk of the transfer of the large amount of funds from the custom-house to the sub-treasury, where the daily balances are deposited. It is believed that the system will be of benefit to merchants and save them both annoyance and possible loss.

The Fox Chaser of Jefferson County.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—Matthew Tilford, recently nominated for the Lower House of Representatives by the Republicans of the Forty-third Senatorial District, is known as the most famous wolf and fox hunter in Southern Illinois, his family for several generations having been patrons of this exciting sport. With his broad-brimmed felt hat and black mustache, he passes for a typical hunter. He has a trained pack of twelve hounds. He is familiarly known as the "Fox Chaser of Jefferson County."

The great Hungarian violinist, Paul Olah. Eden Musee, 227 Wabash avenue.

TURNING OUT THE GRADUATES.

Closing Scenes at the Training School of the Kankakee Asylum.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The amusement hall of the Illinois Eastern Insane Asylum was decorated tonight in honor of the graduation of the first class of the training school of the institution. The twenty-seven graduates of a two years' term in practical nursing and surgery were as follows:

Charles Armitage, James Breen, James Bute, William Chapman, Lawrence Cutshaw, Charles Eastman, A. Meyer, Henry Milburn, Edward Pickles, W. A. Reed, J. A. Shields, William E. Toler, A. J. Vanderhoef, Charles Walsh, Mrs. L. Yeates, Mrs. A. Toler, Mrs. A. J. Vanderhoef, Mrs. A. Misener, Mrs. M. Buffum, Mrs. M. Durham, Mrs. Charles Eastman, the Misses Alice Batchelder, Nina Brown, Nellie Buffum, Sadie Hall, Emma Hillary, Florence Lowrie, Mattie Martin, Hattie Martin, Annie McGrail, Mary McGrail, Laura Magee, A. Peterson, Josie Saunders, and Julia Saunders.

The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music by the attendants and an address by Dr. Corlins of Mendota, a former attendant; address by E. B. McCagg of Chicago, trustee of the institution; and an address by the Rev. Mr. Goss of Chicago.

The Lincoln School.

The Lincoln School held its exercises at the Universalist Church of Our Father, the graduating class consisting of sixty members. The Foster medal was awarded to Louise B. Brown and the Whitney scholarship medals to Angelina Loesch and Clara Hollinger. The Lawson essay medals were won by William B. MacHarg, Lucy Ogden, and Louise B. Brown. Among the recitations worthy of mention were, "Lady Roberta's Harvest," Carlotta Mothershead, and "Labor," Fred C. Spalding, the rendering of the latter being especially fine and deserving of praise. The Rev. Robert Coyle delivered the address to the class.

Most of the grammar schools held their graduating exercises yesterday. In every case the programs were interesting and were listened to by hundreds of friends of the graduates. School is now closed and the long summer vacation is here.

West Division High School.

The exhibition hall of the Chicago West Division High School was filled to overflowing last night with friends of the school, the event being the commencement exercises of the class of 1888. The hall was gayly decorated with flags and bunting, and the class, numbering 121, arranged on the platform, presented an attractive appearance. After an interesting program, Mr. Collier, after a few remarks of eulogy on the school, presented the first medal to Miss Etta Lovi, the second to Charles R. Holden, and the third to Mack A. Claflin. The first was gold, the second silver, and the third bronze. The recipients were greeted with applause and flowers.

St. Joseph's Academy.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The eight annual commencement of St. Joseph's Academy occurred this evening. Degrees were conferred on four graduates. Jennie Franey pronounced the valedictory.

SHERIDAN HELD BY THE RAIN.

The Patient Anxiously Waiting for Clear Weather.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—Gen. Sheridan is still comfortably housed in his beautiful home on Rhode Island avenue, and the steamer Swatara is still at the Navy Yard wharf. This is all due to the fact that the rain continues to fall without any appearance of a break in the precipitation. The General's condition has not improved today, and the doctors evidently fear a return of the old heart failure, for today the Dayton wagon with horse and driver was ordered for duty at the old post, on the west side of the house, there to be ready for any call that might be made and which would need any immediate response. It has been officially announced that the General will not be moved until the weather brightens up, and the patient is watching with much eagerness for the first gleam of sunshine. Today there was a period of about six or seven hours when no rain fell, but the atmosphere was loaded with moisture, and the sky was completely overcast with gray clouds that promised the rain which is now falling. The General has slept fairly well today, and the doctors hope for a good night.

The present plan is to remove the General to the Swatara tomorrow. The vessel will proceed direct to Fortress Monroe, then, unless the sea is rough, she will go to the Delaware breakwater and from there to Staten Island for a short stay, then through Hell Gate to Long Island Sound, and thence by easy stages to Buzzard's Bay. The plan is to do most of the traveling by day and anchor in the most convenient port at night so that the motion of the machinery shall not disturb the General's sleep. The Swatara will be able to approach within half a mile of Nonquit, and the General will be transferred to shore by means of the ship's cutter.

The Official Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The following bulletin was issued this evening:

Gen. Sheridan had some indigestion in the earlier part of the day. With this exception his condition is better than at any time during the week. He will not be taken to the Swatara until all the meteorological conditions are satisfactory.

ROBERT M. O'REILLY.
WASHINGTON MATTHEWS.
HENRY C. YARROW.

THEY CAME TO VISIT MOODY.

A Party of Students from the English and Dutch Universities.

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—At the invitation of Mr. Moody a party of twelve students from the various universities of Great Britain and Holland started on a visit to the evangelist's home the 20th inst. on the Britannica and arrived in New York at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were met at the pier by a committee of the Twenty-third street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, who escorted them to the Hotel Brunswick, where a banquet had been prepared for them. In the evening they attended an evangelistic meeting in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at Twenty-third street, which was conducted by Mr. J. W. Dean of Chicago, where several of the students made speeches. After inspecting the building they started for New Haven on the 11 o'clock boat, accompanied by a party of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York and about twenty-five students of the various universities of the East and West, who had come to this city to receive and escort them. From New Haven they will go to Northfield, Mass., Mr. Moody's home.

Farmer Haaff's Idea.

CHICAGO, June 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your extinguisher on Mr. Sibley's attack is good reading for a warm day. The sub-committee at Indianapolis did not embrace the concentrated wisdom of the age, nor will I allow of the party either. I see the *Union Signal* affirms that the Prohibition platform was the work of Prof. Hopkins. He is the one man, who, to use his own words, "once edited a farmers' paper in New York City and knows what the farmers want." He couldn't be told anything by a practical farmer—not he. I claim that in getting up a party platform time and discussion are essential, and no one man can come loaded and crammed for the occasion and bring with him all the astuteness or political wisdom requisit for such an emergency. But after all, Mr. Editor, is not this a fair conclusion—that our people (the Prohibitionists) not expecting a victory this fall, were not so politically wise as more experienced heads in dealing with a possible collapse of the sources of our National revenue?

Not expecting to administer upon Grover Cleveland's political estate in November next, they forgot, for the nonce, to so read up a platform as to avoid a possible exigency. I think, Mr. Editor, that there is good Republican precedent for even a graver departure from the path of consistency. If memory serves, the leaders of the Republican party, then known as "the God and Morality party," openly offered, in event that the Southern leaders would withdraw from their proposed secession and allow their States to remain in the Union, that a constitutional amendment should be passed and ratified forever binding slavery as an institution upon the then slave States, thus seceding from their negative position of no more slave States and a some time chance to eliminate the institution, and accepting perpetual bondage for the black men as one political creed for the North.

I do not think that, although we may be "cranks," we can be called cowards of that complexion, and I do know that if given the power there will be enough of political wisdom attach itself to the Prohibition party to deal intelligently with the liquor question.

H. H. HAAFF.

He Fought with the School Teacher.

CARROLLTON, Mo., June 29.—Jeff Earp, a school teacher, and a young farmer named Beard quarreled in the country yesterday and began shooting at each other. Both are reported to be fatally wounded.

DRAWING-ROOM VS. STAGE.

A CHANGE IN THE TASTES OF WIFE HUNTING ENGLISH LORDS.

They Seek Now for Spouses in Social Circles of the New World Rather than in the Green-Rooms of London—Perhaps the Future Princess of Wales May Even Claim America as Her Birthplace—The Little Blind God's Work in Uniting Families of the Two Hemispheres.

The Duke of Marlborough and Mrs. Lillie Hamersley have furnished society with its latest food for conjecture. Old Mr. Rougecroix, who potters about the club smoking-room, giving points on pedigree and heraldry to all who seek them, has had his time fully occupied in relating the Aylesford matter in all its ramifications, and in explaining the vicissitudes of the Dukes of Marlborough from Blenheim till today.

Mr. Rougecroix belongs to the old school. He takes snuff from a silver box that was presented to his grandfather by Gen. Lafayette. His favorit reading is the gossip of Pepys and Bachaumont, the tittle-tattle of courts, the genealogical tables of Burke and Debrett. He is a stately old gentleman, and gives his information with an air of dignity which lends importance to an otherwise trivial theme.

"These American marriages with the foreign nobility," he observes, "are now so common that they are hardly worth the mentioning. Most of our best families have affiliations with the best families of Europe. When I read last Monday of the Republican nominations I said to myself, 'Now, I wonder how many people are aware that Mrs. Levi P. Morton is a cousin of Col. Cary, now Lord Falkland, and that through the well-known Mrs. Burton Harrison, who was Miss Constance Cary of Vancluse, Virginia, she is distantly related to Gen. Harrison of Indiana.'"

"Then the Republican nominees are matrimonially connected?"

"They have a link of union in the Carys of Virginia. Col. Cary, who is now Lord Falkland, having succeeded to the title of the peer who left $50,000 to his butler, married a daughter of Mr. Robert Reade, a New York merchant of repute. Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who was a Miss Reade, is a first cousin of Lady Falkland. And Mrs. Burton Harrison, who is a granddaughter of Lord Fairfax, is a first cousin of Lord Falkland. So, by crossing the Atlantic and examining a British peerage, we bring the names of Harrison and Morton into juxtaposition."

Old Mr. Rougecroix was so delighted by this masterstroke of genealogical discovery that he readily lent himself to be interviewed on the subject of American marriages with the foreign aristocracy.

"These alliances," he said "are being welcomed as a change from the mania for marrying actresses which had seized the British nobility. You have no idea how many noblemen have married actresses. Reach me down my Burke; that big, red book marked "Peerage and Baronetage." Here is Lady Verner—'daughter of John Wilson, Esq., of Australia.' Who, pray, is Lady Verner? Who is 'John Wilson, Esq., of Australia?' Lady Verner was Rose Wilson when she appeared in 'Vert-Vert,' the nudest spectacle ever seen in London. Being admired by Lord Mandeville, who subsequently married Miss Yznaga of New York, she assumed the name of Rose Mandeville, and delighted the young dandies by singing a ballad called 'Boys, Pass the Bottle.' Sir William Verner, grandson of a Crimea veteran, got infatuated and married her. She was twice his age."

"And 'John Wilson, Esq., of Australia?'"

"Is a character like Eccles in the play. He would not stand in the way of the young people's happiness. So he withdrew to parts unknown and his address in the peerage is simply 'Australia.'"

"What does this chalk mark mean?"

"Ah, that is 'Dorothy Alice, daughter of T. Haseley, Esq.' Who is she? Dorothy Alice was known on the lighter stage as Dolly Tester. She married Lord Savernake, who has since gone hopelessly to the bad."

"And the next?"

"Val Reece, a notorious woman, who married Sir Henry Meux, a cousin of Lord Savernake. When she saw Dolly Tester on a race course she said to her servant: 'Tom, go and ask Lady Savernake to honor Lady Meux by having a brandy and soda with her.' The two noble ladies had their brandy and soda together."

"And after them?"

"Kate Cook, not less notorious, who married Lord Euston, heir to the Duke of Grafton. He ran away to Australia and is there, I think, still. His companion in misfortune is the Hon. Herbert Duncombe, brother of the Earl of Feversham and husband of Miss Nelly Lamar, a luminary of the cheap music halls. And everybody remembers the afflictions of Lord Hinton, Earl Poulett's son, who married Miss Lydia Sheppey while he was playing clown in a pantomime. These unions have disgusted the peers with their own order. From the English stage they have turned to our American drawing-rooms, and with much success. I remember, two or three years ago, that a London society paper promised a prize to anybody who should name the Duke of Portland's future wife. It issued a placard like this:

GRAND COMPETITION!
THE PORTLAND STAKES.
"WHO'S TO HAVE THE DUKE?"
A PRIZE OF £50.

"On the eve of announcing the result it received a legal communication: 'And we do hereby give you notice that if the list of names be published as announced criminal proceedings will be taken against all persons concerned in the printing and publication thereof.' The paper meekly obeyed and contented itself with saying that the names of 1,420 young ladies had been given as the prospective Duchess of Portland and of these more than 1,100 were American."

"How far back do these international marriages run?"

"To the beginning of the century. Napoleon was at his zenith when his brother Jerome arrived at Baltimore on a French man-of-war. The beautiful Miss Betsy Patterson was in the country at the time. She cried to her friends, 'I am going to Baltimore to make a conquest of Jerome Bonaparte.' She was rich, proud, lovely. She captured her prize in a week. Her friends said, 'Napoleon will never receive you.' She replied, 'When he sees my face he will pardon all.'"

"And he refused?"

"Yes, he refused. She was never even allowed to land in France. Her son Jerome was born in England. She met her husband once in a picture-gallery at Florence. She wrote to Baltimore: 'I left Florence next day. I would not even breathe the air that he breathed.' She accumulated an immense fortune. Her son married a Baltimore heiress. One of her grandsons married Mrs. Edgar, a great-granddaughter of Daniel Webster, and she was so furious at the match that she threatened to disinherit him. The other married an American, too, and is a lawyer at Baltimore today."

"Are French titles more alluring to American girls than English titles?"

"I sometimes think they are. Take, for instance, the case of the Comte de Gontaut-Biron, who ran away with Mrs. Winthrop at Pau two years ago. He was no longer young; he was penniless; he was bald. And Mrs. Winthrop was young and handsome, tall and graceful. People said she combined the beauty of an American with the *chic* of a Frenchwoman."

"Then what was the Count's attraction?"

"His title chiefly. Of one of his ancestors, King Henry IV., said to the Deputies, 'Gentlemen, this is Admiral de Biron, whom I present with equal success to my friends and to my foes.' Another of his ancestors, Armand Louis, Count de Gontaut-Biron, fought for us in the War of Independence and was guillotined when he returned to France. I don't suppose that Mrs. Winthrop knew these interesting facts, or would have been moved by them if she did. But she knew that the Count represented a great historic house and was dazzled. He was the eldest of many brothers and made his fortune by marrying the daughter of the Duke de Polignac, who was one of Mrs. Winthrop's most intimate friends. His only occupation was to drive a drag and follow the hounds. So, one Ash Wednesday, Mrs. Winthrop went out on a pretense of going to church, and the Count met her, and together they started for Spain."

"And German noblemen, what luck have they?"

"Little. They are quoted low in the market. The best marriage that I remember was that of Baron von Raben, and Raben is not a German but a Dane. When his grandfather dies he will have an income of $80,000, which will make him the richest man in Denmark. His American bride is Miss Nina Moulton, daughter of Mme. de Hegermann, wife of the Danish Ambassador at Rome. Mme. de Hegermann, then the wife of Charles Moulton, the composer, was one of the fair Americans of the Tuileries during the Second Empire. She and Mrs. Ronalds were rivals near the throne. Her sister-in-law married Baron von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador in London, and with all these imperial and diplomatic friends you can imagine that her daughter's wedding was a great affair. No American girl ever received so many presents from royal personages."

"Who arrange these matches?"

"The mothers usually. The American match-making mother is pretty shrewd, let me tell you. She knows the 'Peerage,' the 'Livre d'Or,' and 'the Almanach de Gotha' by heart."

"Isn't she sometimes deceived?"

"Rarely. Your impostor seldom goes to the length of trying to marry an heiress. Too many questions are asked. But I have known women sail successfully under false colors—as in the case of Mrs. Fitzroy Hay."

"What was that?"

"The present Lord Dupplin was formerly the Hon. Fitzroy Hay. In the summer of 1884 he came to Lenox with letters of introduction. Mrs. Hay was a pretty, fair haired, somewhat insipid young woman, who sniffed at everybody. She was devoted to her husband. She called him 'Fitzie'; he called her 'Ruby.' The music from which he was wont to sing was marked 'Josephine.' How was 'Josephine' transformed to 'Ruby?' Mr. Hay explained that 'Ruby' was a baby name."

"Why had they come to America?"

"To settle down. They favored Virginia as a settling-place. 'We have heard,' they said, 'of its old families, and believe them to be almost as good as some of our landed gentry in England.' But, whatever their purpose, there came to Lenox soon after their arrival a mysterious man whose function was to watch them."

"Who were they?"

"You shall hear. A copy of the London *World* found its way one day to the table of Mrs. Charles Kneeland, who was entertaining the Hays. Who put it there? Perhaps the mysterious watcher. Chance, perhaps. In any case it contained this paragraph:

"I understand that the Hon. Fitzroy Hay of the Forty-second Highlanders will shortly be made corespondent in a divorce suit, having eloped with the wife of a brother officer, Maj. Montague Hope."

"And these were the runaways?"

"Yes; Mrs. Hay was Maud Hope. She had left husband and child in England. The mysterious watcher was a detective, who had come to collect evidence for the divorce suit."

"And what became of the pair?"

"They vanished. Hay pawned some diamonds to pay his debts at Lenox. The lady climbed out of a back window so as to enter a carriage unobserved. They went to New York, got money from England, and finally sailed homeward. I understand that Fitzroy Hay served with credit through the Egyptian campaign, and that 'Mrs. Hay' accompanied him through the perils and discomforts of that 'little war.'"

"Would he be welcomed if he returned?"

"Honestly, I believe he would. He was only an Honorable in those days. He is now a full fledged Viscount. Gambling and horse-racing ended the career of his elder brother, who was at one time thought likely to marry one of the Vanderbilt girls, having been divorced from his wife, a daughter of Lord Fife. So Fitzroy succeeded to the title. As a peer I fancy he would speedily find forgiveness for the escapade of 1884."

"And the game of matrimony will go bravely on?"

"My dear sir, I veritably believe that the desire to marry a foreign nobleman is the strongest passion in the breasts of most American girls of fashion. The sweet thought of being called 'my lady,' of having a coronet on their carriage and letter paper, of kissing hands at court, of bringing home a 'dear little English Lord,' like the girl in 'The Henrietta,' is too strong for the majority of our well born damsels."

"And what of the passion of foreign noblemen for marrying American heiresses?"

"That is an instinct, too. I look forward to the day when it will spread from the nobility to royalty. If an American woman can be Duchess of Marlborough why should not an American woman be Princess of Wales, or even Queen of England? I am not so young as I was," said old Mr. Rougecroix, slowly rising and closing his snuff-box for the night, "but I have seen so many social changes in my time that I hope I shall live to see Napoleon's slight avenged, and to kiss the hand of some fair young American Queen."

OBITUARY RECORD.

Death of Gen. Washington Elliott of the Regular Army—Other Deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 29.—Gen. Washington L. Elliott died suddenly of heart-disease this afternoon in the office of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of which institution he was Vice-President.

[Gen. Elliott was a native of Pennsylvania and about 65 years of age. He entered the army from the United States Military Academy and served through the Mexican and Civil Wars. In the latter he obtained the rank of Brevet Major General of Volunteers. He reëntered the regular service at the close of the war, and was placed on the retired list in March, 1879, being at that time Colonel of the Third Cavalry.]

Sidney Howard Gay.

By the death of the late Sidney Howard Gay journalism in this country has lost from its ranks one of its most accomplished writers. He began his professional career as a lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society in 1842, at a time when public adhesion to this cause was tantamount to social and business ostracism. Two years later he identified himself with the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, with which he remained until 1857, when he accepted the managing editorship of the New York *Tribune*, a position which he held until the close of the war, as Mr. Greeley's trusted lieutenant. In 1867 he occupied a similar position upon THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, retaining it until 1871, or shortly after the great fire. Though even at that time in delicate health he was a brilliant and tireless worker. His journalistic career closed a few years ago in the service of the New York *Evening Post*, with whose editor, the late William Cullen Bryant, he was on terms of personal friendship. It was ostensibly in collaboration with Mr. Bryant that he wrote the "Popular History of the United States," which has since become standard, though outside of the introduction the credit of the work should belong to Mr. Gay alone. In 1884 he wrote a life of James Madison, and he also leaves a life of Edmund Quincy unfinished, upon which he was engaged at the time of his death. He had also been a frequent contributor to current literature, and was well known in literary circles. He was a man of broad culture, liberal views, and elegant tastes, and joined to his extensive erudition and positive views an unusual courtesy in stating them. His family was a distinguished one in art and science, one brother, Martin, being the well known analytical chemist, and another, Walter, the equally famous painter. Though a great sufferer in his later years he accepted his lot without complaint and manifested unwavering courage to the end, dying literally in the harness.

F. H. T. Bellew.

NEW YORK, June 29.—F. H. Temple Bellew, the well-known artist and writer, died this morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jones, on Long Island.

[For over thirty years Mr. Bellew drew for different illustrated papers in this country, and his signature of "Bellew," inclosed in a triangle, became familiar throughout the country. He was born in England, and while yet a young man achieved reputation by his work on the London illustrated papers. He came to America in 1857. One of his early schemes was an illustrated paper called the *Picayune*, which was about the size of London *Punch*. Artemus Ward, then in the zenith of his popularity, was the editor. It did not catch the public favor, however, and soon suspended. Some time later Mr. Bellew, with several others, started *Wild Oats*. This paper lived several years, but went out of existence ten or twelve years ago. Since that time Mr. Bellew has worked for the Harpers, Frank Leslie, *Life*, and other papers. When *Texas Siftings* first started Mr. Bellew did nearly all the illustrating. About two years ago he began to devote a good deal of his time to writing. In this he was successful, but failing health interfered with his labors, and for five or six weeks prior to his death he was confined to the house. He leaves a son and a daughter, at whose house he died. His son is an artist, and much resembles his father in style. His signature, "Chip," is often seen in *Life*. Mr. Bellew will be buried tomorrow in the Press Club plot in Cypress Hill Cemetery.]

Father Winninger.

CINCINNATI, O., June 29.—Father F. X. Winninger, aged 83, died today at the priory near St. Xavier's Church. He had been for more than fifty years a member of the Society of Jesus, and was a well-known missionary, and a writer of many ecclesiastical works.

Progress in England.

The London & Northwestern Railway has decided, "in deference to the prejudices of its American customers," to institute the system of checking baggage.

GEN. BOULANGER'S BACKER

A TRAGEDY IN THE HOME OF THE GREATEST SHOPKEEPER IN PARIS.

The Story of the Founding of a Great Dry Goods House—Mysterious Shooting, and How the Man Who Wants to Be Dictator of Paris Is Concerned About It—Marshal Leboeuf's Share in the Disasters of 1870—Parisian Gossip.

PARIS, June 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—Seldom does even this city of sensations enjoy such a sensation as the Heriot affair, which for the present eclipses all other local topics and runs neck and neck with the death of the German Emperor in popular interest. The press teems with it. The boulevards and the salons alike echo with it. The police look wise as they investigate it, but they probably do not know any more about it than mere ordinary mortals. And what do the latter know about it? Simply that the greatest shopkeeper and one of the richest men of Paris has shot his wife and then himself seriously but not fatally wounding both. As to the cause, some say jealousy, some insanity. Who knows?

M. Heriot was, and is, for all that, the chief proprietor of the giant shop known as the Grands Magasins du Louvre, called simply the Louvre for short, which is the rival of the Bon Marche for the lead in the shop world of Paris. His elder brother was the founder of the establishment. Their father was a poverty stricken innkeeper. Of the two sons the elder became an employé in a dry-goods store, and the younger went into the army, where he rose to official rank and became a great chum of Gen. Boulanger. Indeed, I may say in passing that there is reason to believe, and it is widely believed, that it is he who has been supplying the money for Gen. Boulanger's political agitation. The rise of the famous shop was as follows: M. Péreire, the wealthy banker, built the Hotel du Louvre, standing opposit the palace and art museum of that name. He was an ambitious man, this M. Péreire, and a genial, unassuming fellow withal. He used every day to go to the barber's shop of the Hotel du Louvre to get his hair dressed and to gossip with the barber. This barber by the way, was a great character. He was employed by Louis Napoleon for years, and was well acquainted with nearly every man of eminence in Paris. Instead of talking his patrons half to death, as is the manner of many of his craft, he was a good listener, and encouraged his patrons to talk to him. So one day M. Péreire said to him, "Louis, I have a new idea!"

"Yes, monsieur; and it is a good thing to have, too!"

"So I think, Louis. But listen. It is a great idea. I am thinking of opening a shop, a shop, Louis!"

"But not a barber's shop, I hope, M. Péreire?"

"No, no, Louis; but a shop for the ladies to buy things at; a dry goods and fancy goods shop; a shop where a lady may buy anything and everthing she wants, from a pin to a ball dress; a universal shop, Louis my boy!"

"It is a sublime ambition, monsieur!"

"You see, Louis, a lady today goes to this shop for a bonnet, to that one for her gloves, to a third for her boots, to a fourth for some eau de cologne, and to a dozen more separate shops for a dozen other things. Meantime her husband has to go here for his hat, there for his boots, and to a dozen other places before his wardrobe is complete. I propose to establish a shop in which, under the same roof, every conceivable want of madame monsieur, and the baby may be supplied. It will be a hundred shops in one, under one roof and one management."

Well, the worthy banker descanted earnestly and with enthusiasm upon his scheme, but finally remarked that there was one difficulty. He needed a young, energetic man, with a knowledge of the shopping trade, to organize and superintend the whole business, and he did not know where to find such a person. Now, however, it was the barber's turn. He knew well the elder of the Heriot brothers, who, as I have said, was a dry goods clerk. What then? "But, M. Péreire," said he, "such a man must be found. I think, indeed, if monsieur will permit me to say it, that I know of one at this moment, just exactly the sort of man monsieur is in search of." Then he proceeded to speak of his friend Heriot, of his integrity, his ability, his energy, in such glowing terms that the banker on the spot declared his intention of striking a bargain with the young man. A meeting between M. Péreire and M. Heriot was arranged for the next day, at the barber's, and as a result the young clerk was empowered to go ahead with the proposed shop, with a capital of $80,000 furnished on the spot by M. Péreire. M. Heriot took as his assistant and partner one M. Chancart, who was a clerk in a gentlemen's furnishing shop, and they set to work at once on the Grands Magasins du Louvre, which was the predecessor of the Bon Marché and the first of the great shops of Paris.

The Louvre shop is not managed like the Bon Marché, however. The latter concern was run on a philanthropic basis. M. and Mme. Boucicaut seemed to plan everything for the comfort and the profit of their employés. I don't suppose there is another shop or establishment of any kind in the world where so much attention is paid to the welfare of the employés, and where they share so largely in the profits of the business, as in the Bon Marché. I do not wish to imply that the proprietors of the Louvre were hard masters. Not at all. But they were not so profuse in their generosity as the heads of the Bon Marché. They treated their hands kindly, however, and paid them well, and complaints were few. It may perhaps be considered a strong argument in favor of generosity that the Bon Marché has paid higher profits to its founders than the Louvre in spite of its greater liberality to its workpeople. But still the Louvre shop has paid handsomely. When the elder Heriot died a few years ago he left his brother, the soldier, a fortune of nearly $10,000,000. Soon after M. Heriot's death M. Chancart retired from the business with a fortune of many millions, and the younger M. Heriot was thus called from his military duties to be the sole proprietor.

This sudden change from the meagre half-pay of a retired army officer to more than royal opulence might well have turned M. Heriot's brain. There are many who affirm that it did. They cite many examples of what they call his insanity during the last few years. But his mind certainly remained sound enough on business matters. He showed himself a shrewd manager, and under his rule the great establishment prospered and grew. Soon after he became the head of the Louvre shop he took a fancy to a young and pretty woman who presided over one of the departments. He was then a widower and she was unmarried. His attentions proved agreeable to her, and she became his wife in all respects save the legal ceremony. Her companions in the shop were jealous of her good fortune and made her life there so unpleasant that she was soon glad to retire from the shop altogether and share M. Heriot's home as his acknowledged mistress. Thus she bore him several children and their domestic life appeared to be a happy one. About a year ago he formally married her and made her his lawful wife. The jealous spite of her former companions in the shop, however, did not abate. It grew stronger, and not only the few that she had been personally intimate with but the entire force of 3,000 or more became leagued against her. They began resorting to the arts of the blackmailer. Large sums of money were demanded of her, and it was threatened that if she did not pay them her domestic peace would be broken. M. Heriot would be informed of scandalous passages in her past life that would make him repudiate her altogether. She did not pay much attention to these threats, however, excepting to get M. Heriot to marry her legally. Then she felt quite safe, and her tormentors gave up their pursuit of her, knowing it was useless. A little knot of outsiders, however, consisting largely of discharged employés of bad character, kept up the fight in a new form. They attacked M. Heriot himself and the whole establishment, and threatened to ruin the business credit of the shop if they were not paid large sums of hush money. This worried M. Heriot and threatened to unbalance his mind. His wife, therefore, insisted upon his withdrawing for a time from the active management of the business and living quietly for a few weeks at his country home at La Boissiere. His place at the Louvre was temporarily filled by M. Rousseau, the brother-in-law of Mme. Heriot, and M. Honore, an intimate friend and trusted subordinate.

But while M. Heriot was thus seeking peace and refuge from these villanous attacks the climax was reached in the tragedy which has startled Paris. M. Heriot entered his wife's room early one morning. She was still abed and asleep. Without a word of warning he fired at her with a revolver, wounding her. She sprang from the bed and fled. He sent three more shots after her without hitting her. Then he turned the weapon towards his own breast and fired, inflicting a bad wound, but not a fatal one. It is said, on what seems to be good authority, that M. Heriot was provoked to do this deed by finding in his wife's room some letters which she had received from a former lover and which she had imprudently neglected to destroy. Others say that these letters were forgeries, concocted by some of Mme. Heriot's jealous enemies. This is more probably true, because Mme. Heriot has not been known to have any other lovers. Certainly if she had, the fact would have been made known long before the present time.

Not the least curious or significant feature of the case is this, that on hearing of the tragedy Gen. Boulanger showed the greatest agitation, and hastened at once to La Boissiere to see M. Heriot. Of course, Boulanger and Heriot were close friends years ago. But their intimacy has scarcely been such of late as to warrant the emotion shown on this occasion, nor can it justify the profound and mysterious silence on the subject maintained by Gen. Boulanger and his friends. It is not to be wondered at, then, that a great impetus is given to the stories of M. Heriot's being the General's financial backer in his political campaign. It is further intimated that the Boulangists were actively engaged in creating dissensions between M. Heriot and his wife, and were anxious to effect a separation. Why? Because Mme. Heriot was strongly opposed to her husband throwing away his wealth in a wild attempt to make Boulanger Dictator. If, therefore, they could get rid of her, his purse would be more easy of access. In pursuance of this policy it is said that the Boulangists went to the extreme of writing letters purporting to be to Mme. Heriot from some lovers of hers, and placing them in M. Heriot's hands. The result was the shooting. The result was startling to Gen. Boulanger. He had not reckoned on a tragedy, but merely a divorce suit. Moreover, he feared that M. Heriot would either die of his self-inflicted wound or be put to death for the murder of his wife. In either of these events, of course, his fortune would pass out of the reach of the Boulangists. Hence Gen. Boulanger's agitation.

The death of Marshal Leboeuf has called up memories of the disastrous war with Germany, for which he was so largely responsible. That is to say, he was responsible for the disasters, if not for the war. He was in 1870 at the head of the Ministry of War. Early in that year it became evident that trouble was near at hand. As early as March, 1870, he declared in Parliament that his policy as Minister of War was to be ready for war. "I am," he said, "always ready. I do not court war. But at whatever moment it comes France will be fully ready to meet it." Parliament took him at his word. The people believed him. He was made a Marshal and given unlimited power and unlimited means to maintain perfect preparation for war. As time went on, and war became more and more imminent, his boasts of readiness grew louder. "We are ready!" was constantly on his lips. And the nation trusted him. In July he was asked: "How many soldiers have you?"

"More than 100,000," was the unhesitating reply.

"Are they fully equipped?"

"Not so much as a gaiter button is lacking!"

"Is the organization complete?"

"Every man is in place, every officer is at his post. In a week the whole force can be placed in line of battle on the German side of the frontier."

That was in July. Aug. 1 the Minister was called on to make good his words. Then it was seen how he had deceived France. Perhaps he had himself been deceived. Who knows? At any rate, instead of more than 600,000 he could muster less than 250,000 men. Instead of not a gaiter button being wanted, there were no cartridges, no ambulances, no provisions. Instead of the men and officers being all in place, confusion was everywhere. One General telegraphed back to Paris from Belfort: "I have arrived here as ordered, but can find no trace either of my soldiers or of my superior commander. What the devil shall I do?" That was a fair sample of the "perfect organization." It was found that in all France there were in store only 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition! Germany had 300,000,000.

It is a matter of historic record that France owed her defeat largely to this deplorable unreadiness. Who was chiefly responsible for it may never be determined. Certainly Marshal Leboeuf appeared to be. Perhaps he thought everything was as he represented it to be. But it was not his duty merely to think. It was his duty to know. Certainly it was solely on the strength of his positive declarations of readiness that the Government determined to go to war when it did. Those who know best say that he was betrayed by his subordinates, who lied to him and made him think all was well. I have no doubt that this is true. His own conduct in the war showed how deeply he felt his disgrace. He went to the front and literally courted death. He was too brave to kill himself, but he strove desperately to get killed by a Prussian bullet. On many a hard fought field he was to be seen wherever the fire was hottest. That he came through unscathed is marvelous, for he made a superb target for the enemy. He was called the finest man in the army, and deserved the name. He was nearly seven feet tall, magnificently proportioned, and with the strength of a Hercules. But he could not get killed in battle, so he retired to the country and lived the life of a hermit. M. Emile Ollivier was, I believe, the only friend he would allow to visit him.

ADOLF HOUSSAYE.

Beware the Bill Bug.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—State Entomologist Prof. S. A. Forbes reports to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture that he has discovered in the swamp lands now being rapidly drained and brought under cultivation a destructive attack on corn by a native insect not hitherto recognized as injurious—one of the snout beetles or "bill bugs" (sphenophorus ochreus), of whose habits and history nothing has been hitherto ascertained. It now appears, however, that this insect feeds commonly on a large club rush (scirpus) and the common reed (phragmites), plants which grow abundantly in the lowest marshy prairies, and attacks corn when planted on ground where these grasses have been plowed up. The beetle is about half an inch long, clay-colored, and bears a long snout or proboscis, at the end of which is a pair of minute jaws. This snout it thrusts into the stalk of corn or stem of grass upon which it is feeding, chewing and swallowing the soft internal tissues of the plant. Whole fields of corn have thus been completely destroyed two or three times in succession.

The Failure Record.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Goodenough & Wogiom, book publishers and dealers in Sunday-school supplies at No. 122 Nassau street, made a general assignment today to William A. Jones Jr., with preferences amounting to $3,457.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 29.—J. W. Tousley, a real-estate dealer, assigned today. His assets are about $50,000, and liabilities $60,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 29.—The dry-goods firm of Wetmore & Baker, No 11 East Third street, made an assignment today. Branch stores at Lake Minnetonka and Excelsior are swallowed up in the failure. The liabilities of the firm are $65,000 and the assets $25,000. The Shotwell, Clerihew & Lothman failure at Minneapolis is the direct cause of the failure, as the latter firm were creditors of Wetmore & Baker to the amount of $9,000.

Will See His Daughter for the First Time.

POMEROY, O., June 29.—[Special.]—Capt. John Roedel, an old one-armed soldier of this city, is the happiest man in the State, caused by the arrival from Germany of his 38-year-old daughter, whom he had never seen. In 1849 the Captain was compelled to leave Germany for taking part in the rebellion there, and the child was born a short time after he left, and when his wife left to join him in this country it was not strong enough to stand the voyage across the sea and it was left with relatives, with whom she staid until she was married. Recently her husband died, and then she determined to come to Pomeroy and see her father.

Mystic Park Races.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—Mystic Park races:

2:20 class, pacers:

Lady Wilkins	2	4	1	1	4	1	1
Allen Maid	1	1	2	4	2	0	3
Harry Wilkes	4	2	3	2	1	0	2
Ella S	3	5	4	3	5	d.	
Wild Briar	5	3	5	5	3	d.	

Time—2:23; 2:23¼; 2:18¾; 2:23¼; 2:25¼; 2:25¼.

2:45 class:

Crescendo	1	1	1
Major Uplrich	2	2	3
Chief	3	4	2
Josie Bates	4	3	4

Time—2:28¾; 2:33; 2:31.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, June 29.—The Scythia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived here today.

LONDON, June 29.—The steamer Greece, from New York to London, arrived off the Lizard today.

LONDON, June 29.—The United States steamer Quinnebaug arrived at Trieste the 23d inst.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Arrived, Gallia, Liverpool; Lahn, Bremen; Hammonia, Hamburg; Britannic, Liverpool.

Escaping Punishment.

The fine imposed upon Gen. Caffarel, implicated in the French decoration scandal, has been remitted.

Offensive breath vanishes with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

FIVE MINUTES FOR FUN.

A Lucid Explanation.

Teacher (to class)—In this stanza what is meant by the line, "The shades of night were falling fast?"

Bright scholar—The people were pulling down the blinds.—*Puck.*

A Modern Boston Party.

Boston mother—Is everything ready for the party?

Boston daughter—Yes, mother. Mr. Ransom, the baker, has promised to have two barrels of beans here by 11 o'clock, and Mr. Van Sutphen has promised to be through with his Browning readings at 10:30. Mr. Sullivan will serve the brown bread.

Boston mother—Ah, yes, Marquis of Queensberry rules, I suppose.—*Judge.*

Just in Time.

Friend—"I called in to see, Courtly, if you could let me have the $20 you borrowed a couple of months ago of me?"

Courtly—"Can't do it possibly this morning, dear boy."

"Well, I was passing and thought I would stop, thinking I would catch you in."

"Yes, five minutes later and I would have been out. You are in luck; yes, you are positively lucky."—*Texas Siftings.*

Afterward.

"Never," he vowed it, "while life may last,
Can I love again. I will die unwed."
"And I, too, dear, since our dream is past,
I will live single," she sobbing said.

A storm of farewells—of wild good-byes—
He rushed from the spot, like an outcast soul.
She hid in a pillow her streaming eyes,
And wept with anguish beyond control.

Just five years afterward, they two met
At a vender's stand, in a noisy street;
He saw the smile he could ne'er forget,
And she the eyes that were more than sweet.

"O, Kate!" "O, Harry!" { "How well you look!"
{ "How well you look!"
"I stopped," he said, "just to get a toy
For my little girl." "I wanted a book,"
She softly said, "for my little boy."

—*Madeline S. Bridges.*

Jumped at a Conclusion.

Corporation examiner (musingly)—Here's a company organized for the manufacture of ladies' neckwear and kindred articles; wonder what the kindred articles are.

Typewriter operator—H'm! probably gentlemen's coat-sleeves.—*Judge.*

Whisky Alone Wouldn't Do It.

Mrs. Col. Blood—Isn't this dreadful? The paper says that a citizen of Paducah drank a quart of raw whisky and immediately dropped down dead.

Col. Blood (of Kentucky)—Is that so? Some scoundrel must have put poison in it.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Charitable View.

Miss Lulu Japonica—Rose Bouche was a hateful thing to leave you out of the dinner she gave for Sir Rotten Rowe.

Miss Charity Ball—O, don't say that. I think she is a sensible girl.

Miss Lulu Japonica—Well, I think it's noble of you to say such nice things about her, but——

Miss Charity Ball—Yes; you see, she naturally wished to be the prettiest girl in the room!—*Puck.*

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

Edith—"Yes, Uncle George has gone. For a whole week he was unconscious and never opened his lips. But just before he died he seemed to rouse himself by a desperate effort, and he succeeded in saying just three words. Then he dropped back dead."

Jane—"How sad! But what did he say?"

Edith—"'What's the score?'—only that and nothing more."—*Judge.*

A Martyr to the Cause.

"Yes," said the earnest worker in the total abstinence cause, "you may well say that my labors are exhausting. I have sacrificed my health to my duty. I am but the shadow of what I was before I began lecturing and exhorting, and if it were not for the constant use of medicine I should be in my grave. Nothing but steady dosing keeps up my strength. Why, sir, I have to take two glasses of Bracer's Bitters before breakfast and a bottle of malthopine with each meal, and, at night, sometimes five or six doses of Vitalized Juniper Tonic before I get a wink of sleep. And do you know, with all that, I hardly ever feel just right much before the afternoon? But I will save the country from the curse of rum, if I have to live on physic!"—*Puck.*

Summer Studies in Humanity.

Omaha miss (at a summer resort)—"What a lot of wedding parties there are here!"

Experienced dame—"I thought so at first, but I see now that I was mistaken. Most of the couples are only engaged."

"Why, how can you tell the difference so quickly?"

"Where a couple are engaged, my dear, the gentleman looks after the comfort of the lady; when they are married the lady looks after the comfort of the gentleman."—*Omaha World.*

Forethought.

"Darringer, I have come to ask you to do me a great favor."

"What is it, young man?"

"You've been married a good many years, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"And three times, if I mistake not?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'm on the point of marrying, and I want you to dissuade me from my purpose."—*Life.*

Critics of the Press.

Newspaper reporter—Would you be willing to let me have the full text of your graduating essay on "American Journalism"?

Sweet girl graduate—I will give it to you gladly. I want you to be sure and print all I say about the pettiness, weakness, absolute idiocy of the press in devoting so much valuable space to mere social events and wearisome, silly, long drawn out descriptions of ladies' toilets.

"I will print it all. By the way, I wish you would write me out a description of your graduation dress, as I want to print it."

"O, with pleasure, and please don't forget to send me fifty copies of your paper."—*Omaha World.*

A Check Was What He Wanted.

Irate father (to his wild son)—Your extravagance, sir, must be checked.

Son (smiling his gratitude and satisfaction)—Thank you, father. Sit right down and write the check now.—*Texas Siftings.*

In Boston.

Rev. Dr. Hauton (after morning service)—Good morning, my dear Mrs. De Twillingham. We have had rather a small congregation this morning.

Mrs. De Twillingham—Yes, Dr. Hauton, but I thought it was select.—*Life.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Tom Prior's Capture.

A well-dressed man, who handled himself with the assurance of a Spanish Count, threw down a dollar last night before Tom Prior at the Chicago Opera-House and asked for a good seat.

"Counterfeit," promptly said the Treasurer, passing the dollar back. The man, without a word, handed over a good dollar, took an admission instead of a reserved seat ticket, and went in to see the sights with a 50-cent piece for change. In a minute he came back with a 50-cent piece and told Prior he had given him a counterfeit. To save trouble that gentleman passed out a new half-dollar and took the "queer" piece of money the well-dressed stranger offered him. But as soon as he had gone back into the theatre Prior notified the special officer and the Central Station. When the man was taken over to the detective headquarters he was recognized as E. J. Peck, alias C. James, alias E. James, who, it is alleged, is a hotel swindler.

Traffic Delayed.

An engine and train of thirteen freight cars, some of them loaded with iron, were derailed by a misplaced switch on the Belt Line at Eighty-first street at 6:30 p. m. yesterday. No one was hurt and the damage was not great, but the wreck blocked the main line for several hours. The Wabash, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Western Indiana through trains were all delayed for several hours. The incoming passengers had to walk from Eighty-first street to Englewood, around the wreck. The outgoing trains were switched at Forty-ninth street onto the Grand Trunk tracks.

Suicide of a Lover.

Andrew Hertz, a German 26 years old and a butcher, loved Alice Rand, a domestic at the residence of George W. Thatcher, No. 507 West Lake street. A month ago Allie broke the engagement. Last evening Hertz called at the house, but the coachman ordered him out. When Hertz refused to leave the man went to call a policeman. He had not reached the sidewalk when a shot was heard. Hertz had shot himself through the heart and death resulted instantly. The body was taken to the morgue.

Paid the Bank the $41,000.

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—The Adams Express Company has paid to the American Exchange National Bank $41,000, the amount of the package of old bank notes sent to Washington for redemption by the bank. The package was delivered to the express company in the usual way, but when it reached the Treasury Department it was found to contain only waste paper. The payment by the express company is generally considered an indication of the discovery of the crime, but the officers of the bank and the express company are not willing to give point to their suspicions until the arrest of the thief.

That tired feeling disappears, and you feel active and strong after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

THE money market was quiet and little changed. The posted rates for sterling were lower but the actual rates about as heretofore. Investment securities were dull. Stocks were strong.—The Chicago produce markets were tame and easier, with a good deal of local selling of wheat in the face of foreign buying and generally discouraging news about the crop in this country. But that kind of news is widely regarded as a "chestnut," and has not much effect on the market. As compared with Thursday pork closed 5 cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, ribs 10 cents lower, wheat and corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent lower for next month, rye and barley almost lifeless, and flaxseeds firmer.

ALTHOUGH the mugwumps have given in their adhesion to Grover Cleveland they cannot even now, when a rival is in the field, refrain from speaking well of Harrison and of rebuking and correcting their idol. A few days ago Recorder Smyth of New York, nor for the first time, felt it incumbent upon himself to condemn the shiftlessness of District Attorney Fellows, who secured his office by virtue of the direct personal letters written by Cleveland urging his election upon the Democrats. In connection with the Recorder's censure the New York *Times* says: "The Colonel's political sponsors ought to take a large share of the shame which the majority of voters in this city ought to feel for having put a man in public office in order to give him a chance to reform his ways." And yet the *Times* is heartily supporting the political sponsor who is principally responsible for the election of this shiftless, lazy do-nothing, whose personal career is as notorious as his professional career has been useless.

IT is a matter for profound congratulation that the Rev. Burchard has put himself on record early in the campaign, and that he has come out unreservedly in favor of Cleveland and the pocket handkerchief and against Harrison, Morton, and "Old Glory." Had it been otherwise there would have been a constant danger that he might have injured Harrison either by his senile ignorance or by some favorable utterance which would have been equally dangerous. So far as the ticket is concerned Mr. Harrison is now free from the danger which overtook Mr. Blaine at the close of his campaign, and need have no apprehensions of disaster from his alliterative stupidity or malice, whichever it might have been that tripped up Mr. Blaine. He has gratified his itch for notoriety by coming out at the beginning of the campaign, instead of waiting until its close, and he has gratified Republicans by coming out so unreservedly for Cleveland and Thurman that it ought to add materially to their votes at the hands of disgusted Democrats. In any event, one menacing danger is removed from Mr. Harrison's campaign. He may meet other campaign clergymen, for there are many wearing the cloth who like to take a hand at politics, but there cannot be more than one Burchard at a time. Nature is lavish in repetitions of types, but two contemporary Burchards would be too much even for Nature.

THE verdict rendered by a London jury yesterday in the case of the jockey Wood, who sued a sporting paper for libel in charging him with "pulling horses" and practicing other fraudulent tricks on the English turf, is virtually a condemnation of some of the most noted sporting aristocrats of England as frauds and blacklegs. Sir George Chetwynd, who will be remembered as having fought with Lord Lonsdale about Lily Langtry, is most deeply involved, as he has been Wood's principal employer. The verdict is for a farthing (half a cent) damages. This is equivalent to saying that there was a technical libel, but the breach of the law involved by it was amply justified by the facts. It was brought out during Wood's cross-examination that his legitimate earnings on the turf were $50,000 per annum. What his illegitimate earnings were he, of course, declined to make known. His employers are now involved in his disgrace. Wood himself has been expelled from the turf, being refused a license to ride. The expulsion and disgrace of his aristocratic employers ought to follow as a matter of course, but it may not. It is mentioned as a suggestive circumstance not calling for comment that Lord Justice Coleridge, who heard the case, went from the court-room after hearing Wood swear that his legitimate earnings were $50,000 per annum to a committee room to preside over a meeting called to raise a fund for the relief of the widow of the late Matthew Arnold, who died almost penniless.

A CORRESPONDENT writes THE TRIBUNE desiring to know the facts concerning the campaign in Indiana when "Blue Jeans" Williams ran against Gen. Harrison for Governor. This was the campaign of 1876, in which the State election was held in October, preceding the National by three weeks. The Republicans had nominated the Hon. Godlove S. Orth, an ex-member of Congress and also an ex-diplomat. After being on the ticket a short time the Democrats charged him with a financial scandal in the matter of some Peruvian bonds. Mr. Orth denied it at once, and it was shown to be false after the election, but rather than embarrass the party by compelling it to make a defensive campaign in his behalf he resigned the candidacy, and the State Central Committee substituted Gen. Harrison, who had declined to take the nomination before the convention.

"Blue Jeans" Williams led the other side, and Gen. Harrison made the best run he could under the circumstances. "Blue Jeans" received 213,164 votes and Harrison 208,080, thus beating him 5,084; while the Democratic Lieutenant Governor beat his Republican opponent 5,335 votes. Harrison ran better than four candidates on his own ticket and worse than three. In fact, averaged just about the same running strength in the State as the ticket at that election. See Greeley's Almanac for 1877.

Hayes, three weeks later, got 208,011 votes to Tilden's 213,526, and was beaten 5,515 votes. Tilden was personally stronger than his party in Indiana, as everywhere else.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has no sort of doubt that it was he and his little dinner at Kinsley's that beat Gresham, Sherman, Alger, and Allison, and nominated Gen. Harrison at the Chicago Convention. In one of his numerous interviews since his return to New York he said:

> The outcome of the convention has convinced me more than ever of the potentialities of a dinner in the present condition of American civilization. The one which I gave to the delegation Saturday night made a dark horse an impossibility, narrowed the contestants to the candidates before the convention, and made the seventy-two votes of New York a trip-hammer which pulverized everything that got in its way. The fact is that all successful social, religious, political, and business movements depend upon the potentialities of a well conducted dinner.

Mr. Depew discovered his potential fact one week too late or New York might have had the Presidency, while Indiana would have to be contented with the Vice-Presidency. A wine dinner at Kinsley's as an aid to the Depew boom might have given it a force, volume, and impetus which would have made it irresistible in the convention Friday week. It may not be amiss to say that in all his interviews Mr. Depew maintains a studious silence about Tom Platt and his great influence.

A TIPPECANOE CAMPAIGN.

There are considerable outcroppings already of what our New York namesake calls a "Tippecanoe and Tariff too" campaign, especially in the old Whig Southern States, that may change their complexion by a revival of reminiscences calling up again in the minds of old Whigs the memories of the log-cabin and hard-cider days. In the old Whig States of Tennessee, North Carolina, and the two Virginias, which were carried for Harrison, Clay, and Taylor, it will not require a radical change to turn them over to the grandson of William Henry, and a revival of Whig sentiment may not be difficult to achieve. In Tennessee Hancock had 16,139 majority over Garfield; but Cleveland had only 7,099 over Blaine, showing a large loss and decided change in sentiment. There are ninety-five counties in that State. A change of less than forty votes in a county will, on the basis of the Blaine vote, give Tennessee to Harrison. In Kentucky—the land of Henry Clay—Cleveland had 34,839 over Blaine, but last fall the Democrats carried it after a desperate contest by less than half that majority. A change of seventy-three votes in a county, of which there are 117, will add Kentucky to the Harrison column. In Old Virginia Hancock had 12,840 over Garfield, and Cleveland only 6,008 over Blaine. It has ninety-nine counties, which necessitates a change of only thirty votes in a county from one side to the other. In West Virginia Hancock had 11,148 over Garfield, and Cleveland but 4,221 over Blaine. That State has fifty-four counties, and thus it is only necessary to change the votes of thirty-nine old Whigs in each county to swing her over to Young Tippecanoe.

And there is little Delaware, formerly an intensely protection Whig State. It was carried by Hancock over Garfield by only 1,100 votes. Who knows but it may go for Harrison! There seems also to be some hope for Florida and for the old protection Whig State of North Carolina.

As it was only the slavery question which took these old Whigs and their families over to the Democrats, and as that issue is dead forever, and as the old Whigs of the South were and still are protectionists, why should not a ringing Tippecanoe grandson campaign, with its stirring memories, touch up the old strains and set the old Whigs and their boys dancing to them?

Meanwhile time is tenderly wiping out the griefs of candidates and their friends. John Sherman is still sore, but his friends are already quite convalescent. Michigan heals slowly, but she is coming round all right. Kansas' grief did not last over night. The friends of Jerry Rusk have already taken off crape. The brilliant Depew is going into society again and making witty speeches at dinners, as if nothing had happened. Allison's sores have healed over and so have his friends'. As for Illinois, Harrison was probably her second choice, at least next after Gresham and Blaine. Time is doing her perfect work. We said the morning after the nomination: "As the campaign proceeds the present general disappointment will wear off, and the candidate will come to be regarded more favorably. He may grow into popular favor before the dog-days are over; but his special 'boomers' would do well not to hurry matters faster than time heals disappointment. The evolutionary process of mental reconcilement is the best that can be applied in such cases." Each day the evidence of the soundness of this opinion is becoming apparent.

"LARD" IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Provision Trade Association, which represents a large proportion of the men who import hog products into the United Kingdom, has taken decided action in regard to the sales of "refined" lard. At a meeting held June 14 it was resolved to "use its influence in support of those who make and vend strictly pure lard," and to assist those who administer the law in England to put in force the provisions of the several acts which have been passed b Parliament for the "protection of the people's food." It was resolved also to recommend the adoption of a common form of warranty between buyers and sellers, by which the vender will undertake to indemnify the purchaser in case of prosecution under the acts referred to.

Some people in the trade here are disposed to find fault with the Liverpool men because the latter did not "recognize the right and propriety of offering the refined product, made partly of cotton seed oil and beef fat, when presented to the trade" for what it really is. But there was no necessity for such a course. The laws of the United Kingdom have saved those gentlemen the trouble by recognizing the right of dealers to offer for sale food compounds that are not injurious to health, provided such articles be properly labeled and branded so that the buyer will not be deceived into supposing he is not buying a substitute or mixture. There is no doubt such branding will be necessary for the future to save the compounds from confiscation, as the English authorities have undertaken a general and searching investigation for the purpose of preventing what has been described and complained of to them as a fraud. The result of the interference probably will be a lessening of consumption of the mixed product by large users in the old country, as they have their eyes opened now to the fact that cotton seed oil is used to a great extent on this side of the Atlantic for baking and culinary purposes, and will conclude that what is good for the Americans is good for them. But the smaller consumers will probably prefer the compound for family use, and perhaps buy all the more of it when they can do so at prices which are not artificially high on account of fraudulent misrepresentation. The law will not interfere except to protect these consumers in their right to spend thei money for what is conceded to be a pure and wholesome article, but which no one should be allowed to sell as something that it is not.

The Liverpool association is to be commended for having deprecated the statements made in Washington tending to throw suspicion upon the brands of prime steam lard that are manufactured by the packers in this and other cities of the West. The assumption that the lard made under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, for instance, is composed of other than the prime, wholesome, fresh fat of the hog is entirely unauthorized, and the English dealers have done well to recognize this in no uncertain terms. The British buyer may depend upon always being able to obtain the pure article from a Chicago packer, whether he wants it to retail in that shape or to "refine" it himself. It is desirable that people who want to buy this kind of property should be protected against cheat by an imitation which they do not desire to purchase, and that they be permitted to consume the imitation if they prefer to do so. It is also right and proper that people in this country should be protected from such a fraud equally with their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE RECONCILEMENTS OF TIME.

Time is the universal mitigator, if not the absolute healer, of grief. It is one of the kindly offices of human as of physical nature to cover up its ruins, wrecks, and disappointments with mantles of hope for the future that compensate for the chagrins and failures of the past.

The admirable workings of this providential ordination are already visible in the gentle oblivion that is covering up the action of the recent Republican Convention and in the rapid reconcilement which time already is bringing. The Republican ticket was made only last Monday. It was only last Tuesday that many Republicans were agitated with a feeling of silent sorrow over the defeat of their "favorit sons." Four days have passed, and this Saturday morning grief already is giving place to reconcilement and anxiety to hope. Another full week will make a still further change and leave but little of apprehension as to the strength of the ticket, while it will emphasize hope for its success.

Already the effects of this change are manifest among the Germans. Judge Gresham was their favorit candidate. They were disappointed when another was nominated, particularly in Indiana. And yet Thursday last, two days only having elapsed, when a poll was taken among the twenty most prominent German Republicans of Evansville, eighteen said they would vote for Harrison. If the poll were taken this morning it is probable the other two would be found to have come home.

The same feeling of acceptance is manifest among the Germans of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, and other strong German States.

The Irish Republicans wanted Blaine, but not getting the Plumed Knight—and they came near it—they are satisfied with Harrison and will vote for him. There is now no ill or angry feeling among them. Among Irish Democrats there probably will not be much change, except that some of them who are high tariff advocates may support the ticket of the Republicans.

Among the Scandinavians there is general satisfaction with the ticket, though many of them favor a revision of the tariff on the necessaries of life. They will not "mugwump" on this account, but will come solidly to its support. This is the status among the three great elements of foreign-born citizens. It is proportionately the same among the smaller groups of the foreign-born.

Among the native American citizens time is working favorably. While the great mass of native Republicans will support and work for the ticket, it is impossible accurately to canvass results. The "mugwumps" will adhere to the Democratic party, not from any opposition to the candidates, but to the high tariff plank of the platform, as the most of them have long been revenue reformers. They rather like Harrison personally, and if the tariff plank was less extreme most of them would vote for him. As it is, they prefer Cleveland, who has been false to every pledge of civil service reform he made to them. Mr. Harrison is unquestionably more popular than the platform with multitudes of voters who never intend to be mugwumps.

On the other hand, it is the belief of many sharp politicians that there are enough high-tariff Democrats in the Eastern States who will bolt Cleveland and vote for Harrison to more than offset the mugwump low tariff Republicans who may vote for Cleveland. The final result in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey will turn largely on the relative amount of this "diagonal voting." The full effect of this counter-movement, however, cannot be calculated until the coming months of discussion have had their influence upon voters.

NEW YORK ADMINISTRATORS ROBBING ESTATES.

Surrogate Ransom of New York City is making a determined effort to compel administrators or executors of the estates of deceased persons to make prompt settlements and wind up the trusts committed to them as soon as possible. An examination of the records of the Surrogate's office shows an astounding state of affairs. Since 1880 over 12,000 wills have been admitted to probate, and in nearly 40,000 cases administration has been granted on the estates of persons who died intestate, and it appears that not more than fourteen in 100 of the executors and not more than eleven in 100 of the administrators have ever made an accounting. In one-fifth of the cases where a settlement has been made the work was performed by the public administrator. Of the private administrators not more than nine out of 100 have closed their affairs, passed over the property to the heirs, and been discharged. In hundreds of cases where estates were put in the hands of executors or administrators eight years ago the records do not show that a single step has been taken to effect a settlement and transfer the property to the persons entitled to it.

The shameful state of affairs disclosed by the recent investigation has induced the New York Surrogate to demand on his own motion a prompt accounting by all administrators and executors, unless good cause is shown why they should be excused. The practice of the Surrogate's court has been to wait until business was brought before it, and hence administrators have dallied with the property intrusted to them and nothing has been done to secure the rights of the heirs. In the case where the abuse of authority has been most flagrant the heirs were widows and orphans who knew nothing about their rights or how to enforce them, and put blind confidence in the legal representative of the deceased person. Frequently they would have no idea of the amount of property coming to them, or how to get it, or what to do if it was not turned over to them. Hence, however gross the misconduct of administrators or executors, it was seldom that the heirs would make any complaint to the court. If the law of New York does not authorize the Surrogate to make examination and take action on his own motion, but requires him to wait until a complaint is filed before he can compel an accounting or final settlement, it is certainly in great need of amendment. The Illinois statute gives County Courts in this State power to compel an accounting every twelve months and a final settlement in a little over two years, and delinquent administrators or executors who fail to show a good reason for delay may be punished as for contempt.

The Territory of Dakota has probably the most perfect probate code in the Union. In framing it a few years ago advantage was taken of the experience of all the States and an attempt made to eliminate what was evil in the older codes and retain the good. A prime feature of the Dakota code is the requirement that a final settlement by an administrator or executor must be made at the end of twelve months. No administrator or executor can retain property in his hands for a longer period than that without showing peculiar circumstances that make it impossible for him to wind up his affairs within a year without injury to the interests of the heirs. Where estates are complicated a longer period often will be required, but in a large majority of cases twelve months ought to be sufficient. If an administrator gets a longer time it should be on making an accounting and showing the court that an extension is necessary. In dealing with the interests of widows and minor heirs the law ought to take every precaution to protect those who are rarely in a situation to protect themselves. Such wasting, squandering, plundering, and partial perversion of estates to their own use by administrators and executors as has recently been discovered in New York is shameful.

THE PROHIBITION AND FREE TRADE PLATFORM.

A correspondent signing himself "W. R. Goodwin Jr., No. 165 Eugenie street, Chicago," writes to THE TRIBUNE, in connection with the discussion of the tariff plank of the Indianapolis Prohibition platform, denying that it advocates free trade on the "comforts and necessaries of life," after which he wanders off to irrelevant topics for the purpose of displaying his pert insolence. The following extract is the only one that appears to be pertinent to the point in issue:

> If THE TRIBUNE will read the tariff plank in the Prohibition party platform italicized thus—"and that the *burdens* of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life"—it will do itself the credit of honestly interpreting that plank. All taxes are not *burdens;* to remove "the *burden* of taxation" is not to remove *all* tax, so that THE TRIBUNE'S interpretation of the plank to mean free trade is the greatest non sequitur I have ever seen seriously urged by an intelligent debater. THE TRIBUNE does violence to its own intelligence when it asserts that the great Indianapolis convention declared for free trade. The language of the entire plank and the correct and obvious interpretation of the clause in question both render ridiculous such a conclusion.

If our correspondent meant to discuss this question fairly, and not in a school-boy-debating-club fashion, he would have read the extract quoted by him in connection with the passage which precedes it. The following is the Prohibition tariff plank in full—the portion which it is claimed was omitted after debate being inclosed in brackets:

> That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by import duties [and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country]; but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the *burdens of taxation* shall be *removed from foods, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life.*

Now, it will be observed that this does not speak of lessening, lightening, mitigating, reducing, or alleviating the "burdens of taxation." It declares that the "burdens of taxation" shall be *removed*—that is, wholly taken off, displaced, moved away, ousted, abolished from the articles named—to wit: "foods, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life." Where the platform means that import duties shall be *reduced* it says reduced—as when it declares that they shall be "so *reduced* that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury." Following this up it declares for the *removal* of the "burdens of taxation" —from the articles named. If the platform-makers meant to lighten, or lessen, or reduce the taxation on those articles they would surely have said so.

It is the merest pettifogging to try to make it appear that the phrase quoted means merely a reduction of taxation on foods, clothing, and the comforts and necessaries of life. A "burden" is a weight to carry or hold up; it is something that presses; "burdens" means more than one weight and often are too grievous to be borne; they may become too heavy to be sustained. When they are "removed" it means they are cast off and doesn't mean merely that they are lightened a little, or rendered somewhat less heavy. Putting that construction on the expression, "removing burdens," is nothing but pettifogging on the part of a person who shrinks from facing the logical effect of his Prohibition platform on the tariff question.

The context of the words themselves indicates plainly that the plank means free trade in "foods, clothing, and the comforts and necessaries of life"; that is to say, on iron, steel, copper, lumber, coal, salt, sugar, woolens, blankets, silk goods, cottons, linens, leather wear, furniture, drugs, watches, fruit, vegetables, meats, poultry, flour, meal, etc.—for all of these constitute necessaries or comforts of life from which the tariff "burdens" on the consumers are sought to be "removed."

The platform was drafted by educated men who knew what they meant and how to express it. The strained interpretation which our correspondent places on the phrase, "burdens of taxation," is wholly inadmissible. If the platform-makers meant mitigation or reduction of taxation they should have said "the burdens of taxation shall be decreased," or would have used some similar phraseology.

CLEVELAND'S SELF-ADULATION.

Probably there is not another man, Democrat or Republican, now in public life who could make an address breathing forth the ponderous and marvelous egotism that characterized Cleveland's reply to the committee that formally notified him of his renomination. He accepted the nomination and as a reason for such action informed the committee in effect that he had discharged the duties of the Presidency as they had neve been performed before and never would be again. This was not his literal language, but it was nevertheless his meaning. If the half of what he claimed for himself in that marvelously self-complacent address were true no patriotic citizen of any party could justify himself in voting for anybody else than Cleveland. Presenting a record of falsified and discredited promises in regard to civil service reform, Mr. Cleveland coolly congratulated himself on the surpassing fidelity, independence, and purity of his Administration. He seemed to think it would be an outrage for any man pretending to patriotism or honesty to vote against him.

For self-complacency it would be hard to match Mr. Cleveland's last deliverance. Not content with claiming for himself every virtue and merit as a partisan he attempted even to glorify his arrogant assumptions of authority and to make his most indefensible acts wear the garb of lofty patriotism. Thus he assured his Democratic listeners that while he was apprehensive four years ago that the Presidential office had been abused and perverted, he did not then realize as he does now "how much its moorings had been already loosened." Fortunately, however, if Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur were weak, negligent, and inefficient, Cleveland came on the scene in time to rescue the Chief Magistracy from wreck and ruin and demonstrate to the people what constitutes a good President. Mr. Cleveland says that four years ago he knew something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but he "did not know how bitter, how reckless, and how shameless it could be." Surely it was most outrageous that this great and good man, engaged in correcting the blunders of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, and Arthur, should be opposed and criticised by "reckless and shameless" Republican rascals. Such, however, seems to be Mr. Cleveland's opinion as to the character and motives of all who dared oppose him, and they numbered between five and six millions of voters.

BLAINE VS. M'KINLEY.

Suppose Mr. Blaine had been nominated at the Chicago Convention (and there was a majority of the delegates in favor of him who would have forced it had he not sent a peremptory dispatch to Mr. Boutelle saying he would not accept it), he would have found himself in conflict with the chief plank of the platform that had been adopted. It would have been McKinley against Blaine. Read the following:

McKinley's plank in Republican platform.	*Mr. Blaine's "Paris message" of Dec. 7, 1887.*
The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the National revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our laborer, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisit for the wants of the Government, *we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes* [*that is, free whisky*] rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.	I would not advise the repeal of the whisky tax. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. *There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many States if the National Government neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within reach of every one at 20 cents a gallon.* Whisky would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the Government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the Nihilists. *It would destroy high license at once in all the States.* . . . So long as there is whisky to tax, I would tax it. . . . The tax on whisky by the Federal Government, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many. The amount of whisky consumed in the United States per capita is not more than 40 per cent of that consumed thirty years ago.

THE HARRISON VOTE IN 1840 AND 1836.

The following table shows the popular vote by States for Gen. William Henry Harrison, grandfather of the Republican nominee, when he ran for President against Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate, both in 1836 and 1840. It may be interesting at this time both to young and old men:

STATE.	1840. Harrison.	1840. Van Buren.	1836. Har'n Whig.	1836. Van Buren
Maine	46,612	46,201	15,239	22,990
N. Hampshire	26,158	32,761	6,228	20,697
Massachusetts	72,874	51,944	42,247	34,474
Connecticut	31,601	25,296	18,749	19,921
Rhode Island	5,278	3,301	2,710	2,964
Vermont	32,440	18,018	20,996	14,039
New York	225,817	212,527	138,543	166,315
New Jersey	33,351	31,304	26,137	25,592
Pennsylvania	144,021	143,672	87,111	91,475
Delaware	5,967	4,874	4,733	4,153
Maryland	33,528	28,752	25,852	22,263
Virginia	42,501	43,896	23,468	30,261
Ohio	148,157	124,782	105,405	96,648
Kentucky	58,489	32,616	36,687	33,025
No'th Carolina	46,367	33,782	22,626	26,910
So'th Carolina	Electors	chosen	by the	Legislatu'e.
Georgia	40,264	31,933	24,930	22,196
Alabama	28,471	33,991	16,612	20,506
Indiana	65,302	51,604	41,281	32,780
Illinois	45,537	47,476	14,292	17,275
Michigan	22,933	21,131	4,072	7,332
Mississippi	19,518	16,975	9,688	9,979
Tennessee	60,391	48,289	35,692	26,120
Louisiana	11,296	7,616	3,383	3,653
Missouri	22,972	29,760	8,337	10,955
Arkansas	4,363	6,048	1,238	2,400
Total	1,274,203	1,128,303	737,711	763,587

Harrison's majority in 1840 was 145,900. Van Buren's majority in 1836 was only 25,876. In the latter year, however, Van Buren received 170 Electoral votes to 73 cast for Harrison; Hugh L. White, anti-Masonic, getting 26 votes, Willie P. Mangum, Calhounite, 11 votes from South Carolina, and Daniel Webster 14 votes from Massachusetts.

The Whig vote in the second table includes all that were cast for the several candidates. Harrison won sixteen States. In 1840 Harrison received 234 Electoral votes, Van Buren but 60 votes.

It is worth noting that the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey cast as many votes for Blaine in 1884 as was given in twenty-five States for Harrison in 1840. The vote in 1836 was exceedingly light. Van Buren had the support of Jackson, the Whigs were not organized, and Van Buren's election was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

ARROGANT ASSUMPTIONS.

Within the last week the Senate had to pass upon a case illustrating Mr. Cleveland's arrogant assumptions of power. Contrary to the precedents established and followed by his predecessors he claimed power to fill during the recess newly created offices without asking the advice or consent of the Senate. Out of deference to the President the Senate confirmed his appointments, but to guard against the establishment of a mischievous precedent placed on the records a formal protest against his unwarranted assumption of authority. The Judiciary Committee unanimously favored such a protest. It was approved by every Democratic, as well as every Republican, Senator on the committee. There is not a doubt that the President's act was a bold, greedy, arrogant, unauthorized assumption of power. Yet he lauds himself for such acts as this and prides himself on defying the proper and decent precedents established by his predecessors.

Lincoln once said while in the White House: "I can't run this office on the theory that I am the biggest man in the country and everybody must support me." That which Lincoln could not do seems easy to Cleveland. The entire theory of the latter's Administration is that he is the biggest man in the country and everybody must support him. Those who do not are pronounced reckless, bitter, and shameless scoundrels. It is impossible to explain Cleveland's prodigious egotism simply as a matter of personal peculiarity, or as the result of his luck in getting offices, or of the adulation of the mugwumps. In addition to all this, it must be that he is surrounded by sycophants and flunkies, who address him constantly in the language of adulation and feed that vanity so monstrously overgrown. If Grover Cleveland is in any sense a self-made man he certainly belongs to the class who worship their maker.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE WHISKY TAX.

The United States census shows that in 1860 (before the imposition of the internal revenue whisky tax) the distilled spirits used in the United States amounted to 89,968,651 gallons, while in 1886 the amount had fallen to 76,394,418, notwithstanding the fact that the country had doubled in population, the 31 millions of 1860 having become 61 millions in 1887. In the period between 1860 and 1887 there was no year when the output of whisky was nearly as great as in 1860. Allowing for the increased consumption in the arts and the increase of population it follows that since the high tax on spirits was adopted the per capita consumption of distilled liquors in the United States for drinking purposes has been reduced much more than one-half—an astonishing result. Considering the extent to which alcohol is now used in the arts it is probable that per capita the American people now consume as a drink not much more than one-third the amount of whisky used before the war, when cheap untaxed rotgut was within the reach of every one. Mr. Blaine in his Paris letter of December last estimates it at less than 40 per cent per capita. The Federal tax increased the cost of whisky per drink fivefold, and hundreds of thousands of drinkers felt compelled to give up their fiery potations and become teetotalers or use milder and cheaper beverages like lager beer, which contains but 2 or 3 per cent of alcohol. The change in American drinking habits from whisky to beer—brought about by the high cost of whisky in consequence of the internal revenue tax—has been a great public blessing. Before the war, when untaxed whisky could be bought at 20 cents a gallon, drunkenness was enormously more common and aggravated than at present. With the lessened use of "hard" liquor the frightful disease, delirium tremens, so common in the days of free stills and untaxed whisky, has become comparatively rare. In every way the whisky tax has been a benefit. To repeal it would revive general whisky drinking, curse the country with debauchery, and make delirium tremens as common as it was thirty or forty years ago. This is the abominable policy proposed by the Prohibitionists, who would make whisky free "immediately" and take their small chances to secure National prohibition in the course of a generation or two. If they could have their way all the horrors of drunkenness and liquor incited crime would be increased prodigiously. It is fanaticism run mad to advocate it; and the hardest blow struck the Republican party since its origin is McKinley's plank in the platform conditionally pledging the party to repeal the Federal tax on liquor.

Bounce Him.

Congressman Anderson of the Eighth Iowa District, a stalwart Republican who served in the Union army during the war, and who has been Assessor of Internal Revenue and District Attorney under Republican Administrations, in an interview with the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent some days ago said, in reference to his party on the tariff:

> It will not do to denounce the Mills bill as a free-trade document and give us nothing in return for it. The masses of the people are too intelligent to be deceived by such arguments. They will tell these gentlemen that a bill which makes only an average reduction of 7 per cent on a 47 per cent tariff all along the line can hardly be called a free-trade bill.

And referring to the selection of Mr. Thurston as Temporary Chairman of the Chicago Convention he said:

> Thurston is a railroad man, pure and simple. He ran away from Omaha when the Pacific Investigating Committee made its appearance there, in order to avoid answering the ugly questions that would have been propounded to him. I mean by this, telling of the railways' methods in bribing legislators and using their enormous power to defeat the will of the people.

Mr. Anderson probably expresses the sentiments of a large class of Republicans of the Northwest when he says:

> It is this failure to treat us fairly in the matter of the tariff, and this constant truckling to corporate power, that is weakening the hold of the Republican party upon the sturdy citizens of the Northwest. We wish it were otherwise, for we all—and in this I include myself—believe it has performed a greater work than any political party in the history of the world. But it is slowly drifting away from its original moorings, and there are many of us, in the Northwest especially, who feel that we cannot conscientiously follow it in its search for strange gods much further.

We turn Congressman Anderson over to the *Inter-Ocean* and *Journal* to read him right out of the party, without a moment's delay, for telling the truth; but, as he supports Harrison, perhaps those professional bouncers may give him a short respit.

THE candidates are now all in the field. The last of the political conventions of 1888 has uttered its ultimatum and many a Presidential bee has also uttered its ultimate hum.

CONVENTION delegates and visitors, it is estimated, left from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 in Chicago, but what is such a sum among a million people?

THE lesson of the recent great loss of life by floods in Mexico seems to be that the people of that country should put away the seductive pulque for a season and familiarize themselves with water so far as to learn how to swim.

WHAT'S the matter with Chicago weather? It's a—l r—t!

A BIOGRAPHY of the famous Mr. Crowley of the Central Park menagerie, New York City, containing 173 pages, has just been written by one of his admiring fellow-citizens, and will doubtless have a large sale. The Grant monument fund meanwhile is taking its summer vacation.

"WHEN you speak of the early closing movement, Miss Craycraft," exclaimed the caller, with enthusiasm, "you touch on a topic in which I am deeply interested. I am in favor of anything that will shorten the dreary hours of working men and women."

"I am glad to hear you say so, Mr. Slowgo," said the young lady, as she looked hopefully at the clock. "I am a working-woman myself."

IN all this jangle of political warfare it is restful to read that an Indiana man who was visited by a company of White Caps the other night defended himself with an ax and dispersed the entire gang single-handed and alone. It appears these White Caps seldom make the mistake of attacking a really brave man.

IT will be claimed next that the author of the song, "The Campbells Are Coming, Hi O-hio," was a native of the Buckeye State.

ALL this time we have been forgetting Mr. Yerkes, but Mr. Yerkes, let it be said, has not forgotten anything. He still has his grip on the North Side, and his loop around a goodly portion of the South Side. There is no congregation of buzzing insects in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Yerkes.

A COUNTY in Dakota has paid a bounty of three cents each on 67,000 gopher tails already this year, and the gopher season is not half over yet. Go west, young man, and raise gophers.

THE name of one of the candidates who have recently appeared for the throne of Servia is given as Prince Karageorgevicsoutsky. Two Servian campaign poets have already committed suicide, and a third has gone voluntarily into a monastery. The Prince is becoming rapidly the popular idol.

THE Salvation Army has signified its intention of entering into the political campaign of 1888 with great vigor. Now is the time to agitate a constitutional amendment making the period between Presidential elections at least six years.

"FATHER," said the young lady, timidly, as her paternal ancestor unexpectedly entered the room to look for a book, "this is Mr. Ennis." Mr. Petherbridge looked at the visitor critically. "How do you do, Mr. Dennis?" was all he said, but he said it quite distinctly, and the young man bowed to his fate. He never went to the Petherbridge mansion again.

COFFEE has taken a tremendous climb upward as to price, and the restaurant beverage popularly known as coffee will take a tremendous climb downward as to quality, if such a thing be possible.

MR. SID KENT'S memory is still remarkable for what it doesn't contain in relation to gas trusts.

"IT was a severe punishment," said the father, self-reproachfully, "but it answers the purpose. It kept Johnny from running on the street."

"You didn't cripple the boy, did you?"

"No, I had his mother cut his hair for him. You ought to see the poor boy."

And the proud father wept bitterly.

Mr. Blaine, His Friends and His Enemies.

Utica *Herald:* Mr. Blaine's personality, far away as he was, was a living presence in Chicago. His magnificent self-abnegation was a feature towering above all candidacies. One main promise of success at the polls was that his voice should be often heard during the canvass. His enemies centered their malice in the charge that he would seize the nomination. Only his own persistent, almost indignant protest, forbade the free bestowal of that great honor. When the ticket was perfected even his enemies were forced to admit that as a private citizen he is the embodiment of Republicanism and not simply its exponent, the chieftain in the contest for industrial freedom, the American who is greater than office, and beyond any other civilian in our annals the popular favorit, cherished with intense affection and admiration broader than party and wide as the Republic.

CURRENT NOTES.

Eternal vigilance enables a man to carry the same umbrella for years.—*Boston Courier.*

A great many politicians are called dark horses from the shade of their records.—*Puck.*

An actor may not know much about cravats, but his experience with ties—both railway and matrimonial—is usually extensive.—*Life.*

When a man finds that he is getting to be too loquacious his best remedy is to get married. He will notice an improvement right away.—*Somerville Journal.*

You may break, you may shatter the "vase" if you will, but the various ways of pronouncing it, according to locality, will cling round it still.—*Norristown Herald.*

Citizen (stopping physician on the street) —Just a moment, Doc; only one word. Physician —Well, make it short, old man; it's watermelon season, you know.—*New York Sun.*

Mrs. Holyoke (who has not asked him, and does not want him)—"I'm sorry you can't stay to tea with us." Capt. Whiffet (equal to the occasion)—"I'm awfully glad that I'm sorry I've got to go."—*Judge.*

Every gentleman should have the signature of the Creator on the label to avoid confusion. There are so many imitations nowadays that people who are not connoisseurs frequently encounter the wrong article.—*Lincoln Journal.*

De Sappy—I tell you, Featherington, you have the biggest head—— Featherington—Aw, De Sappy, you flatter me, doncherknow. De Sappy—Don't interrupt, Featherington; you have the biggest head on your cane I've seen this season.—*Life.*

"How much of that $10,000 have you now, George? You only got it two months ago, you know." "Well, I had $8,000 an hour ago, but I don't know how much there is left now." "Why?" "My wife has just gone on a shopping expedition."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

"I hear you have changed your boarding-place?" "Yes; had to do it. My old place was too luxurious. A dinner of three courses every day was ruining my digestive apparatus." "Three courses? What were they?" "Napkins, ice water, and toothpicks."—*Boston Transcript.*

Wife (to husband, who has been ostensibly to church)—I was so sorry not to go with you this morning, John, but I really didn't feel able. Were there many there? Husband—No, the grandstand was only about half—er—O, yes, a fair congregation for hot weather.—*New York Sun.*

"What did your daughter graduate in?" asked a friend to another. "White silk, with a satin corsage and elbow sleeves," was the prompt answer. "I mean what branches," said the startled guest. "O, her—her—why, the usual studies, I suppose," answered the perplexed mother.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Senior Wardroom Officer—I thought at first there was nothing in it; but I'm afraid Gilmore's been hard hit by that Brantor girl, after all! Junior Lieutenant—I haven't noticed any distinct symptoms! Senior Wardroom Officer—Why, man, he's been doing nothing but play chess with the chaplain for the last ten days!—*Puck.*

Luxury Loving Daughter—O, mamma, the paper says at Pills, Plaster & Co.'s drug store they are giving soda water free to all customers. Practical mother—How nice that is. Tell your aunt Sarah and aunt Jane and grandma and the girls to get their hats on. We'll go around there this very morning and get a postage stamp.—*Omaha World.*

A great many men living in the country have whitewashed stones on the sides of their roads that they may know just where the roads are in the dark. Some of them who come home late from city clubs would add to their general safety and comfort if they would have the entire road whitewashed right to the front door, which should also be whitewashed.—*Puck.*

PERSONALS.

The Rev. R. R. R. Burchard has declared for Cleveland. This will be sad news—for the Democrats.

The Rev. Dr. the Marquis of Donegal has lately celebrated the 89th anniversary of his birth. The Marchioness is 86, and they have been married sixty-seven years.

Mr. George W. Jolly of Owensboro claims to have been the original Harrison man in Kentucky. Mr. Jolly and Mr. Lucky of the Ohio delegation should go into business together.

Pitcher Stagg of the Yale base-ball team, after graduating this year, will become Secretary of the Yale Y. M. C. A. He wants to get a position where he will have no fear of the umpire.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt, who so signally failed in his efforts to "boss" the Chicago Convention, will sail for Europe next Wednesday to be absent till September, but announces that when he comes back he "will make a few speeches."

Mr. Charles Francis Adams declares that he "never heard of Harrison," and doesn't know who he is. Yet the ancestral tree of Mr. Harrison casts fully as long a shadow adown the ages as does that which shelters Charles Francis.

Ex-Gov. Alger of Michigan has a son 6 years of age. When the news of Harrison's nomination reached Detroit the little fellow remarked: "Well, everybody can't be nominated." "You're pretty young for a philosopher," remarked his defeated father.

Ex-Senator McDonald says the Republicans have nominated a strong ticket; that the men, personally, are able and clean; and that they command his respect. Still he thinks Indiana will go Democratic. Which is rather a poor compliment to the Hoosier Democracy.

The Empress Victoria of Germany, who is an exceptionally accomplished woman, is the author of a good translation, which appeared in 1881 and caused some stir in German political and literary circles, of the late Sig. Carl Minghetti's book on the State and the Church.

Mrs. J. A. Reuter of New York has invented a parasol frame with an adjustable cover, and to the woman of fashion it will hereafter only be necessary to own one handsome or expensive parasol "stick," with attendant ribs, for this new device permits the use of covers of textures, fabrics, and colors without number.

New York *Tribune* Indianapolis special: "I see," said General Harrison, "that people say I am interested in cattle companies. I have no present interest in any cattle company. A few years ago I invested several thousand dollars in a Montana cattle company in which my son was interested, but I soon conveyed my interest to my son, and am not interested in any way with the company."

D. O. Mills recently bought the Ben Halliday farm and "castle" at Harrison, N. Y., on the Sound. It cost Mr. Halliday some $600,000 and its late owner, John Roach, the shipbuilder, spent $25,000 in fixing it up. There is a chapel on the place, in which all of the Halliday family, except the founder, are buried. It is said that Mr. Mills has bought the "castle" for his daughter, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

An Independent Opinion.

New Haven *News* (Ind.): There will be less antagonism to Harrison within the party than there would have been to Blaine, Sherman, Depew, Gresham, or Alger. Allison would have made a better though not a stronger candidate. All things considered, the Republicans have selected the strongest from among those who sought the nomination. His weakness is that he represents Blaine.

There's a Difference, You See.

Peoria *Transcript:* When Mr. Blaine says he will not be a candidate he means it. When Grover Cleveland says the same thing look out for the most herculean efforts to capture the nomination. And yet Mr. Cleveland is the man who is credited with having made the startling remark: "Tell the truth."

Indianapolis Putting On Airs.

Indianapolis *News:* Take down the street signs. Push on the good work. Take down the standing posts with watches, and boots, and hats, and broad boards, and all such hideous and obstructing objects. Let us show to the people who will come here to look at us that we are not a stick-in-the-mud country town.

How It Looks to a Democrat.

Omaha *World:* The men who will take the most interest in the campaign this fall will be the manufacturers of pure wool, yard wide overcoat cloth, made chiefly of cotton and second-hand sofa stuffing.

Where They Are Great.

Philadelphia *Press:* The difference, physically speaking, between Harrison and Cleveland is just this: The former carries greatness under his hat while the latter totes his under his belt.

Under Which Flag?

Hartford *Courant:* The old flag is good enough to head the Republican procession; the red bandana is good enough to head a Democratic procession.

Chance for a Great Speculation.

Fond du Lac *Commonwealth:* What will the Democratic party give for Steve Elkins? The Republicans will sell out their interest in him cheap.

Chicago? O, She's All Right.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* It is Chicago against St. Louis, and the big city on the lake has the call by a large majority.

SENT BACK TO THE BOARD.

THE PROPOSITION TO SPEND $95,000 ON THE DOUGLAS SCHOOL.

The Council Rejects the Hamline Plan and Sends the Matter to the Board of Education for Wiser Action—Dangerous Railway Crossings That Need to Be Guarded by Gates—The Board of Education Meeting—Municipal Notes.

That chestnut, the $95,000 Douglas School, occupied the attention of the Council again last evening during the greater part of the session. When the Council was abruptly adjourned by Ald. Wetherell two weeks ago the motion was pending on Ald. Hamline's report providing for the repair of the old building, the erection of a new fifteen-room building on the adjoining lot at a cost of $40,000, and the erection of another building with the remainder of the fund in another part of the city where school accommodation was scant. When the matter was called up last evening Ald. Wetherell, who was again in the chair, ruled the Hamline report out as not germane to the subject. There was an appeal from the decision of the Chair, but the Chair was sustained, whereupon Ald. Hamline offered his resignation as a member of all committees of which he is now a member. No action was taken on the resignation during the session, though there were some expressions of sympathy with the Alderman from the Third, especially by Ald. Rix, who was rather severe on the Chair. Finally, after much wrangling, during which the practice of the Board of Education in erecting dancing halls in school buildings, fitting them with gas fixtures, furnishing them with chairs, pianos, etc., was condemned, the motion to concur in the recommendation of the school Board for the $95,000 twenty-four room building was rejected by a vote of 28 to 14, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Appleton, Clarke, Gorton, Wetherell, Hammer, Emmerich, Love, Pond, White, Campbell, Harris, Horner, O'Brien—14.

Nays—Whelan, Conlon, Hamline, Monear, Weber, Bartels, Cullerton, Burke, E. P., Wallner, Landon, Weinhardt, Nohe, Johnson, Doornbos, Bowler, Horn, Kowalski, Muivihill, Young, Sheridan, Powers, Rix, Reich, Ernst, T. D. Burke, McCormick, Niedermann, Masterre—28.

The whole matter therefore goes back to the Board of Education for wiser action.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Council, stating that the Rock Island and Great Western desired a right of way through the Gage farm. The matter was refered to the Finance Committee and the Mayor.

DANGEROUS CROSSINGS.

Commissioner Swift sent the following communication to the Council, which was deferred until Monday night:

The attention of your honorable body is called to the dangerous condition of a large number of railroad crossings.

I have caused an investigation to be made of all the railroad crossings in this city, and from reports on same have prepared a list of those which, in my opinion, should be at once protected by safety-gates, and herewith submit the same.

Under Sec. 1,849 of the Revised Code the railroad companies can be compelled to erect gates upon the proper order being passed by your honorable body, as provided in said section, and I would suggest the passage of such an order at once.

The following is a list of streets where railroad crossings should be protected by safety-gates:

Illinois Central Railway Company—Indiana avenue, Dearborn street.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway—Twelfth street, Fourteenth street, Dearborn street.

Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company—Twenty-third place, Twenty-fourth street, Twenty-fourth place, Twenty-fifth place.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company—Clark street, Sixteenth street, Twenty-first street, Twenty-fourth street, Twenty-sixth street, Twenty-seventh street, Twenty-ninth street, Thirty-third street, Thirty-fifth street, Thirty-seventh street.

Wisconsin Central Railway Company—Jefferson, street, Union street, Newberry avenue, Johnson street, Brown street, Morgan street, Lincoln street, Twelfth street, Ogden avenue.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway Company—Deering street, Fulton street, Ashland avenue, Archer avenue, California avenue, California boulevard.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway—Twenty-third place, Twenty-fourth place, Twenty-fourth street, Twenty-fifth place.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company—Jefferson street, Union street, Newberry avenue, Johnson street, Brown street, Morgan street, Lincoln street, Western avenue, California avenue, Kedzie avenue, Millard avenue, Sixteenth street, Eighteenth street, Nineteenth street, Twentieth street, Canalport avenue, Twenty-second street, Ashland avenue, Western avenue, Twenty-second street, Ogden avenue, Halsted street.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railway Company—Clinton, Union, Peoria, Morgan, Carpenter, Curtis, Elizabeth, Paulina, Wood, Robey, Hoyne avenue, Leavitt, Oakley avenue, Warren avenue, Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Ogden avenue, Archer avenue.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—Clinton, Union, Peoria, Morgan, Carpenter, Curtis, May, Elizabeth, Paulina, Wood, Lincoln, Robey, Leavitt, Hoyne avenue, Oakley avenue, Western avenue, Kingsberry, Fullerton avenue.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Union, Peoria, Morgan, Carpenter, Curtis, May, Elizabeth, Paulina, Wood, Lincoln, Robey, Hoyne avenue, Leavitt, Oakley avenue, Western avenue, Fulton street, Warren avenue, Wilcox avenue, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Twelfth, Ogden avenue, Twenty-second, Kingsberry, Canal, Wabansia avenue, Fullerton.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A permission to allow Elijah Peacock to lay tracks on his property near Stewart avenue and Thirty-fifth street was denounced as a scheme to let the Fort Wayne Road out of its contract with the city in relation to the Stewart avenue roadway, and was referred back to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

"I don't care a G—d d—n for the newspapers," ejaculated Mr. Niehoff emphatically last evening. "Their reporters are Bohemians and they ought not to be here." It was supposed to be a meeting of the City Board of Education, which was called to meet at 8 p. m. At 8:20 Mr. Niehoff was sitting alone in his seat in solemn grandeur, not another board member being present. Then the President of the board, A. C. Story, came in. Mr. Niehoff took him to one side at once and they had a spirited discussion from which the above quoted words escaped to the ears of the solitary reporter present. The balance of the discussion was such that Mr. Story did not care afterwards to recount it. Mr. Niehoff is one of the recent "removes" of Mayor Roche, and was full of concentrated wrath all the evening. It is understood that his wrath had been effervescing all day, and one of the board members is authority for the statement that at a school commencement in his district yesterday he refused to present the Victor F. Lawson "Patriotism" medal because the name of a newspaper was engraved upon it. When Graeme Stewart came in Mr. Niehoff tackled him and accused him of promising a certain thing which he had failed to do. Mr. Stewart denied it in most emphatic terms, and then Mr. Niehoff sputtered so violently in contradiction that Mr. Stewart turned away and left him unanswered.

Mr. J. W. Fernald, one of the new appointees, was brought in and introduced to the members present, but manifested no desire to claim the seat the Mayor had provided for him. No others of the new appointees were present. By 9 o'clock the only three absentees were Porch, McLaren, and Wenter, and the board went into session. On motion of Mr. Stewart, the whole list of present office employés from attorney to stenographer and engineer were reelected for one year without opposition. As special teachers there were elected without opposition William L. Tomlins, vocal music, high schools; Orlando Blackman, vocal music, grammar grades; Agnes Cox, assistant, primary grades; Gustave A. Zimmerman, German; Herman Hanstein, drawing in high schools and principal of manual training department; Elizabeth F. Dimock, drawing in grammar and primary schools; Jennie S. McWhorter, assistant; Henry Snyder, physical culture; Herman Hein, Henry R. Comann, Morritz Schmidt, August Zopp, William Kopp, Edward Luehr, and Henry Hartung, assistants in physical culture.

The old principals and teachers were nearly all reelected. Mr. Garvy objected to the election of Miss Ella Patterson as principal of the Cooper School, but she received 8 votes on a ballot, Miss Carrie Evans 1, and 3 blanks were cast. In an endeavor to shorten the tedious proceeding of naming the several hundred teachers, the members, who all wanted the same thing, got all tangled up on points of order and spent two hours in doing fifteen minutes' work, of casting an agreed ballot for each of the numerous names.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Col. Felton is preparing to enlarge the manufacturing establishment at the bridewell.

City Collector Ruts has issued 3,993 saloon licenses up to date, which is about 100 more than were issued last year to the same date. It is stated that not a single saloon license has been refused or revoked since the new City Collector assumed his position.

Mr. Strobel, Superintendent of the construction of the Wells street bridge, assured Commissioner Swift yesterday that the structure would be completed and ready for use by July 15, the time provided for in the contract. The chief difficulty encountered now by the contractor is in obtaining iron for the bridge, as all the iron mills are said to be running to their fullest capacity, and still orders cannot be filled promptly.

Commissioner Swift yesterday exacted a promise from Mr. Yerkes that he would proceed at once to remedy the unsightly and dangerous camel-hump left in the down town streets by the construction of his Dearborn and Randolph street loop. It will cost $10,000, but the street car baron says he will cheerfully assume the expense. Mr. Yerkes stated that his plans were now complete for the West Side cable, and he would submit them to the city in a few days.

The plans for remodeling and repairing the Washington street tunnel have been submitted by Mr. Yerkes and approved by the city, and the work will commence at once. The new plan will not necessitate the changing of the grade in the tunnel. A steel arch will be placed inside the tunnel, and packed with lead, the present arch remaining practically as at present. This plan is said to be better than any of those previously considered, and the city is satisfied with it.

OFFICIAL WEATHER GUESSES.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30—1 a. m.—For Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, light to fresh southeasterly winds, stationary temperature, fair weather.

For Missouri, light to fresh southeasterly winds, slightly warmer, fair weather.

For Iowa, Minnesota, [illegible] Nebraska, Dakota, and Colorado, light to fresh southeasterly winds, warmer, fair weather.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall for 24 hours.
New York	30.12	69	N. W.	Clear	
Washington, D. C.	30.10	70	N. E.	Clear	
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.00	80	N. E.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	29.98	80	S. W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	30.04	84	E.	Clear	
Nashville, Tenn.	30.08	73	N. W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.16	66	N. E.	Cloudy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.14	62	N. E.	Cloudy	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.10	56	W.	Clear	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.12	60	N. E.	Fair	
Erie, Pa.	30.14	60	N. E.	Cloudy	
Cleveland, O.	30.18	62	N. E.	Cloudy	
Sandusky, O.	30.20	62	N. E.	Cloudy	
Toledo, O.	30.20	62	N. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.20	58	S.	Clear	
Alpena, Mich.	30.12	62	S.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.16	60	S.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	30.10	70	N. W.	Cloudy	
Port Huron, Mich.	30.18	56	E.	Clear	
Chicago	30.18	60	E.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	64	Calm.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.10	64	Calm.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.08	68	Calm.	Fair	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.14	72	S.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.10	74	S.	Fair	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.10	74	Calm.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.10	74	S.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.12	74	Calm.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.10	70	E.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.10	76	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	68	S.	Clear	
Leavenworth, Kas.	30.10	72	S. E.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	30.10	72	S. E.	Clear	
Huron, Dak.	29.92	76	S. E.	Clear	
Yankton, Dak.	29.94	76	S. E.	Cloudy	
Moorhead, Minn.	30.02	70	S. E.	Cloudy	
St. Vincent	30.04	72	S. E.	Cloudy	
Bismarck, Dak.	30.02	72	S. E.	Cloudy	
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.96	72	S. E.	Cloudy	
Helena, Mont.	29.90	84	S. W.	Cloudy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.74	82	S. W.	Cloudy	
Denver, Colo.	29.72	90	W.	Fair	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.96	94	S. E.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.86	94	S. E.	Cloudy	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.68	78	S. E.	Fair	
Fort Garry	30.00	68	N. E.	Fair	
Minnedosa					
Medicine Hat	29.78	60	Calm.	Cloudy	.32
Norfolk, Va.	30.06	64	N. E.	Cloudy	.04
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	80	N. E.	Cloudy	1.36
Montrose	29.94	68	S. E.	Fair	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.00	76	S.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla.	30.00	76	N. W.	Cloudy	.02

ALL THE WAY FROM ENGLAND.

The Rosedale Brings a Cargo of Cement from London to Chicago.

The "Rosedale, Cement, London to Chicago," as she was recorded in marine chronicles, came into the harbor at 6 o'clock yesterday as quietly and modestly as a lumber scow from Muskegon. She had slipped past Mackinaw in the night, and the marine reporters had missed her, so that while her agents here were wondering where she was, and preparing for a royal reception, she had been making remarkably good time up Lake Michigan. The party to surprise her up the lake were in turn surprised at her early arrival, and were out a junket.

The newcomer tied up a while at the Northwestern Railroad docks, and then proceeded up the river. The docks were lined with spectators, and when she pulled up at the Empire Warehouse on Jackson street a crowd of 300 or 400 colored dock laborers were ready to welcome her. The English sailors were unmercifully guyed by the colored men. When one English tar, with his tasseled cap, prepared to throw a line the crowd set up a howl of criticism of his outfit. The poor fellow shouted back: "It's English, ye knaw," whereat the dock-wallopers let loose a wild guffaw. A minute later a rope ladder with board steps was run over the steamer's side. It was the first contrivance of the kind the crowd had seen, and they were mute; but when a full-fledged English dude mounted the ladder the dock-wallopers sent up a yell of "Git onto that suit." The importation did not tarry in getting away.

The Rosedale soon left the dock for the Burlington slip, near Sixteenth street, to unload. As she winded around the corners and angles of the river Capt. Emert, who took command at Montreal, said: "These two miles are more dangerous than all the rest of the voyage." Two days will be required to unload, and then the steamer will take grain to Kingston.

To look at the Rosedale is no great shakes. She is too short for her width, and in this respect resembles a tub. Her dimensions are: Keel, 180 feet; beam, 35 feet; molded depth, 21 feet. She draws 14½ feet and carries 1,100 tons. Her deck has less shear and is flatter than lake models. In several other respects she differs from inland craft. Her cabin and forecastle are between decks instead of being on deck, and her wheel is not housed. When the November gales come the pilot on his unprotected bridge stands an exceedingly good show of being frozen. The boilers and engines are amidships in the hold, and she has one smokestack with considerable rake. Her two spars are of steel. In fact, she is built of steel throughout. Her machinery worked smoothly yesterday, and in this respect excelled any of the new American boats coming out this season. She is fully equipped with steam-steering gear and other labor-saving appliances.

On the black hull was a circle with a long line drawn horizontally through its centre. It was the first time that mark had ever been seen in the Chicago River, notwithstanding the earnest work for years of sailors and their friends to have Congress adopt it. It represented the life-work of Plimsoll, and was most justly called Plimsoll's mark. The British Government had placed the line there, and below it the vessel must not be loaded. In addition to the penalties provided by the Government for sinking the mark below water-line, all marine insurance is vitiated by that overloading.

The Rosedale was built at the shipyards at Sunderland, Eng., this spring, and was purchased by Hampton, Crampton & Esthers of Montreal. She was sent to London for a cargo of cement, and left the British metropolis May 25. Her trip to Montreal was uneventful. At that point part of her cargo was lightered to Kingston. The entire trip, including the delays in the St. Lawrence River, consumed thirty-five days. Her future has not yet been decided upon. It is thought she will run out this season between Chicago and Kingston, and next winter be put on the ways and lengthened seventy feet. If this is done she will be given a passenger cabin and put on the Fort Arthur run. What is done will depend largely on the success of the craft in her present shape.

Difficult to Understand.

She (of Boston)—I have seen it stated that Browning has refused $1,000 for a short poem.

He—Is it possible? Why, what do you suppose he means?

She—Impossible to say. Nobody knows what Browning means.—*Life.*

A Cheap First Class Through Car California Excursion.

The National Convention excursion of the Teachers' Association, which leaves Chicago via Chicago & Alton R. R. on a special train at 4 p. m. Thursday, July 5, will be composed of Pullman palace sleeping-cars and tourist sleeping-cars, which will run through from Chicago to San Francisco without change.

Those who are contemplating a trip to the Pacific coast should embrace this opportunity of joining a select party at a minimum cost for the round trip, with the privilege of stopping at Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Santa Fé, N. M., and Los Angeles, Cal., without additional cost. For further particulars, itinerary of excursion, and for tickets and reservation of berths in Pullman or tourist sleeping-cars call on or address City Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & Alton R. R., 89 South Clark street.

DE LESSEPS' LAST DITCH.

PROMOTERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL STRUGGLING AGAINST FATE.

A London Newspaper Contends that the Loan Is a Failure—A Company with $30,000,000 of Debts and No Available Assets—Austrian Troops Moved to Correspond with Those of Russia—Soldiers Sent to Zululand—General Foreign News.

LONDON, June 29.—A dispatch from Paris says: The *Temps* states that M. de Lesseps convoked the members of the Panama Canal Board today in order to submit to them a resolution relating to the issue of the lottery bonds. The exact amount of the subscriptions has not yet been announced. It is known that about 350,000 small subscribers have applied for 800,000 bonds. The whole issue consists of 2,000,000 bonds, each of the nominal value of £16 and issued at £14 8s, the total amount of the loan being £28,000,000. The intervention of large subscribers and old financial seconds of the company is held to justify the total issue of bonds, the company fulfilling the conditions by effecting the payment of the first installments due and the immediate loan in rentes as a guarantee for the payment of the entire loan. Panama Canal shares closed 4¾f higher today.

The *Standard* contends that even if yesterday's statement that 1,500,000 bonds had been taken were correct the loan is a failure. It would give the company possession of £19,000,000, but this sum would melt like snow under the tremendous expenses of the works combined with the dead weight of the interest now exceeding £4,000,000 yearly. A year hence it would be a company with a capital and debts amounting to £90,000,000, with no available assets.

M. de Lesseps has issued a circular which confirms the statement that subscriptions have been received for 800,000 bonds and adds that arrangements have been made with a group of financial houses to complete the loan by paying the first installments and a deposit in rentes or other Government stock to form the guarantee of £120,000,000.

WAGNER'S FIRST OPERA.

It Is Performed for the First Time at Munich—Characteristics of the Work.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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MUNICH, June 29.—The first opera ever written by the late Richard Wagner, entitled "Die Feen" (The Fairies), the manuscript of which was found among the papers of the unfortunate King Ludwig of Bavaria, was performed here for the first time. Wagner wrote this work in 1834, when he was in his twenty-first year. He seems never to have thought of having it performed, although in 1866 he dedicated it to King Ludwig. It is a romantic opera of the somewhat fantastic kind, and the character of the music wavers between the Italian and the German school of that period. It is sufficient for the present to say that the work contains germs of many later effects, and that its performance surpassed all the expectations musicians had formed of it; but the music shows the influence of Weber's "Oberon," which came out seven years before "The Fairies." It also bears evidence of the influence of Beethoven. The libretto follows a fairy tale by the Italian poet Count Carlo Gozzi. This story, based upon a beautiful Indian fable, symbolizes the elevating power of love. The scenery was magnificent, and fitly illustrated the wild, romantic nature of this early work. After King Ludwig's death it was found that Wagner, who was deeply in debt to the deceased monarch, had ceded to his royal patron the right of presenting this opera. The present Bavarian Government decided to produce it in order to promote the liquidation of King Ludwig's estate.

FROM THE FATHERLAND.

Voting Addresses to the New Ruler—His Grief Over His Father's Death.

BERLIN, June 29.—The Presidents of the two Houses of the Prussian Diet today presented to Emperor William the addresses of those bodies in reply to the speech from the throne. The Emperor, in expressing his thanks, made no reference to political questions. In a rescript addressed to Prince Bismarck, dated Tuesday, the Emperor touchingly refers to the profound shock caused by the death of Emperor Frederick following so soon the death of Emperor William.

The *National Zeitung* says that the coming interview between Emperor William and the Czar will take place between the 16th and 18th of July. The place of meeting, it says, has not yet been decided upon.

Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle upon M. Carp, the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HOPE FOR IRELAND.

The Liberals Have Plenty of Time to Win Her Battles.

LONDON, June 29.—Mr. Morley, in a speech at Chelsea this evening, said that the Liberals still had plenty of time to win the Irish battle to which they were determined to devote themselves firmly, resolutely, and unflinchingly. The recent debates in Parliament had compelled the Government to admit that the National League was still ubiquitous and that crime in Ireland was dependent upon coercion. The action of the magistrates had destroyed the reign of the law and substituted the arbitrary will of a practically irresponsible power.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Austria Sends Troops to Watch Those of Russia.

VIENNA, June 29.—Five Galician regiments, now stationed here, have been ordered to proceed to Galicia without delay by special transport trains. The regiments were not due at the Galician stations until September, and the change of arrangements is owing to news having been received at the war office of the march of two Russian infantry divisions from the interior toward Galicia.

Want to Set Type for American Books.

EDINBURG, June 29.—At a meeting of printers this evening it was decided to petition the Government to endeavor to secure the withdrawal from the Copyright bill of the clause providing that type for copyright books must be set in America. A telegram expressing sympathy was received from Gladstone.

Stanley May Get Help.

LONDON, June 29.—If the white Pasha in the Bahr-el-Ghazel Province is Henry M. Stanley and he intends to relieve the white slaves at Khartoum the Government will actively assist him; but if he intends to hold Khartoum and to send from that place a force to Emin Bey it is not probable that the Government will support him.

Important Changes in the Vatican.

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome says: Important changes are about to be made in the Vatican. Mgr. Galimberti will probably be appointed Papal Secretary of State. It is expected that a more conciliatory policy will shortly replace the present policy of intolerance.

Receiving the American Minister.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29.—The Sultan today received Mr. Strauss, the United States Minister, who starts for America tomorrow on three-months' leave of absence. Secretary King will have charge of the affairs of the Legation until Mr. Strauss returns.

Censuring a French Minister.

PARIS, June 29.—The Senate has adopted a resolution censuring M. Ferrouillat, Minister of Justice, for dismissing a substitute procureur at Carcassonne. In consequence of the Senate's action the Minister will resign.

Troops for Zululand.

LONDON, June 29.—Advices from South Africa say that all available troops at Natal have been ordered to Zululand.

Cable Notes.

Gen. Peters, the Czar's first Aide-de-Camp, has arrived at Paris on a secret mission.

The Portuguese Government has given notice of the blockade of Quissembo, a town thirty miles northwest of the Portuguese settlement of Ambriz, Western Africa.

Billy Porter and Frank Buck, who were arrested in London for robbing a jewelry house at Munich, were given a hearing in London yesterday. The accused were remanded until tomorrow. Their wives were in court during the hearing.

The Thibetans propose the holding of a conference with the view of establishing peace on the frontier. The overtures are due to the arrival of a new Chinese resident at Li Hasa.

The English courts have refused to grant an application for summonses against Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, and Sir Charles Warren, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, for preventing meetings in Trafalgar Square.

La Vergne excursion today. Sale of houses and lots, the most attractive of the season. Leaves Union Depot 1:30.

THE HUB

Special FOR Saturday.

175 DOZEN MEN'S SUSPENDERS,

Extra Light Web, Elastic Ends,

Made Especially for Hot Weather. Everywhere a Bargain at 50c. We shall sell them till closed

—AT—

27c.

THE HUB,

State and Jackson-sts.

$7.50 Boys' Suits Now $5.00.

STEINWAY.

Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Piano of the World.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

HEALTHY DIGESTION, A CLEAR COMPLEXION, BRIGHT EYES,

A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics and the debilitated generally. No other Tonic so well calculated to bring about these results as

AREND'S BEEF, IRON, AND WINE, WITH PHOSPHATES,

The Most Successful Tonic of the Age.

It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system. It is a superior liver and kidney remedy, as well as a blood purifier. It cures Rheumatism and Malaria. Thousands sing its praises.

Beware of imitations. No other preparation of similar name possesses the same medicinal qualities.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,

Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

GUARANTY: ALL WOOL AND PURE WOOL.

Made to Order. All Patterns Preserved.

DR. JAEGER'S Sanitary Woolen System Co.,

157 STATE-ST.,

Between Madison & Monroe-sts.

Underwear made to order a Specialty. Mail orders promptly executed. Illustrated Price Catalogue, with Samples, sent free on application.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—NOTES AND INSURANCE POLICIES; OF no value. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to E. MEYER, 77 East Chicago-av.

ON EXHIBITION—AT 300 S. CLARK-ST., THE Great Moon Model, the Peerless, showing 70,000 objects on its surface; is a rare treat indeed; a spectacle never to be forgotten; open from 1 to 10 p. m. daily (Sundays excepted); an explanatory lecture every evening at 8 o'clock by Prof. E. Riverston. Admission, 25 cents.

PROF. JEZREEL, MEXICAN FORTUNE TELLER and clairvoyant, just returned from the East to remain ten days, brings the absent together. 346 State-st., Madison Hotel.

THE LATEST SURPRISE IN CIGARS.

GRAND REPUBLIC "BUFFOS"

4 for 10 Cents.

Guaranteed All Havana Long Filler, with fine Sumatra Wrapper, sufficient for a full twenty minutes' smoke.

The manufacturers assert, without possibility of practical contradiction, that "Grand Republic Buffos" are, beyond comparison, the very Finest Cigars yet produced *in this Country* at anything like the price.

Like their prototypes the "Grand Republic Cigarros," so popular, they are simply Unique. *They can be imitated only in appearance and package. These are simple, but when it comes to* Material and Quality, *and the* Essentials *of a* Real High-Grade Cigar, suited to critics, *at a low price, the "Buffos" and "Cigarros" stand* pre-eminently inimitable!

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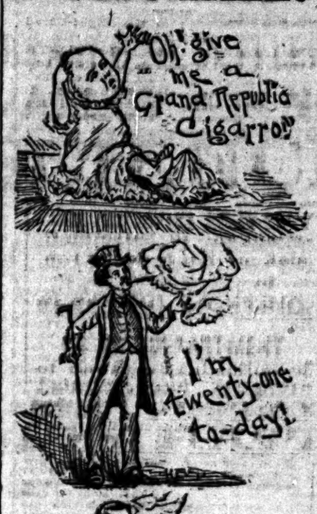

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When he was a PA he recommended to the coming generations LIES' GRAND REPUBLIC BUFFOS and CIGARROS as being the finest in the market for the money.

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Eugene Von Hermann	3339 Cottage Grove-av.	D. R. Rymer & Son	Remington, Ind.
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John Webber	1174 S. Clark-st.	Briggs & Hart	Marseilles, Ill.
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Moy Kee	1307 State-st.	Kidder & Hunter	Terre Haute, Ind.
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J. Hirschmann	1110 Milwaukee-av.	Dryer & Rabe	Abilene, Kas.
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J. Ward	Aypes, Wis.	E. C. Griffin	McGregor, Ia.
H. Fuller	Carleton, Ill.	George L. Croll	Boardman & Arthur	Odebolt, Ia.
Henry Kephart	Berrien Springs, Mich.	S. R. Quigley	Thompson & Butterworth	Maquoketa, Ia.
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Charles E. Deane	Marquette, Mich.	J. M. Starr	Clarke, Wis.
George Stewart	Porterville, Cal.	W. G. Kennedy	Peterson, Ill.
F. P. Reilly	Fort Dodge, Ia.	Boardman & Arthur	McGregor, Ia.
Dreasback & Hollinger	Mount Carroll, Ill.	Thompson & Butterworth	Monroe, Wis.
Louis Schoefer	Manchester, Ia.	H. C. Griffin	Merrill, Wis.
Chatfield & Hutchinson	Kankakee, Ill.	C. A. Norway	Pecatonica, Ill.
Fries & Cline	Kankakee, Ill.	Mrs. J. O'Brien	Janesville, Wis.
J. O'Brien	Fort Dodge, Ia.	James W. Brown	Sycamore, Ill.
D. M. Oleson	Porreston, Ill.	Whalen & Winders	Janesville, Wis.
Paul Kenodle	Kankakee, Ill.	S. Kent	Sterling, Ill.
J. D. O. Smith	Earl, Ill.	P. Lawrie	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
D. S. Carpenter	Fort Dodge, Ia.	McCandless & Son	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
H. M. Grimin	Elgin, Ill.	C. H. Ballheim & Co.	Marion, Ia.
Peck & Eaton	Elgin, Ill.	F. L. Northrop	Marion, Ia.
Sackele Bros.	Elgin, Ill.	Owen & Co.	Marion, Ia.
Scheele & Kiest	Marian, Ia.	T. G. Goudy	Iowa City, Ia.
D. W. Chase	Avoca, Ia.	H. Sackele	Osonomowoc, Wis.
J. A. Worth & Co.	Woodlawn, Ill.	Dibble & Brown	Fond de Lac, Wis.
A. Dismone	Norwood, Ill.	Kent & Durand	Janesville, Wis.
C. F. North	Normal Park, Ill.	J. W. Mellen	Indianola, Ia.
Normal Park Pharmacy	Harlem, Ill.	Butler & Miller	Elgin, Ill.
G. McPherson	So. Evanston, Ill.	J. V. Schaler	Elgin, Ill.
M. Powell	Ravenswood, Ill.	J. Lynch	Elgin, Ill.
H. Purse	Lemont, Ill.	R. & S. Wells	Des Moines, Ia.
Warner & Piffer	Madison, Wis.	J. F. Donovan	Des Moines, Ia.
Jordan & Heap	Port Huron, Mich.	Harlan Bros.	Des Moines, Ia.
Grieb & Richhorn	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	J. E. Cox & Co.	Des Moines, Ia.
J. Schauer	Port Huron, Mich.	Al Grefe	Des Moines, Ia.
G. J. Parker	Homer, Mich.	Smith & Sandholm	Des Moines, Ia.
F. S. Snyder	Tecumseh, Mich.	Chase Bros.	Armada, Mich.
Patterson & Garlinghouse Bros.	Jackson, Mich.	Edwards Bros.	Remington, Ind.
F. Jaycox	Clinton, Mich.	Traugh & Townsend	Elgin, Ill.
A. Muir	Marshall, Mich.	E. Lynch	Rockford, Ill.
F. B. Amlar	Marshall, Mich.	F. H. Mowitz	Prospect, Ill.
G. H. Ferguson	Marshall, Mich.	Wm. F. Sprigkins & Co.	Rock Island, Ill.
L. Chaplin	Jackson, Mich.	Marshall & Fisher	Morris, Ill.
Draper & Loughlin	Boone, Iowa.	Johnson Bros.	Fairfield, Ill.
O. P. Dick	Jefferson, Iowa.	D. Dockett	Roodhouse, Ill.
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Johnston & Roboades	Jefferson, Iowa.	Ireland & Powers	Vermont, Ill.
Gallup & Marquis	Jefferson, Iowa.	D. Kirkbride	Robinson, Ill.
S. A. Archer	Paxton, Ill.	Dietz & Hargrove	Shawneetown, Ill.
W. C. Leatherman	Valparaiso, Ind.	E. Eberwine	Saybrook, Ill.
B. F. Shilt	No. Manchester, Ind.	Knight & Newcomb	So. Chicago, Ill.
J. W. Dale	Hammond, Ind.	Shaw & Parsons	Vassar, Mich.
B. B. Clawson	Brodhead, Wis.	R. B. Mapes	Battle Creek, Mich.
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CHICAGO VS. PITTSBURG.

THE SMOKY CITY ATHLETES NOT ALLOWED TO SCORE.

Krock Plays Good Ball and Few Hits Are Made Off Him—Detroit, New York, and Philadelphia Also Winners—Brooklyn Losing Her Grip on the Association—The Maroon-Milwaukee Game a Tie—Other Games Yesterday.

League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	35	16	.686	St. Paul	26	12	.684
Detroit	33	18	.647	Des Moines	22	13	.628
Boston	32	25	.561	Omaha	18	17	.514
New York	29	23	.557	Milwaukee	20	19	.512
Philad'phia	25	24	.530	Kansas City	20	20	.500
Washingt'n	17	34	.333	Chicago	19	21	.475
Pittsburg	16	32	.333	Minneap'lis	13	27	.325
Indian'p'lis	16	34	.320				

American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Central Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
St. Louis	34	15	.693	Davenport	32	9	.780
Brooklyn	38	18	.678	Peoria	29	9	.763
Athletics	31	18	.630	Dubuque	19	15	.542
Cincinnati	31	22	.584	Crawfdsv'le	20	19	.512
Baltimore	25	27	.480	Bl'mington	13	19	.406
Cleveland	18	33	.352	Danville	15	22	.405
Louisville	16	37	.301	Lafayette	0	7	.000
Kansas City	14	34	.291				

Today's Games.

National League—Boston at Philadelphia, Detroit at Indianapolis, Chicago at Pittsburg, Washington at New York.

American Association—Cleveland at St. Louis, Baltimore at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Kansas City, Brooklyn at Louisville.

Western Association—Milwaukee at St. Paul, Chicago at Minneapolis.

Central Inter-State—Bloomington at Crawfordsville, Davenport at Peoria, Lafayette at Danville.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Chicago Defeats Pittsburg on Her Own Grounds by a Score of 4 to 0.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 29.—[Special.]—Anson's pennant winners swooped down on the Allies today and had a walkover. Krock occupied the box for the visitors. He is a daisy. The first three innings were uneventful. In the fourth Farrell got a double to left. He went to third on Anson's sacrifice and scored on Williamson's sacrifice to left. Pfeffer opened with a single in the seventh, and went to second on Sunday's fumble of the same. Williamson got to first on Dunlap's fumble. Burns made a hit, Pfeffer scoring, and went to second on Coleman's fumble of the same. Krock hit to right, Williamson and Burns scoring. He was caught trying to steal second. Daly hit safely and went to second on a passed ball. Ryan and Sullivan both failed to reach first, retiring the side. This was the most disastrous inning for Morris. Two of the runs were earned, but Williamson never should have reached the base. But two men reached second and one third on the Allegheny side in the nine innings, while Krock escaped with a total of four bases. In the sixth inning Farrell hit safely, went to second on a passed ball, and to third on Anson's sacrifice. While Pfeffer was at bat a low pitched ball struck at Carroll's feet and shot straight up over his head. Farrell, mistaking it for a passed ball, started home. Carroll got the sphere all right and caught Farrell ten feet away from the bag. The crack rightfielder tried to spike Carroll on the slide, and after the play some hot words passed between them. "Don't you ever try that on me again," shouted Carroll. "You would not have tried it that time if I had been looking for it." "It was a mistake. I did not intend to do it," replied Farrell. "Yes you did," said Carroll; "but don't do it again. I am playing ball as well as you are." Carroll was angry and once drew back his goodly right in a threatening manner, but Valentine noticing it told Carroll not to make a show of himself. The day was cold and blustery and the attendance less than 700.

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	Ryan, c.f.	0	0	3	0	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0	Sullivan, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Miller, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	Farrell, r.f.	1	2	1	0	0
Clev'l'nd, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Anson, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Kuehne, ss.	0	0	0	1	1	Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0
Dal'ymple, l.f	0	0	0	0	0	Wil'm'n, ss.	1	1	0	2	0
Sunday, c.f.	0	1	5	0	1	Burns, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1
Coleman, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Krock, p.	0	1	0	9	0
Carroll, c.	0	0	2	3	0	Daly, c.	0	2	8	4	0
Morris, p.	0	0	0	5	0						
Totals	0	3	24	10	4	Totals	4	9	27	19	1

Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 *—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Beckley, Farrell. Double play—Burns, Pfeffer, and Anson. First base on balls—Pfeffer and Williamson. Hit by pitched ball—Pfeffer. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1. Struck out—By Morris, 1; Krock, 2. Passed balls—Carroll, 3. Time—1:40. Umpire—Valentine.

New York, 8; Washington, 3.

NEW YORK, June 29.—New York defeated Washington today before less than 2,000 spectators in a game which, but for Keefe's pitching and Daily's great catch of Tiernan's tremendous liner to the picket fence, was rather uninteresting. Kelly, the ex-manager of the Louisvilles, made his first appearance here in the rôle of umpire. As he called "play" State Senator Ives presented Kelly with an elegant gold badge with a diamond on one side and an inscription on the other side. A three-foot high floral piece accompanied the medal. Arthur Whitney, New York's latest acquisition, made his début before the New York public, and was unfortunately off in his work at third. Score.

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Tiernan, r.f.	1	1	2	0	0	Hoy, c.f.	1	0	1	0	0
Rich'ds'n, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0	Wilmot, l.f.	1	1	0	0	0
Connor, 1b.	2	2	13	1	0	Daily, r.f.	1	0	1	0	0
O'Rourke, l.f	2	1	1	0	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Ewing, c.	1	0	5	4	0	Myers, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0
Ward, s.s.	1	1	1	3	3	Mack, c.	0	1	4	3	4
Slattery, c.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Shock, s.s.	0	1	1	2	1
Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	1	3	Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
Keefe, p.	0	1	1	9	1	Gilmore, p.	0	1	0	7	2
Totals	8	8	27	23	7	Totals	3	4	27	20	7

New York 4 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0—8
Washington 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—New York, 4; Washington, 2. Two base hit—Keefe. Three base hit—Connor. Double play—Donnelly-Myers-O'Brien. First base on balls—Tiernan, O'Rourke, Whitney, Hoy. Hit by pitched ball—Donnelly. First base on errors—New York, 3; Washington, 5. Struck out—By Keefe, 8; by Gilmore, 4. Passed balls—Ewing, 1; Mack, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Kelly.

Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—[Special.]—The Phillies defeated Boston this afternoon in the second inning. Sanders pitched with excellent effect, and Schriver caught him in fine style. The ground was soft and unfit for good ball-playing. Score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l.f.	0	1	2	0	0	Wise, s.s.	0	0	3	3	0
Andrews, c.f	0	2	2	1	0	Johnston, c.f.	1	1	3	0	0
Fogarty, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Kelly, c.	0	2	4	1	0
Farrar, 1b.	1	0	11	1	0	Nash, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1
Delehanty, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	Klusman, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1
Sanders, p.	1	1	1	11	0	Hornung, l.f.	1	2	3	0	0
Irwin, s.s.	0	0	0	4	0	Brown, r.f.	0	2	0	0	0
Schriver, c.	1	1	9	3	1	Morrill, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Bastian, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Clarkson, p.	0	1	1	5	0
Totals	3	6	27	23	2	Totals	2	9	27	15	2

Philadelphia 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Boston 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2. Double play—Wise, Klusman, and Morrill. First base on balls—Farrar (2), Irwin, Bastian. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Sanders, 3; Clarkson, 2. Passed balls—Schriver, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Daniels.

Detroit, 9; Indianapolis, 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29.—Heavy batting at a time when men were on bases enabled the Detroit champions to defeat the home club today. The sharp and brilliant fielding of Richardson was the most notable feature of the game. Score:

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Seery, l.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Rich'dson, 2b	1	1	8	5	0
Denny, 3b.	1	0	2	3	0	Brouthers, 1b	2	2	8	1	0
Hines, c.f.	0	2	2	0	0	Thomps'n, r.f	2	1	1	0	0
Glasscock, s.s	0	1	0	1	1	Rowe, s.s.	1	2	1	1	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	1	2	4	1	Ganzel, 3b.	1	1	0	0	2
Shm'b'rg, 1b.	0	1	9	0	2	Twitchell, l.f	1	1	2	0	0
M'Ge'c'y, r.f.	1	1	3	0	0	Hanlon, c.f.	0	0	3	0	0
Shreve, p.	0	0	0	6	1	Bennett, c.	1	1	4	2	1
Buckley, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Conway, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	2	7	24	14	5	Totals	9	10	27	14	3

Indianapolis 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Detroit 0 3 2 0 0 0 4 0 *—9

Earned runs—Detroit, 4. Two base hits—Richardson, Hines, Rowe. Home runs—Bennett, Rowe. Double play—Richardson-Brouthers. First base on balls—Thompson. Hit by pitched ball—Denny, Thompson. Struck out—Shomberg (2), Buckley, Bennett, Conway, Twitchell. Passed ball—Buckley. Wild pitch—Shreve. Time—1:35. Umpire—Lynch.

Ray Joins the Bostons.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—[Special.]—Shortstop Ray of the Salem team was today released from his present contract and has signed a contract with the Boston club. Negotiations for the release of this player have been pending for several days. A Western League club wanted to secure Ray and made a liberal offer for his release, but Boston's offer was accepted. Ray has been the leading batsman of the New England League since the first of the season, his average to date being .418, with a total of .609 and a fielding average as shortstop of .870. He is an outfielder as well as an infielder, a man of excellent habits, and an earnest worker in whatever position he is assigned. He will join the team at Indianapolis.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Former Leaders Dropping Down, Even Louisville Pounding Them.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29.—The Louisville team, to the delight of a big crowd, held Brooklyn down to a single run today. It was good weather, and Chamberlain was in great form, while his support was strong. Cross, behind the bat, was steady and true, and in the field the work was without error. Hughes was easy to hit, and Clark showed poor judgment. Brooklyn's fielding as a rule was good, but they could not hit Chamberlain. Browning was incapacitated by a sprained ankle at the beginning of the third inning, and Stratton took his place. As umpire Holbert was behind the bat for Brooklyn and in the field for Louisville, while Hecker took similar positions for Louisville. Score:

Louisville 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0—6
Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Louisville, 12; Brooklyn, 4. Errors—Louisville, 0; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Chamberlain and Cross; Brooklyn, Hughes and Clark. Umpires—Hecker and Holbert.

Baltimore, 7; Cincinnati, 1.

CINCINNATI, O., June 29.—Baltimore won today's game from Cincinnati by their timely work with the stick, combined with good fielding. Kilroy pitched with splendid effect, as the local men made but four scattering hits. The fielding of Fennelly was the feature of the game. Attendance about 1,300. Score:

Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Baltimore 5 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—7

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Kilroy and Fulmer; Cincinnati, Viau and Baldwin. Umpire—Peoples.

Athletics, 7; Kansas City, 0.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29.—The Athletics shut out Kansas City today in a well-played game. Seward was in fine form, but Kirby was hit hard. Stovey's brilliant catch in deep centre field was the feature of the game. Score:

Athletic 1 0 0 2 1 1 1 1 *—7
Kansas City 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Athletics, 14; Kansas City, 5. Errors—Athletics, 2; Kansas City, 2. Batteries—Athletics, Seward and Robinson; Kansas City, Kirby and Donahue. Umpire—Ferguson.

CENTRAL INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Crawfordsville, 5; Bloomington, 3—Terre Haute to Come into the League.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—Today was the first of the series of the Central Inter-State League between Crawfordsville and Bloomington. An exciting game was the result, standing a tie up to the seventh inning, after which Crawfordsville took the lead and kept it. The day was one of the finest and a good crowd was out. The same clubs play again tomorrow and that will be the last for us as our club then goes to Terre Haute and will hereafter be known as the Terre Haute club, although Crawfordsville parties will still control and manage it. Score:

Crawfordsville 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—5
Bloomington 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Crawfordsville, 9; Bloomington, 5. Errors—Crawfordsville, 3; Bloomington, 8. Batteries—Crawfordsville, McCauley and Snyder; Bloomington, Smith and Dunn. Umpire—Carroll.

Peoria, 4; Davenport, 3.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—Today's game between the home nine and Peoria was strongly played all around, being different in this respect from the loose work of yesterday. The large crowd in attendance added life to the scene on the diamond by impartial cheering of good plays. In the third inning Manlove of the Davenports disabled himself by running against a player and splintering the first and second fingers of his hand. Sherer, an amateur, was substituted. The score:

Davenport 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
Peoria 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 *—4

Base hits—Davenports, 6; Peoria, 11. Errors—Davenport, 4; Peoria, 0. Batteries—Davenport, Mains and Crossley; Peoria, Keogan and Reeves. Umpire—Quade.

Danville, 6; Lafayette, 2.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—There was a good game today at the ball park. The attendance was good and everybody played ball. The Lafayettes play almost as well as any club that has been here. Wright, short stop of the Danville club, sprained his ankle badly in the fourth inning and had to be taken home. Roat took his place. Score:

Danville 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—6 [partly illegible]
Lafayette 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Danville—Base hits, 15; errors, 3. Lafayette—Base hits, 5; errors, 3. Batteries—Danville, Harrington and Harkness; Lafayette, Schnorr and Hendershot. Umpire—Vorhies.

NEITHER SIDE WON THE GAME.

The Maroons and Milwaukees Quit with a Tied Score.

Yesterday's ball game between the Maroons and the Milwaukees was a queer one. The home club batted harder and made fewer errors than their opponents, yet did not win. A base on balls and a hit gave the Maroons a run in the first inning, after the visitors had succumbed to Dwyer's great pitching. The Milwaukees scored two runs on two hits and the errors of Schoeneck and McCauley. From then to the eighth inning they made only five scattered hits. The home team in the meantime did nothing with Shenkel's left-handed delivery until the fifth, when a total of seven hits gave them four earned runs. It was in the eighth that the game was lost to the Maroons. Forster led off with a single, McAleer could not get the ball out of the diamond, and Strauss knocked a high fly to centre. Moriarity let the ball drop out of his hands, and on the error Forster scored. In the ninth Maskrey was forced at second, after making a hit, on Pettee's pop-up fly to Dwyer. Mills made a scratch hit inside the diamond, and each advanced a base on a passed ball. Forster brought both home on a low fly back of second base, and the score was tied. Another inning was played without result, when game was called to allow the teams to take a train for the North. The score:

Maroons.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Long, l.f.	1	1	2	0	0	Forster, s.s.	1	2	0	2	1
Hanrahan, ss	2	1	1	5	0	McAleer, c.f.	0	0	2	1	0
Lange, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	Strauss, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Hengle, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0	Cusick, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Schoeneck, 1b	0	1	15	0	1	Lowe, l.f.	1	0	1	0	0
Dwyer, p.	0	1	0	15	0	Maskrey, r.f.	1	1	4	0	0
McCauley, c.	0	1	9	2	1	Pettee, 2b.	1	1	2	4	1
Rheims, r.f.	0	0	1	0	1	Mills, c.	1	3	7	3	3
Moriarity, c.f	1	1	2	1	2	Shenkel, p.	0	1	0	8	0
Totals	5	9	30	28	4	Totals	5	9	29	19	6

Maroons 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—5
Milwaukee 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0—5

*Schoeneck out for running out of line.

Earned runs—Maroons, 4. Two-base hits—Hanrahan, Schoeneck. First base on balls—Hanrahan (2), Dwyer. Stolen bases—Hanrahan, Lange, Dwyer, Cusick. Left on bases—Maroons, 9; Milwaukees, 4. First base on being hit by pitched ball—Lange. Struck out—Long, McCauley (3), Rheims, Moriarity, Forster (2), McAleer (2), Strauss, Cusick, Lowe (2), Maskrey, Shenkel. Passed balls—Mills, McCauley (2). Wild pitch—Dwyer. Time—2:00. Umpire—Brennan.

INCIDENTS OF THE GAME.

Had Pitcher Dwyer been given the proper support the Milwaukees would have been whitewashed.

Mills' catch of a foul fly close to the grand stand, while running at full speed, was a prominent feature of the game.

With one man out and one on second and third, in the fifth inning, Dwyer struck out Forster and McAleer, the best batsmen in the team.

"Are you there, Moriarity?" yelled the crowd when Strauss sent a fly into his territory, and when the player muffed the ball a voice called, "Ye are not."

The Maroons, now that Anson's men have had good luck in wearing black stockings, have adopted that color. They still retain the Maroon cap and trimmings, however.

Long, after Moriarity had muffed a fly in the eighth, made a long run from left field and captured a fly from Cusick's bat in right centre field. Again in the next inning, fearing a repetition of Moriarity's bad play, Long went from his position to right field to "back up" Rheims on a grounder batted by Maskrey.

Wanted on the Slope.

Third Baseman Lange of the Maroons, according to the San Francisco papers, is about to return to his native heath and take Pitcher Coughlin with him. Lange is reported to have been in correspondence with the manager of the Greenhood & Morans for some time, and the manager is made to say that by Sunday next both Lange and Coughlin will be on hand. Lange, it was alleged, had been offered $175 a month to play short-stop twice a week, while Coughlin is said to have been tendered a sum nearly equal. Manager Morton was much surprised when he read the article, and, while he had little to say, his looks indicated that he thought a great deal. Lange, he said, made a great reputation on the coast last winter by his fine playing. That was after he had signed a contract to play in Chicago. The New Yorks were in search of a third baseman and made Lange a big offer to play with that team. He wanted to go, but his contract with the Maroons forbid it. Since joining the latter club Lange's playing has fallen off, and it has been openly charged that he was playing for his release. "This much I do know," Mr. Morton said, "a few weeks ago a telegram was received at the ball park for Lange from San Francisco, which offered an unnamed player a certain amount to go to that city, but whether it meant Lange or Coughlin I don't know. I do know, however, that if Lange or Coughlin attempt any underhanded business like that the black list waits for them."

Lange and Coughlin refused to say whether the report was true or not. They left with the Maroons last night and will play in St. Paul instead of San Francisco next Sunday.

St. Paul, 7; Minneapolis, 6.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 29.—[Special.]—The postponed game of Wednesday was played off this afternoon between the supposed champions from St. Paul and the local team, and ended, as it usually does, in favor of the former, although this time it took eleven innings to do it. The game belonged to Minneapolis up to the ninth inning, the score standing 5 to 1 in its favor, but here the boys fell down, and by the aid of Winkleman giving two men bases on balls and inexcusable errors by Krieg and Patton in the field, four runs were scored, making it a tie. In the eleventh inning Winkleman again gave a man his base on balls and was hit to the tune of two singles and a two-bagger, which brought in the winning runs. The Chicago club plays here tomorrow. Following is the score:

Minneapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
Hawes, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Murphy, c.f.	1	0	5	1	0
Walsh, ss.	0	2	3	1	0	Carroll, r.f.	3	1	1	0	0
Brosnan, 2b.	2	1	4	6	0	Morrissey, 1b.	1	2	14	0	1
Patton, r.f.	2	2	1	0	1	Veach, l.f.	1	2	1	0	0
Winklem'n, p	1	2	2	8	5	Reilly, 3b.	1	2	2	5	1
Tebeau, 3b.	0	2	2	4	0	Shafer, 2b.	0	2	4	2	2
Krieg, l.f.	0	0	1	0	1	Pickett, s.s.	0	1	2	3	0
M'Collum, c.f	1	1	3	1	0	Earle, c.	0	0	3	4	0
Broughton, c	0	0	6	0	0	Anderson, p.	0	0	1	6	4
Totals	6	10	33	21	7	Totals	7	10	33	8	8

Minneapolis 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—6
St. Paul 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2—7

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 3. Two-base hits—Patton, Shafer. Double plays—Brosnan and Hawes; Walsh, Brosnan, and Hawes; Picket, Shafer, and Morrissey. Struck out—By Winkleman, 5; by Anderson, 4. Bases on balls—Off Winkleman, 5; off Anderson, 4. Passed balls—Broughton, 1; Earle, 2. First base on errors—Minneapolis, 4. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 8; St. Paul, 2. Time of game—1:10. Umpire—Powers.

Catcher for Sioux City.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—Schuldknecht, who has been one of Des Moines reserve catchers, has been sold to the new Sioux City team, the successor of the St. Louis Whites. He left for that city today.

Other Games Yesterday.

At Marion, Ind.—Marion, 8; Fort Wayne, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 10; Mansfield, 1.
At Sandusky—Sandusky, 9; Jackson, 4.
At Zanesville—Zanesville, 2; Canton, 1.
At Decatur—Kalamazoo, 9; Decatur, 2.

Base-Ball Matters.

The Unions play the Powells today at Jackson Park.

The Commercial League teams, barring Butler Bros., are bunched for second place.

The teams that have so far been shut out are: S. G. & Y. twice, J. & G. twice, and the Putnam once.

The Inter-Oceans defeated the Jackson Parks by a score of 4 to 0 at Jackson Park yesterday. Bert Johnston's pitching was the feature of the game.

Andrews, Jentzen, Hutton, Kinney, McLeary, Lynch, Altpeter, Truax, Buckley, Wright, Billings, and Santer of the Commercial League have played up to date without an error.

The Commercial League games for today are as follows: Jenney & Graham Gun Co. and the Putnam; Strauss, Goodman & Yondorf and Spaldings; J. V. Farwell and Butler Bros.

The Gems would like to hear from any club averaging 16 years for a game today, the Mohawks, Young Whitings, West Side Vernons, and Emersons preferred. Call or address Charles Block, No. 25 Wabash avenue.

The Picketts and Franklins will play a benefit game tomorrow at the North Side grounds. The receipts of the game will be given to Haley, the Franklin's injured shortstop. Game will be called at 10:30 a. m.

BAD DAY FOR HARVARD.

Yale Has a Walkover in the Eight-Oared Boat Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 29.—[Special.]—The odd trick in the Harvard-Yale University boat races was taken today by Yale, but in an affair which was not worthy the name of a contest. It was in no sense a race, and even that term for a walkover, "procession," would hardly apply, since, even in a procession the files are kept fairly well closed, and in this case the rear rank was nearly out of sight. That Yale should win was scarcely a surprise to any one, but that there should be one minute and fourteen seconds difference between the two crews was more than any one, even the most sanguine Yalensians, hoped for. The Harvard men have and can have no other explanation to offer than that their methods are faulty and need the application of radical remedies. The crews do not differ much in weight, strength, or build; it is in the use of their strength that the difference lies. In other words, the Harvard stroke is no good, and the result of the last three races ought to demonstrate that Mr. Watson and his adherents, estimable gentlemen though they be, are not the ones to coach and train a crew to success, when pitted against men who have been under the eye and hand of Bob Cook. A new school of rowing is needed at Harvard, and until it is established the annual event between the two colleges will be recorded in favor of Yale for far more than a majority of times. The press accommodations were poor, and the story of the race had to be gleaned by the newspaper men from those on board the referee's boat. It was nearly an even start, what advantage there was being in favor of Harvard. Less than half a dozen strokes brought Yale to the front, and twice that number showed clear water between the boats. That being the case early in the contest it was easy to foretell the result; and the Yale crew gained in every half mile, save one where the current on its side of the course is slackened by eel grass. The gain in the first half mile was nine seconds; in the second, eleven; in the third, eight; in the fourth, a loss of one; in the fifth, a gain of twenty; in the sixth, eight; in the seventh, fourteen; and in the last, five; the time for the four miles being 20.10 for Yale and 21.24 for Harvard, a difference of over twenty-one boat-lengths. It was the worst defeat of the series, which embraces thirteen races, this being Yale's seventh victory. The first two were rowed at Springfield, and the rest at New London. Yale won in 1876, 1880, 1881, 1884, 1886, 1887, and 1888, and Harvard in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1882, 1883, and 1885. The make-up of the crews was: Yale—R. M. Wilcox, Portland, Conn.; S. C. Gill, Orange, N. J.; G. S. Brewster, New York; J. A. Hartwell, Unionville, N. Y.; W. H. Corbin, Hartford, Conn.; F. A. Stevenson, Captain, Brooklyn; G. R. Carter, Honolulu; average weight, 169 pounds; and R. Thompson, Schenectady, N. Y., coxswain. Harvard—E. C. Storrow, Captain, Boston; J. B. Markel, Philadelphia; P. D. Trafford, Fall River, Mass.; B. T. Tilton, Newport, R. I.; J. T. Davis Jr., St. Louis; C. E. Schrael, Decatur, Ill.; J. R. Finlay, Colorado Springs; W. Alexander, St. Charles, Mo.; average weight, 168¾ pounds; and J. E. Whitney, Newburyport, coxswain. One of Harvard's substitutes was G. A. Carpenter of Chicago.

GENEVA AND WHITE STOCKING.

These Were the Winners of Yesterday's Trotting Races at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—The races postponed from Wednesday were trotted today. The track was in perfect condition and the pleasant weather drew an attendance of 3,000 people. In the 2:30 trotting class for a purse of $1,000 there were five starters. In this race Geneva, owned by W. H. McCarthy of Lexington, was an easy winner, taking three straight heats. Summary:

Geneva, s. b. m. 1 1 1
Magna Wilkes, br. g. 4 2 2
Geneva [illegible], b. m. 2 4 3
Lady Mascot, b. m. 3 3 4
Dick Johnson, br. g. dis.
Time—2:25¼; 2:26¼; 2:27.

There were four starters in the 2:21 trotting class for a purse of $1,000, but A. V. Pautland was drawn in the second heat. It was a pretty race between White Stocking, James G., and Williams. Although White Stocking took three out of the four heats, there were no favorits in the pools until the last heat. Summary:

White Stocking, b. g. 1 2 1 1
Williams, blk. s. 2 1 2 2
James G., ch. s. 4 3 3 3
Time—2:24¾; 2:25¼; 2:24; 2:24.

Trotting in Michigan.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 29.—[Special.]—The third day's races were witnessed by a great crowd. The 2:35 trot was hotly contested from the start. The winner is a 5-year-old chestnut, strongly built, and what the boys term sweet gaited. He is owned by John Carty of Jackson, Mich., and driven by Gee Greiner.

Purse $500, 2:35 trot:
Junemont, by Tremont 1 4 2 1 1
Roy, by Royal Fearnaught 2 1 1 2 3
Henry Middleton 6 3 3 3 2
Peter Lindley 5 2 4 4 4
Lady Stillmen 3 6 dis
Prize 4 5 dis
Time—2:26¼, 2:28, 2:25, 2:21¾, 2:26.

Purse $500, 2:18 pace:
Gray Harry 1 1 1
Benny 2 2 3
Mambrino Prince 3 4 2
Chimes 4 3 4
Time—2:25¼, 2:22¼, 2:21¼.

Special road cart race, two in three:
Emulation 1 1
Mella G. 2 2
Time—2:29¼, 2:29½.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

New York Athletes in Dublin.

DUBLIN, June 29.—Extensive arrangements are being made for the reception of the visiting teams of the Manhattan and New York Athletic Clubs at Kingstown and Dublin Sunday next. The visitors will compete with the best athletes in Ireland at Ballsbridge July 7.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The first regatta of the Corinthian Yacht Club, which was postponed last Saturday, will take place today over the club's course at the foot of Harrison street at 2 o'clock. The race will be five miles to windward and return. The boats must be sailed exclusively by owners and club members.

Capt. Bill Richards will be given a benefit at the C. A. A. A. grounds, Twelfth and Lincoln streets, at 3 p. m. today. The finest list of amateurs ever brought together in Chicago will struggle for the prizes in the racing events. A great feature will be the sparring, which will be purely scientific. An old-time ring has been erected on the turf and the colors of Kilrain and Mitchell will fly from the corners.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Garden City Athletic Club at the club house yesterday Irving L. Gould was unanimously elected President to fill out the unexpired term. The resignation of Hugh E. Keough as Secretary, which has been in the hands of the board for some time, was finally accepted, and Franc N. Coffin, who had resigned the Treasurership, was elected to fill his place. George W. Davis was chosen to look after the club's finances, and it was ordered that all club moneys be paid to him at No. 37 Monroe street. The board as it is at present constituted is as follows: Irving L. Gould, J. T. Shayne, Chauncey H. Crosby, W. T. Tuller, Hugh E. Keough, Franc N. Coffin, L. G. Morton, and G. W. Davis. "Club talks" will be held at the club house hereafter every Saturday evening. Applications for the use of the grounds must hereafter be addressed to J. T. Shayne, Chairman of the House Committee, at No. 233 State street.

The Rawson Case.

CHICAGO, June 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This now celebrated various phased case, with its two attempts at murder, is attracting general attention and is referred to outside of this city to its discredit by press and people, and its startling episodes are sneeringly spoken of as "The way they do things in Chicago." From its terrible and apparently barbarous episodes it has passed out of the narrow confines of a trial court, and is a proper matter for public investigation for the reason that public opinion is divided as to the merits of the respective sides of the case. And it involves questions the merits and demerits of which should be emphasized with all the force possible. One is whether a lawyer can appear in court to legitimately represent the interests of his clients without his life being in danger (and the frequency of the attempted attacks upon lawyers in courts since the attack of Mrs. Rawson on Attorney Whitney is startling), and another and a graver question is, was evidence manufactured, as Mrs. Rawson charges, to destroy her reputation? If it be so its author and all aiders and abettors thereof ought to be excoriated and driven from a decent community. The public should know the exact facts of this social imbroglio that there should be no division of opinion as to the merits of the respective sides, and unless the all-powerful press probes the matter a great injustice will be done one side or the other by public or private opinion.

J. S. M., Attorney.

SURPRISING HEAT RACE.

A DECISION THAT WAS PERPLEXING TO THE PUBLIC.

Arundel's Curious Victory—The Only Horse Left in the Race Under the Rules—Aristi Wins the First Race and Lottie Wall Captures the Second—Proctor Knott Has an Easy Conquest in the Kenwood Stakes.

Judges—J. F. Robinson, E. F. Clay, James Franklin. Timers—Clifton Bell, W. S. Barnes, Ike Lebold. Starter—James Sheridan.

About 4,000 people attended the races at Washington Park yesterday, and of these about 3,000 had to be told when the last race was finished. It was one of the oddest races ever run at Washington Park, and the non-sporting public is to be pardoned for not understanding it. It was a mile heat race, with seven entries. In the first heat Marshall Luke, the favorit, and Calcutta were distanced. Somerset won, with Mirth second. So far the most inexperienced amateur horseman could understand the race. But in the second heat Somerset, the winner of the first, was distanced, the heat being won by Arundel, with Headlad second. This settled the race, and the majority of the spectators could not understand it. They expected another heat, and it was found necessary to send criers through the grand stand to inform them that the races were over.

The trouble arose from Somerset's being distanced in the second heat. Under the rules all horses not winning a heat in two were ruled out. Somerset's performance in the second shut him out and gave the race to Arundel without further effort, Headlad getting the place. It was the first time in the history of the Washington Park Club that the spectators had to be informed that the races were over. It was laughable in the extreme.

The track was extremely heavy yesterday. It had not recovered from the effects of the rain the day before, and although the sun dried it rapidly during the afternoon, it was slow even for the last race. The slope made it heaviest on the inside, and in consequence the jockeys gave the pole a wide berth, thus making the races exceptionally long and slow. The weather, however, as far as the enjoyment of the sport was concerned, was as fine as could be asked—not as cold and chilly as the two preceding days, nor yet too warm. The sun shone brightly, but there was just enough breeze to keep one comfortable. Of course it was a bad day for favorits—a heavy track generally brings about the unexpected in a horse race—and the gentlemen who knew all about horses (including how the different ones could run in the mud) were moody and taciturn on their way back to the city last night. They had left their money with the bookmakers and felt that they did not know much about horses after all.

"I've made up my mind to one thing," said one of them as he fished out his last nickel to pay car-fare. "It is this: Because a horse runs well in St. Louis it is no sign that he will win in Chicago. Look at Heron!"

Then every one groaned. Proctor Knott was the only winner that came anywhere near being a favorit, and he was put at the same odds as Monsoon and Heron in the Kenwood Stakes, and Heron was the favorit with the crowd and was backed for the most money.

"The bookmakers have that cash now," remarked one disconsolate better sententiously.

It was their day.

FIRST RACE.

Six horses faced the starter in the opening dash of a mile, for 3 year-olds. Aristi conceded from seven to ten pounds to the others, and was not thought to have a chance on account of the heavy going. Amelia P., Amos, and Keynote were about equally fancied and had fair support. Still there was comparatively little speculation, the race being one about which nobody seemed to have any degree of confidence. Pools sold: Field, $50; Amelia P., $32; Amos, $30. Book odds were: 3 to 1 Keynote, Amos, and Amelia P., 6 to 1 Pyramid, 7 to 1 Aristi, 8 to 1 Quindaro Belle. Aristi led at the start lapped by Pyramid, Keynote being third. The whole field pulled out wide on the turn to avoid the heavy going next to the rails. When they swung into the backstretch Amos was in the lead, with Pyramid second, Amelia P. third, and the others close up. Aristi trailed through the backstretch and was shut off near the half, where Curtis pulled him to the outside. At the half Pyramid was beaten. Beginning the third quarter Amelia P. took a clean lead and Aristi rushed into second place. Going into the homestretch Aristi passed to the front, and went home an easy winner by a length, with Amelia P. just clear of Amos. The others were of no account. Mutuals paid: Field straight, $6.60; Aristi, place, $14.60; Amelia P., place, $10.

SUMMARY.

Purse $400, of which $100 to the second horse; for 3-year-olds; a winner of any 2-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; non winners in 1888 allowed 7 lbs.; if maidens, 10 lbs.; entrance free. One mile:

W. J. Widener's b. c. Aristi, by Aristides, dam Mary Warren, 118 lbs. (Curtis) 1
Scoggan & Bryant's b. f. Amelia P., by Leonatus, dam Effie C., 106 lbs. (Finegan) 2
J. W. Crawford's b. c. Amos, by Eolus, dam Idalia, 108 lbs. (Taral) 3
Keynote, 108 lbs. (Fishburn); Quindaro Belle, 105 lbs. (H. Jones); and Pyramid, 108 lbs. (McCarthy), also ran. Time, 1:52¼.

SECOND RACE.

The second race, three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, brought a field of ten to the post. Badge was scratched, Byron McClellan preferring not to start him on a heavy track. The talent could not see how Sayer could lose, and backed him accordingly. Lottie Wall was next in favor, with Mamie Hunt third choice. The favorit got away in front and held a leading position for half a mile, at the end of which he hung out signals of distress. The finish was a struggle between Lottie Wall and Famine, in which the former won. Pools sold: Sayer, $50; Lottie Wall, $20; Mamie Hunt, $12; field, $20. Book odds were: 7 to 5 Sayre, 3 to 1 Lottie Wall, 5 to 1 Mamie Hunt, 8 to 1 Barney Lee, 10 to 1 Famine, Bonanza, and Cassie, 12 to 1 Quotation, 15 to 1 Hettie S., 25 to 1 Tom Berlin. The flag fell to the second break, Sayre and Cassie being together in front and the others well bunched. In going a quarter of a mile Lottie Wall moved up and took sides with the leading pair and Famine took fourth position. On the next quarter Lottie Wall forced the pace and Cassie quickly retired, while Famine went up with a rush. At the head of the stretch Lottie Wall led, with Sayre and Famine hanging to her, the others being out of the contest. Half way home Sayre was beaten, and the contest narrowed down to a head and head struggle between Lottie Wall and Famine. In an exciting finish Lottie Wall won by a neck and shoulders. Mutuals paid: Lottie Wall, straight, $37.70; place, $18.30; Famine, place, $42.90.

SUMMARY.

Purse $400, for all ages; entrance $10; a winner this year of any race of the value of $500 to carry 3 lbs. extra; horses not having won a race this year allowed 7 lbs.; maidens, if 3 years old, allowed 12 lbs., if 4 years or upwards, 17 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile:

W. O. Scully's b. f. Lottie Wall, 4 yrs., by Wanderer, dam Mamie S., 113 lbs. (Barnes) 1
F. B. Harper's b. f. Famine, 4 yrs., by Jils Johnson, dam Miss Helen, 96 lbs. (E. Jones) 2
D. Waldo's b. h. Sayre, 6 yrs., by Alarm, dam Lady Lumley, 113 lbs. (Fuller) 3
Cassie, 4 yrs., 106 lbs. (Stoval); Bonanza, aged, 110 lbs. (Taral); Quotation, 3 yrs., 102 lbs. (Bunn); Mamie Hunt, 5 yrs., 108 lbs. (Turner); Barney Lee, aged, 110 lbs. (Allison); Tom Berlin, aged, 117 lbs. (Seaman); and Hettie S., 5 yrs., *113 lbs. (L. Johnson), also ran.
*5 lbs. overweight.
Time—1:20¼.

THIRD RACE.

Of the seventy-eight nominations for the Kenwood Stakes, five furlongs, for 2-year-old colts, twelve went to the post. It was a heavy betting race, both pools and books being extensively patronized. J. B. Haggin's Monsoon had the call, with J. W. Guest's Heron second choice and Scoggin & Bryant's Proctor Knott third. These three carried the bulk of the money in the books and the starting price of each was 3 to 1. Milton Young's Bootmaker had limited support at 6 to 1. A better looking or better behaved lot of youngsters was never seen on a course. With the exception of Proctor Knott they were easily handled. Proctor Knott was disinclined to start, and for ten minutes remained behind the others, refusing to join them and turning around as if on a pivot whenever urged to move up. Although he did nothing violent or vicious, his antics spread dismay among his backers, who thought he would tire himself out before a start could be effected. His performances at the post eventually resulted in a decided benefit. When he concluded to move up to the others he did so with a rush, the drum was tapped to what looked an excellent start, and he went right through the field and into the lead before the others got on their speed, and was not headed. Although he got a big advantage in a running start, it probably made no difference in the result, for at the finish he appeared able to run away from every colt that pursued him. Bootmaker ran a creditable race, and Monsoon was a passable but disappointing third. Heron started in the middle of the field, and did not improve his position. Pools sold: Monsoon, $80; Heron, $75; Proctor Knott, $60; field, $125. Book odds were: 3 to 1 Monsoon, Heron, and Proctor Knott, 6 to 1 Bootmaker and Trade Mark, 8 to 1 the Melbourne pair (Brewster and Once Again), 10 to 1 Thomas J. Rusk, 12 to 1 Caliente, 15 to 1 Gymnast, 20 to 1 Baranoff, 25 to 1 Lake View. When the flag fell Bootmaker showed in front of the lot, but before they had gone fifty yards Proctor Knott shot into the lead, Bootmaker taking second position and Lake View third. In a quarter of a mile Knott led two open lengths, Bootmaker was second, and Monsoon third. Thereafter there was no change of consequence. Knott went on and won fighting for his head by an open length; Bootmaker maintained second place, and Monsoon third. Caliente was an indifferent fourth, and the others pulled up. Mutuals paid: Proctor Knott, straight, $18; place, $12.50; Bootmaker, place, $20.10.

SUMMARY.

The Kenwood Stakes, a sweepstakes for colts 2 years old (foals of 1886); $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, or $15 by April 1, 1888; $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; a winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry three pounds, of three or more stake races of any value five pounds extra; maidens allowed seven pounds; seventy-eight nominations. Five furlongs:

Scoggan & Bryant's ch. g. Proctor Knott, by Luke Blackburn, dam Tallapoosa, 115 lbs. (Barnes) 1
Milton Young's br. c. Bootmaker, by Onondaga, dam Nellie Booker, 115 lbs. (Vincent) 2
J. B. Haggin's b. c. Monsoon, by Kyrle Daly, dam Mura, 115 lbs. (Hamilton) 3
Caliente, 108 pounds (Armstrong); Heron, 112 (Taral); Gymnast, 108 (Overton); Thomas J. Rusk, 115 (B. Covington); Brewster, 108 (Allen); Once Again, 108 (McCarthy); Lake View, 108 (Breckenridge); Baranoff, 108 (Sedgely); and Trade Mark, 118 (Haslet), also ran.
Time—1:05¼.

FOURTH RACE.

The fourth race, a dash of one mile and a quarter, with selling allowances, was contested by Fosteral, Drumstick, John Daly and Emma Johnson. They furnished a surprise, and gave the big betters a balance on the wrong side. The moneyed men thought Fosteral could not lose if he staid on his feet during the dash, and made him such a hot favorit that he was barred in the pools, and his post price in the books was 7 to 10. Drumstick provided the surprise by winning easily by a length. Pools sold (Fosteral barred): Drumstick, $25; Emma Johnson, $20; John Daly, $14. Book odds were: 7 to 10 Fosteral, 3 to 1 Drumstick, 4 to 1 Emma Johnson, 7 to 1 John Daly. Almost at the fall of the flag they formed in pairs, John Daly and Emma Johnson in front and Fosteral and Drumstick behind. Thus they ran for a mile. Entering the final quarter Fosteral and Drumstick closed on the others and Fosteral momentarily looked a winner. Half way down the homestretch Drumstick forged ahead and remained in the lead to the end. Fosteral made a brush in the last hundred and thirty yards, but Drumstick easily stalled him off and beat him a good length. Emma Johnson was a poor third. Mutuals paid: Drumstick, straight, $17.40; place, $8.50; Fosteral, $6.80.

SUMMARY.

Purse $450, the winner to be sold at auction; horses entered to be sold for $3,000 to carry weight for age; then 1 lb. allowed for each $100 less, down to $2,000; then 2 lbs. for each $100 less down to $500; one mile and a quarter.

J. D. Pulford's b. g. Drumstick, 4 yrs., by Dalnacardoch, dam Apple Blossom, $700, 79 lbs. (W. Thomas) 1
George Withers' b. g. Fosteral, aged, by Foster, dam Minnie T. Morgan, $1,300, 95 lbs. (Hathaway) 2
F. B. Harper's br. m. Emma Johnson, 5 yrs., by Jils Johnson, dam Susan Green, $1,000, 87 lbs. (E. Jones) 3
John Daly, 5 yrs., $1,000, 89 lbs. (Williams), also ran.
Time—2:17½.

FIFTH RACE.

The fifth and last race was one of mile heats, with winning penalties and maiden allowances. Seven started, and a more perfect lot of scrubs never carried racing colors. The favorit was Marshall Luke, and he was a redhot favorit—an even money chance—while the shortest price against any of the others was 5 to 1. The race was conceded to him by the posted division, and the public generally followed the oracles and plungers. When the backers of Marshall Luke saw him go sprawling down the homestretch in the first heat and saw the distance flag drop in his face they began to wonder if anybody knew anything worth knowing about racehorses. Somerset, which had started in the betting at 8 to 1 straight and 4 to 1 for a place, and was backed down to 5 to 2, won the first heat and delighted the holders of tickets on him. Those holding place tickets figured up their winnings. He won the heat with ease and there could not be any doubt about the result of the second heat; he would get that, too, and the race was practically a walkover. The second heat, however, showed how uncertain human calculations are, especially upon matters relating to thoroughbred horses. Somerset could not have beaten a cow through the deciding quarter and the heat went to Arundel, thanks to Stoval's energetic riding. The bookmakers did not get all the money, for Arundel was pretty well backed after the first heat.

First heat—Lepanto showed the way at the start, with Marshall Luke and Somerset lapping him. In a hundred yards Marshall Luke took sides with Lepanto and Somerset. As they turned into the backstretch Luke showed half a length in front, but Lepanto was soon at his head, and they ran together to the half. Meanwhile Somerset had run in third position. Just beyond the half Somerset moved up, and the favorit went toward the rear. Coming into the homestretch Turner pulled Somerset to the extreme outside, and taking the dry footing came in a winner by two lengths, with Mirth second and Arundel third. Marshall Luke and Calcutta were distanced. Before declaring the result the judges called Isaac Lewis, who rode Marshall Luke, into the stand and questioned him about the running of his mount. He told them the horse had simply tired and quit. Then they had the horse brought from the field to the stand and stepped down and examined him. He was plainly distressed and they did not hesitate longer about deciding the heat. Mutuals on Somerset for the heat paid $11.80.

Second heat—Betting, 4 to 5 Somerset, 2 to 1 Arundel, 10 to 1 Headlad and Mirth, and 12 to 1 Lepanto. At the tap of the drum Lepanto sprang into the lead, Somerset, Mirth, and Arundel formed in line, and Fuller took Headlad in hand and dropped him a length to the rear. There was no change of consequence until the half was reached. Then Fuller sent Headlad up to the others and earnest racing began. A hundred yards of it disposed of Somerset. Half way around the lower turn Headlad showed a neck in front of Arundel, the latter having placed his neck and shoulders in front of Lepanto. Mirth was close up. There was no further change until the horses got into the stretch. There Lepanto died away, and Headlad and Arundel engaged in a stubborn battle for the heat. In a fighting finish Stoval outrode Fuller, and landed Arundel by half a length. Mirth was a poor third, and Lepanto and Somerset outside the flag. The time was 1:52¼, and the fact that it was nearly four seconds slower than the first made the judges do some more investigating. They called up Turner and questioned him, and then awarded the heat and race to Arundel. After leaving the stand Capt. Franklin said he never before saw such a valueless field of horses on a race track. Mutuals paid: Field, straight, $14.20; Arundel, place, $27.80; Headlad, place, $30.80.

SUMMARY.

Purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse; winner this year of any race to the value of $400, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,000, 8 lbs. extra; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 7 lbs; if 4 years or upwards, 15 lbs.; entrance fee; mile heats:

Chinn & Morgan's b. g. Arundel, 4 yrs., by Rayon d'Or, dam Long Nine, 110 lbs. (Stoval) 3 1
Lima stable's ch. h. Headlad, 5 yrs., by Reform, dam Artifice, 117 lbs. (Fuller) 4 2
A. G. McCampbell's b. f. Mirth, 3 yrs., by Ventilator, dam Cheerful, 93 lbs. (Soden) 2 3
P. Macauley's br. g. Somerset, 4 yrs., by Rayon d'Or or Algerine, dam Nannie H., 110 lbs. (Turner) 1 dis
J. G. McFadden's b. h. Lepanto, 6 yrs., by Longfellow, dam Nora Craina, 117 lbs. (Taral) 5 dis
E. Wiley's b. c. Marshall Luke, 4 yrs., by Luke Blackburn, dam Mariposa, 118 lbs. (I. Lewis) dis
J. D. Pulford's b. f. Calcutta, 4 yrs., by King Alfonso, dam India, 108 lbs. (Fishburn) dis
Time—1:48¾; 1:52¼.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

There are seven events on today's card at Washington Park. Six are purse races, and two of them are extra races arranged by giving extra purses and dividing the entries in the first and fifth races. The stake event is the Englewood for 3-year-old fillies, for which ten are named to start. The program is a grand one, and with a dry and fast track, which is almost assured, a great day's racing should result.

First race, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year-olds, with penalties and allowances—Franchise, 108 pounds; Guy Gray, 108; Richland, 105; Nyleptha, 105; Zeitler, 108; Neva C., 105; Lady Hemphill, 105; Kate Malone, 105; Alta, 105.

First extra race, conditions same as those of the first race—Santa Cruz, 108 pounds; Hindoo Craft, 115; Bob Forsyth, 115; Lee Dunkelspiel, 115; Heron, 120; Corinne Blackburn, 105; Belle of Nentura, 105; Minola, 112.

Second race, purse $400, one mile, for all ages, winners at this meeting to carry five pounds extra, maidens allowed—Repetta, 117 pounds; Paragon, 118; Autocrat, 103; Repeat, 118; Tenacity, 106; Lavinia Belle, 106; Destruction, 102; Bas Bleu, 98; Hilda, 98; Macbeth II., 100; Litbert, 105; Sayre, 122.

Third race, the Englewood Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, one mile—Elmira, 113 pounds; Zulelka, 113; Leontine, 105; Julia L., 106; Lela May, 113; Los Angeles, 118; Winona, 118; Amelia P., 113; Irma H., 113; Ovation, 113.

Fourth race, purse $450, one mile and a furlong, with selling allowances—Del Norte, 89 pounds; Jim Nave, 93; Berlin, 93; Unique, 93; Rambler, 98; Ed Mack, 98; Drumstick, 89.

Fifth race, purse $450, one mile and a sixteenth, for all ages, with winning penalties and non-winning and maiden allowances—Myrtle, 102 pounds; Quindaro Belle, 88; Belle K., 112; Eldorado, 107; Carey, 100; Business, 82; Jennie B., 88; Donovan, 104; Josephus, 113; Dyer, 100; Caddick, 105.

Second extra race, conditions same as those of the fifth race—Rosalind, 98 pounds; Jack Cocks, 88; Loveland, 103; Barrister, 103; Famine, 88; Tudor, 100; Keder Khan, 103; Clara C., 101; Mollie's Last, 108; Woodcraft, 107; Myrtle II., 98.

A SMASHUP ON THE BOULEVARD.

Martin Horan, 60 years old, one of the oldest hackdrivers in the city, while returning from the races yesterday afternoon with a load met with a serious accident. He left the track with his party of four men about 5:30 o'clock. At Fifty-first street and Grand boulevard his horses were frightened by a firecracker and ran away. The hack was an open one and the occupants jumped out. The team ran from one side of the street to the other and finally went into a ditch. One of the horses was almost instantly killed. Horan attempted to save himself by jumping, but fell. His collar-bone was fractured and he received numerous injuries about the head and shoulders. The injured man was taken to the saloon of Michael Hogan, near by, and a physician summoned. Later in the evening the Fiftieth street patrol wagon removed him to his home at No. 1409 Michigan avenue.

RUNNING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Grimaldi, Jay F. Dee, and Bradford Numbered Among the Winners.

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—Today's weather was an immense improvement over yesterday. It is true the air was cool and had a dampish feeling, but the sun occasionally peeped through the clouds, and when it did it made things pleasant. The attendance today was good, all things considered. Fully one-fifth of those present were women, a fact which speaks volumes for the popularity of racing with the gentler sex. Of course the track was heavy. Considerable of the water which fell on it yesterday had soaked through into the ground, but the mud was fetlock deep and sticky. Under the circumstances record-breaking was out of the question.

First race—There was considerable difficulty experienced in getting them off, and they broke away three times before the flag fell. Then Golden Reel was in front, with Royal Arch and Salisbury next. Going up the backstretch Salisbury took the lead, and, with Flageoletta and Mona for runners up, kept it to the middle of the homestretch, where Grimaldi, who had been close up all the way, came by and won handily by a length in 1:16¾. Salisbury was second, two lengths before Flageoletta, third. Mona, Clay, Stockton, Golden Reel, Royal Arch, Suitor, and V. I. S. followed as named.

Second race—The start was a poor one, the lot being lengths apart. Volunteer was first away, with Little Barefoot second and Blazon last. Jay F. Dee immediately set out to make the pace, and at the half mile post he was a length and a half before Blazon, who led Volunteer the same distance. Jay F. Dee steadily increased his lead the further he ran, and he won by eight lengths in 1:26. Volunteer, second, was a neck in front of Blazon, third. Little Barefoot pulled up when her chance was found to be hopeless.

Third race—After one false start they got away with Satisfaction in front, King Crab second, and King Idle third. King Crab at once set sail, and at the quarter post he was a length before Inverwick, who was half that distance before Satisfaction. On the backstretch King Crab was, under a strong pull, a neck before Inverwick, who held second place until they were well around the upper turn, where Satisfaction changed places with her. King Crab was never pressed and won handily, though Charley Dreux made up so much ground that it looked as though he might have done the trick had he had a better start. King Crab made the distance in 1:31, two lengths before Satisfaction, who was four in front of Charley Dreux, third. Austrienne, Aura, King Idle, Inverwick, and Kentucky Ban finished as named.

Fourth race—Valiant behaved badly at the post. After one false start they got the flag and started off with Letretia in the van, Favor second, and Ordway last. Passing the stands Letretia was two lengths before Valiant, who led Favor half a length. In this way they ran to the far end of the backstretch, where Favor began to move up. He took second place at the three-quarter post and was first into the homestretch. He came home as steady as a clock, and won by a length in 2:12¾. Letretia was second, a half length before Ordway, third.

Fifth race—When Saxony passed the stands he was applauded, and many thought he would win until it was remembered that Stone, who knows all his peculiarities, was in jail and not upon him. The first breakaway showed the lot well bunched, but for some unknown reason they did not get the flag. Then Saxony and Bradford began misbehaving, and it was not until they had made two more false starts that they got off with Britannic in the lead, Bradford next, and Bess third. Eolian was away back, and Donohue trailed with him nearly all the way. Britannic soon ran out, and with Bradford and Saxony for next neighbors kept in front to the three-quarter post, where Saxony took up the running and kept in the fore until they had straightened up in the homestretch. Then Bradford came with a rush and won by a length in 1:30. Saxony was second and Fitz Roy third. Eolian, Bess, and Britannic, who again broke a blood vessel in his head, finished in the order given.

Sixth race—Exile won, Joseph was second, and Edisto third. Time, 1:18.

Following are the summaries of the day's races:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Grimaldi won, Salisbury second, Flageoletta third. Time, 1:16¾.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Jay F. Dee won, Volunteer second, Blazon third. Time, 1:26.

Third race, seven furlongs—King Crab won, Satisfaction second, Charley Dreux third. Time, 1:31.

Fourth race, one mile and a quarter—Favor won, Letretia second, Ordway third. Time, 2:12¾.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Bradford won, Saxony second, Fitzroy third. Time, 1:30.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile on the turf—Exile won, Joseph second, Edisto third. Time, 1:18.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, Good-Bye Stakes, three-quarters of a mile—My Fellow, 102 pounds; Billet-Juanita colt, 105; Tenny, 102; Flood Tide, 105; Jay F. Dee, 110; Winfield, 105; Torrento, 105. Winfield and Torrento doubtful.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles—Favor, 123 pounds; Aurelia, 115; Brother Ban, 108; The Bourbon, 97.

Third race, one and one-quarter miles: Raceland, 118 pounds; George Oyster, 114; Tristan, 121; Bendigo, 121; Guarantee, 114; Mirabeau, 104; Tea Tray, 114; My Own, 108; Grey Dawn, 104; Taragon, 111. Grey Dawn doubtful.

Fourth race, one and one-half miles—Hidalgo, 122 pounds; Lelogos, 110; Dunboyne, 106; Letretia, 95.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles—Valiant, 100 pounds; Joe Cotton, 107; Glenmound, 101; Tellie Doe, 112; Long Knight, 106.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Suitor, 102 pounds; Edisto, 103; King Ernest, 100; Revolt gelding, 100; King Idle, 95; Satisfaction, 102; Housatonic, 110.

Seventh race, High Weight Handicap, two miles on turf—Exile, 140 pounds; Ten Booker, 125; Chanticleer, 130; Orlando, 122; Subaltern, 115; Bob Miles, 135.

SANDOWN PARK SUMMER MEETING.

Bullion Wins the Electric Stakes Worth $10,000—Bismarck Takes the Handicap.

LONDON, June 29.—The Sandown Park first summer meeting was opened today. The race for the Electric Stakes, a plate of 2,000 sovereigns for 3-year-olds, was won by Mr. Peck's bay colt Bullion. Lord Londonderry's chestnut colt Hazelhatch was second, and Mr. Abington's chestnut colt Juggler third. The other starters were Gen. Owen Williams' bay colt Senanus, Mr. A. Benholm's bay colt Bartizan, Mr. Douglass Baird's bay filly Briar Root, and Mr. D. Henty's chestnut colt Whitelegs. The betting was 10 to 1 against Bullion, 5 to 3 against Hazelhatch, 10 to 1 against Juggler, 9 to 4 against Senanus, 6 to 1 against Bartizan, 12 to 1 against Briar Root, and 20 to 1 against Whitelegs.

The race for the Robert De Witville Handicap of 500 sovereigns was won by Mr. A. Cooper's 3-year-old brown colt Bismarck. Mr. John Dawson's 4-year-old chestnut filly Caller Herring was second, and Mr. Naylor's aged bay horse Fulmen third. The betting before the start was 4 to 1 against Bismarck, 20 to 1 against Caller Herring, and 12 to 1 against Fulmen. There were sixteen starters.

MARSHALLTOWN RACES.

With a Fine Track and Fair Weather Lovers of Trotting See Some Good Races.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—The track was fine and fast today. The 2:25 pacing was concluded and all the program finished save the free-for-all pace, which was the event of the day, Roy lowering his record to 2:18½. Following are the summaries:

The 2:25 pacing:
Maud Neff 2 1 2 1 1
Lillian 1 3 3 2 2
C. W. L. 3 2 3 3 3
Kittie Gray dis
Silver Cliff dis
Time—2:28¼; 2:25; 2:33¼; 2:27; 2:29¼.

Two-thirty-eight trotting:
Silver Cloud 1 1 1
Hambletonian Bashaw 2 2 2
Joe M. 3 3 3
Tycoon 4 4 ds
Gen. Schuyler 5 5 ds
Time—2:34; 2:30; 2:30.

Two-thirty-three trotting:
Surprise 1 1 1
Plush 2 2 2
Matt Fisher 3 3 4
Sorcent 4 4 3
Time—2:24¾; 2:28¾; 2:27¼.

Free-for-all pacing:
Roy Wilkes 1 1 1
Jewett 2 2 2
Toledo Girl 3 3 3
Billy Bunker 4 4 4
Time—2:19; 2:21¼; 2:18½.

JOCKEY WOOD'S LIBEL SUIT.

He Sues for £5,000 and Is Awarded One Farthing.

LONDON, June 29.—The trial of the libel suit of Jockey Wood against the *Licensed Victualler's Gazette*, which accused him of pulling horses, ended today, a verdict being returned awarding one farthing to the plaintiff. The amount sued for was £5,000. The case is the outgrowth of the famous contest between Lord Durham and Sir George Chetwynd. Wood managed the Sherrard stables, where Sir George Chetwynd's horses were trained, and was attacked by Lord Durham when he attacked Sir George and the Sherrard stables. As a consequence of the charges made against him then, the stewards of the jockey club refused Wood a new license for a year.

Last of the Eau Claire Meeting.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—The Eau Claire Driving Association races closed today.

The 2:50 class, trotting:
Fannie Whitestone, George Peterson, Black River Falls 3 1 2 2
Jim Golden, D. Cary, Appleton 1 2 1 1
Harry G., George Smith, Hastings, Minn. 3 3 3 3
Time—2:37; 2:40; 2:40; 2:37.

Free-for-all pacing:
Tom Linn, J. H. Nebro, Omaha, Neb 1 1 1
Doctor M., Cogan & Grant, Vincennes, Ind. 2 2 2
Time—2:34¼; 2:23; 2:25.

WASHINGTON PARK.

The Washington Park Club

RACES

7 RACES 7.

TODAY, Saturday, 30th,

THE

ENGLEWOOD STAKES,

And Six Other Grand Races,

Commencing Promptly at 2:30 P. M.

ADMISSION (including seat in Grand Stand) $1.00

TRAINS

By Illinois Central Railroad from Central Depot foot of Lake-st., every Ten Minutes, stopping at Van Buren-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park, DIRECT TO GRAND STAND in less than 30 minutes.

State Street and Cottage Grove Avenue Cable Cars run direct to Main Entrance.

EXCURSION SUNDAY,

JULY 1.

Steamer Puritan, running to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich., in 3½ hours, from dock at 43 River-st., foot of Wabash-av.; leaving Chicago at 10 o'clock a. m., and arriving on the return at 11 o'clock p. m.

Fare for the round trip $1; to each ticket will be attached a coupon entitling the purchaser to choice of 1,000 lots in the central plat of Magnolia Bluff, in Pensacola Bay, 2¾ miles northeast of the city of Pensacola, Florida, and 70 feet above the water level, by merely paying the price of drawing and recording the deed. Buy your tickets on the boat.

PENSACOLA BAY LAND CO., R. 37 Montauk Block.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINNING Tuesday, July 3. | A Noble Rogue. By STEELE MACKAYE.

First production on any stage. Magnificent scenery, representing Picturesque Chicago. Box office open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.

West Madison and Halsted-sts.

LAST TWO CONCERTS.

THE MEXICAN BAND

In the Handsomest Theatre in America.

Promenade Concert, afternoon at 2, evening at 8:15.

Next Sunday—THE PAYMASTER.

Malaria

How It Originates and Poisons the Blood

Malaria is caused by an earth-born poison, but the germ is not, as many suppose, confined in its origin to low, marshy land; it may spring from any decaying vegetable matter. The germs may be carried by the air long distances, hence it is often difficult to account for the appearance of the disease. These germs breathed into the lungs enter the blood, and unless the vital fluid is kept in pure condition by the use of a good medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, the unfortunate victim is soon overpowered. Even in the more advanced cases, when the terrible fever prevails, Hood's Sarsaparilla is having remarkable success in effecting cures. We refer to statements below for corroboration of this assertion, and ask you, if exposed to the disease in a malarial district, to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

No More Quinine

"I have been cured of malaria by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had the disease very bad, with fever, chills, vomiting, and heart trouble. I was up one day and down the next, and was so weakened that I could not walk far from the house. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with perfect results; it gave me strength so that I was able to do all my housework and walk all about the neighborhood. No more quinine for me when Hood's Sarsaparilla is so good a medicine. I recommend it everywhere." LUCINDA CARTER, Framingham Centre, Mass.

Malaria Poison

"I was all used up with malaria poison in my blood. Had sores all over my body. I tried several of the doctors and they did me no good. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it entirely cured me, the sores have all healed, and I feel all right now. Many of my neighbors have been cured the same way. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." B. L. MILLER, Tivoli, Minn.

A Great Boon

"About a year ago I had malaria, and tried many things, without a cure. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me a well man. I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla a great boon to mankind." F. P. ABBY, Guilford, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

EDEN MUSEE.

EDEN MUSEE,

Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

Latest Addition:

GEN. BEN. HARRISON

Republican Nominee for President.

Kings, Queens and Rulers of the World Attired in Magnificent Costumes by Worth.

Marvelously Life-Like Representations of

Pasteur and His Patients.
Nordenskjold in the Arctic Regions.
Stanley on the Moonlit Congo.
Reception Day at the Vatican.
Lee's Surrender to Grant.

And Realistic Tableaux of all Celebrated Characters in the Principal Events of their lives.

THE HALL OF STEREOSCOPES.
1,000 Scenes of Famous Places.
CHAMBER OF HORRORS.
Impressive and Startling.

Produced at a Cost of Over $250,000.

The Celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND in afternoon and evening concerts in the Magnificently Decorated Concert Hall. Open 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c. Sunday Admission, 25c.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

MILWARD ADAMS Lessee and Manager

LAST DAY.

LAST DAY

Option Tickets FOR THE

THEO. THOMAS

SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS

CAN NOW be secured at the Exposition Building Box-Office. OPTION TICKETS are good for any Concert during the season, and are sold in packages of ten or more at the rate of ten 50-cent tickets for $4. The sale will positively close tonight. The Concerts begin next Monday and continue five weeks.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.

DAVID HENDERSON Manager.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

CRYSTAL SLIPPER;

All the Great Novelties.

All the Great Dancers.

Or, Prince Prettiwitz and Little Cinderella.

200 People on the Stage.

PRICES, 25c TO $1.00.

EVENING AT 8—GENERAL ADMISSION 50 Cents.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

HENRY LEE'S FAVORITE COMPANY

Appearing this Saturday Matinee and Night in their great success,

—THE—

CAVALIER

Next Week—9th to 16th performance of THE CAVALIER. Grand Matinee Fourth of July.

In preparation—A Grand Spectacular Revival of Shakspeare's MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

HOOLEY'S—BURLESQUE SEASON.

Admission 50 cts.

Matinee Today at 2, Tonight at 8.

THIRD WEEK—Unabated Success.

471st & 472d—Consecutive Performance—471st & 472d

RICE'S $20,000 BURLESQUE CORSAIR

65 ARTISTS.

JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF

The Crucifixion.

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Wabash-av.

BATTLE OF

GETTYSBURG.

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

PARK THEATRE.

State-st., near Harrison.

ELECTED—J. W. KELLEY & STAR COMPANY. Bro. Hunold, Billy Marr, Virgie Varney, Nellie Hagan, Dolan & Cross, M. H. Johnson, Sanford & Williams, Larry Dooley. Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Clark, near Madison-st.

Week beginning Monday, June 25,

BILL JONES, THE GLASS-EATER.

He actually lives on Glass. Other marvels.

Theatre No. 1—Grossman's Panorama Co.

Theatre No. 2—The Rhinehart Family's Big Show.

WAVERLY THEATRE.

West Madison and Ada-sts.

Tonight, also Wednesday and Saturday, matinees, "MY GERALDINE," and summer prices, 15, 25, 35, 50 cents. No higher. Roof promenade now open.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

VESSELMEN GET ANOTHER ADVANCE IN GRAIN FREIGHTS.

A Two-Cent Rate on Corn to Buffalo Expected Today—A Steam Scow and Raft Adrift on Lake Huron Headed from the Michigan Shore—The H. F. Church Sunk Near Cleveland—A Yacht's Long Trip—Vessel Movements.

Vessel agents forced the rates on grain to Buffalo up an eighth of a cent yesterday, and were confident that two cents on corn would be reached today. The advance was due to the fact that there was practically no room here, and shippers were anxious to at once move their grain to save storage charges. At the advanced rate vessels will be plentiful within a week, and there may be difficulty in maintaining the market. The R. B. Hayes took corn to Buffalo at 1⅞ cents, and the Syracuse corn to the same port on a through rate. The Cuba took 25,000 bushels corn to Montreal. This is the extent of the day's business.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 29.—[Special.]—The arrival of light boats and no cargoes is becoming monotonous. Up to this afternoon not a grain cargo has arrived for thirty hours, except such as came in line boats. Coal freights remain firm. The taking include the Robert Mills, Saginaw Valley, M. B. Groves, and H. A. Kent, for Chicago, at $1; Gladstone, R. P. Flower, J. H. Devereux, for Duluth, at 75 cents; Thomas Davidson, for Milwaukee, Mark Hopkins, for Manitowoc, Grand Traverse, Allegheny, Transfer, and M. B. Ogden, for Green Bay, at 90 cents. Canal freights are inactive at 2 cents on wheat, 1⅞ cents on corn, 1⅜ cents on oats to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., June 29.—[Special.]—Few vessels were offered today, though they were much wanted, especially for coal loads. Coal rates to Milwaukee and Chicago are firm at 80 and 90 cents. Ore rates are easy at 85 cents from Escanaba, $1.10 from Marquette, and $1.15 from Ashland or Two Harbors. Engagements reported were: Thomas Adams and Lansing, ore, Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, not east of Erie; R. E. Owen and Michigan, coal, Cleveland to West Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., June 29.—[Special.]—Wheat freights are very dull at 2 cents to Buffalo. The Lehigh Docks at Superior are so crowded that the Mather turned back to Ashland to discharge her cargo of coal.

The H. F. Church Sunk.

CLEVELAND, O., June 29.—[Special.]—The vessel said to be ashore below this port proved to be a false alarm. The life-saving crew after a cruise of several hours with tug and lifeboat in the vicinity of the supposed stranded ship could find nothing. An accident of a serious nature, however, happened here about midnight last night. The schr H. F. Church while lying at the pier for better weather either struck an obstruction in that locality or opened butts or seam and sunk immediately. Her value is about $6,000. She has on a cargo of 700 tons of coal for Point Edward. All persons on board escaped, but none of them without a severe wetting, she filled and sunk so suddenly. Her cargo is insured for $1,400.

Adrift on Lake Huron.

TOBERMORAY, Ont., June 29.—[Special.]—A steam scow, with ties in tow, broke her endless chain last evening off Pine Tree Point, Lake Huron. There being no anchorage and a strong off land wind she drifted into the lake till ten miles abreast of Cape Hurd, where a fishing tug took off her crew and attempted to tow her in, but she immediately swamped in the heavy sea and turned bottom up, losing her boiler and engine and a quantity of mill machinery. She was abandoned and is still adrift, with her raft, making toward the American shore.

Gets a Good Rating.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 29.—[Special.]—The Inland Lloyd's Register for July will give Capt. McDougall's cigar-shaped boat a rating of A1. This shows the insurance companies have confidence in the new model for tow barges.

From Chicago to New York by Water.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 29.—[Special.]—W. H. Bradley, with the yacht Mallard, bound to New York City from Chicago, is here awaiting weather. A heavy northeaster is blowing.

General Marine News.

The passenger stmr Van Raalte was raised at Muskegon yesterday by the Dunham wrecking outfit. She had been sunk near the north pier at that port by a collision with the prop Favorite.

A sailor who had been drinking too much climbed the mast of the schr Tempest at the market yesterday and started for the top, when the officers on duty stopped him by threats of shooting. He was brought down by the crew.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 29.—[Special.]—Thomas Marks & Co.'s new steel Clyde-built steamship Algonquin, which came up through the Canadian canal in sections, finished riveting today and was launched this afternoon. The steamship will proceed at once to Kingston, where she will load railroad iron for Duluth. The cargo is for the new Red River Valley Road.

RODNEY, Ont., June 29.—[Special.]—The schr Edward Blake, which ran ashore Wednesday night, is uninjured. A tug will have the vessel off in a few hours, and she will then continue her voyage to Detroit under sail.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 29.—[Special.]—The new elevator at Rotterdam Junction, west of Schenectady, is to be finished in a few days, when it is expected that boats will get a trade there for the New England States, which have always received their grain by all rail routes. It is promised that there will soon be return freights from that port in such Eastern products as marble, granite, etc.

Vessel Movements.

Holland—Arrived—Blue Wave.

Charlevoix—Arrived—Mystic, Sea Gem.

Elk Rapids—Arrived at Torch Lake—City of Erie.

Ogdensburg—Arrived — Waverly, Newburg, Chicago.

Marquette—Cleared—George King, Teutonia, Thomas Gawn.

Leland—Departed—Duncan City. Arrived at Good Harbor—Eliza Day.

Ludington—Arrived—George E. Brockway, Mars. Cleared—S. Chipman.

Frankfort—Arrived—Hilton, J. W. Carter, Evening Star, Lydia, Raesser.

Superior—Arrived—Annie Smith, Red Wing, S. Mather. Departed—S. Mather.

Whitehall — Cleared — Daisy Day, Thomas Scott, Covell. Wind south, light.

Manitowoc—Sailed—Kingfisher, Southwest, Sarah Smith, Mariner, Norman, Gen. Hancock. Wind southeast, light.

Milwaukee—Arrived—S. C. Hall, salt; Sam Flint, Eliza Gerlach, Hallaran, McBriar, Nelson Bloom, Groton, coal.

Manistee—Arrived—R. Wente, Ida E., N. Torrent, G. C. Markham. Sailed—J. Almendinger, Joys, E. Stephenson. Wind east.

Ashland—Cleared—Anoka, Spencer, Ranney, S. M. Peck, Negaunee, ore, Cleveland; Trimble, ore, Lorain; Spokane, ore, Buffalo.

Cleveland—Arrived—Raleigh, Specular, F. W. Gifford, John B. Merrill, James Couch, Julia Willard. Cleared—C. G. King, Milwaukee, coal.

Port Colborne—Passed down—Jennie Mathews, Chicago to Kingston. Up—John Pridgeon, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Wind northeast, light.

Erie—Arrived—Susquehanna, C. C. Barnes, Morris Hopkins. Cleared—Jap, Montana, Chicago, merchandise; Kittie M. Forbes, Hiawatha, Escanaba, light.

Cheboygan — Departed — M. T. Green. Arrived—Elgin, Roanoke. The Stimson completed repairs to machinery at Duncan City and left last night.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Jessie Winter, Nellie Mason. Sailed — Lily E., Wilesekel, Petrel, J. L. Greene, Little Georgie, Mary Pringle, A. Boody. Wind southeast.

South Chicago—Arrived—Jura, F. J. Dunford, City of Concord. Sailed—Metacomet, Minnesota, Glad Tidings, J. F. Card, Flying Cloud, J. E. Rumble, Quickstep.

Duluth—Arrived—Aurora, David Dows, Bulgaria, Adams, A. L. Hopkins. Departed—Wallula, Spokane, Ranney, Negaunee, Susan E. Peck, Spencer, Trimble, for ore; Skylark, Detroit, wheat. Wind light, northeast.

Escanaba—Arrived—S. J. Macy, Camden, Red, White, and Blue, Ohio, Our Son, D. W. Rust, L. C. Butts, D. K. Clint. Departed—Oregon, Alverson, Fayette, Newsboy, Bessemer, Manhattan, Merrimac, Selkirk, Montcalm. Wind south, light.

Buffalo—Arrived—From Escanaba: A. Folsom. Cleared—For Milwaukee: Ira H. Owen, C. J. Kershaw, Progress, coal; New York, salt. For Chicago: H. B. Tuttle, Wyoming, Lackawanna, H. P. Rhodes, Mecosta, Ironton, Queen City, coal; Avon, Mass. Wind southeast, light.

Detroit—Up—William Chisholm, 7 a. m.; Whitney and consorts, 12:10 p. m.; Chemung, John O'Neil, Golden Fleece, Owasco, 3:40; John Craig, 5; W. H. Barnum, 6:50; Cuba, 7:40; Progress, 7:50; New York, 8:20. Down—Portage, 1:30 a. m.; Susquehanna, 4:10; Chicago, 9:30; Spinner and consorts, 10:20; Rhoda Emily, 10:40.

Mackinaw City—Down—W. L. Frost, 10 p. m.; Arabia, 10 p. m.; W. H. Wolf, 5:15 a. m.; Columbia and consort, 11:30; Roanoke, 2 p. m.; E. P. Wilbur, 4:30; Delaware, 6; Clarion, 7:10; S. C. Pringle and consorts, 7:40. Up—Arctic and consort, 2:40 a. m.; George Burnham, 4:30; Delaware, 7:30; Inter-Ocean, 8:40; H. J. Jewett, D. J. Foley and consort, 9:30; Wissahickon, 1 p. m. Calm.

Port Huron—Up—Gordon Campbell, 11:20 p. m.; Buffalo, 12:40 a. m.; Thomas Quale, 12:45; Alaska, 1:40; Jessie H. Farwell and consort, 4:30; Colorado, 5:30; C. J. Sheffield, 6; Japan, 7:20; New Orleans, 10; Northerner, 10:20; Chauncey Hulburt and consort, Thomas P. Sheldon, 12; Oceanica, 1 p. m.; Sitka, 4; John H. Noyes, 7:30. Down—Smith Moore, 7:45 a. m.; Fayette Brown, 10:20; Nahant, 3:45 a. m.; Thomas Adams, 5:15; Grand Traverse, 5:45; Escanaba, 6:20. Wind south, light.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at the Port of Chicago yesterday. Vessels trading regularly to the same ports on Lake Michigan are omitted:

ARRIVALS.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props Westcott, Traverse City; John Otis, Manistee; Missouri, Alpena; A. D. Hayward, Drummond's Island; schrs J. B. Wilber, Ford River; Stafford, Traverse City; Banner, Nelson's Harbor; Orkney Lass, Sturgeon River; Wyandotte, Tecker's Landing; Four Brothers, Ludington; J. V. Taylor, Charlevoix; O. R. Johnson, Harvey Ransom, Magnolia, Muskegon; L. M. Mason, Prentiss Bay; Jessie, Snow Island; Myrtle, Ford River; Apprentice Boy, Driver, Eagle Wing, Muskegon; Col. Ellsworth, Escanaba; M. A. Muir, Midland.

With sundries—W. A. Haskell, Ogdensburg; Hudson, Buffalo.

With coal—Prop James Pickands, Erie; schr Cammanche, Oswego.

With stone—Schr C. P. Minch, Portage Entry.

With cement—Prop Rosedale, London, Eng.

CLEARANCES.

With grain—Props Russia, Commodore, Boston, Oswego, Buffalo; W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg. Schrs Schuylkill, Erie; R. B. Hayes, Buffalo; E. R. Maxwell, Midland; George J. Boyce, Sarnia; Lottie Wolf, Midland.

With sundries—Props Jay Gould, Marquette; schr Annie Laura, East Jordon; prop Acadia, Montreal; schr Otto Grant, Pentwater.

Light—Props Missouri, Alpena; James Pickands, Marquette; John E. Potts, Baraga; schrs Live Oak, O. H. Johnson, E. R. Howard, Magnolia, Muskegon; George Steel, Cheboygan; Wyandotte, Alpena; Lumberman, Sturgeon Bay; Iver Lawson, Ludington; North Cape, Ashland; Stafford, Boss, Traverse City; J. B. Wilber, Cedar River; C. P. Minch, Portage Entry; L. H. Foster, Marquette; T. Y. Avery, Bark River; M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier; Charlotte Raab, Stoke's Bay; Waukesha, Elk Rapids; Alice, Sheboygan; Moses Gage, Cedar River.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A small-pox case is reported at Toledo, Ia.

John Kilier committed suicide at Manitowoc, Wis., by hanging himself.

At Macon, Mo., Justine O. Ford, a mail-carrier, was arrested for tampering with the mails.

The Omaha Chautauqua Grounds just opened are proving a success. Rev. Dr. Talmage lectures tonight.

W. A. Blood, formerly of Minnetonka, is supposed to have been drowned at Stony Beach, near Oshkosh, Wis.

Charles S. Peyton and Miss Thena Traub of Charleston, W. Va., were quietly married in Chicago last Friday.

Near Marley, Tenn., Wendell Whitcomb fired a shotgun at a rat, and killed one of his daughters and wounded another.

Gov. C. G. Luce was shown through the Calumet & Hecla mines, smelting works, and other places of interest yesterday.

Father Anacletus, a well-known priest of New York City, yesterday celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination in the church.

Laurens County, South Carolina, furnishes the latest case of remarkable longevity in John Fielder, a white man. He was born May 14, 1780.

Daniel Musser disappeared from Lancaster, O., thirty years ago. His relations have just learned that he is alive and living in Northern Kansas.

In a runaway near Jennerstown, Pa., the daughter of Mrs. J. Griffith was killed, and Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Dr. Walker were both fatally injured.

At Wabash, Ind., Dr. John De Puy bet with William H. Trammel, an attorney at Huntington, $1,000 even that Cleveland will succeed himself.

Bondsmen of Israel Lucas, defaulting Treasurer of Auglaize County, Ohio, according to the Supreme Court, must pay $31,581. Lucas is in Canada.

An impostor, representing himself to be E. E. Thompson, a Methodist minister, succeeded in getting a draft for $8,000 cashed at a bank in Mankato, Minn., yesterday.

At Beatrice, Neb., Eli Rhodes, aged 75 years, died suddenly of apoplexy Thursday night in the United Brethren Church. Mr. Rhodes was engaged in prayer at the time.

Miss Edith, daughter of James McCrea, President of the Citizens' Bank of Wabash, Ind., was yesterday married to John E. Stephenson of Murphy, Hibben & Co., Indianapolis.

Bishop Rodemacher of Nashville, Tenn., assisted by prominent priests of the diocese of Tennessee, yesterday laid the foundation-stone of a new Catholic church, to cost $90,000.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Lemuel Dean, a 16-year-old colored boy, has been arrested for poisoning his father and five others in revenge for a whipping threatened him for stealing a pistol.

Certain disgraceful attempts on the part of some of the members of the Boston Common Council to obtain excursions and unlimited wine and cigars at the city's expense have just come to light.

A. Hickman, on his way from Nebraska to his home, near Marietta, O., stepped from a passenger train west of Clinton, Ia., while asleep last night, the train at the time running thirty miles an hour. He was only slightly injured.

The fourth day of the Master Plumbers' Convention, at Boston, Mass., was celebrated by an excursion down the harbor, with a monster clam-bake at Nantasket. The next meeting of the convention will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., June 26, 1889.

Andrew Jackson, a colored preacher, confessed that he killed his 4-year-old child because it was afflicted and its stepmother abused it, and after praying over the matter he threw the boy into a well. He fled, but was captured in Claiborne County while conducting a revival meeting.

David Bradley & Co. of Council Bluffs yesterday attached the stock of the Rankin Implement Company of Sioux City for an indebtedness of $6,000. The Rankin company last evening assigned. Indebtedness said to be from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars; assets estimated at $8,000.

A delegation of students from the English universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Utrecht University, Holland, have arrived in this country to take part in a conference on methods of Christian work and in Bible study at the residence of D. L. Moody, of Moody and Sankey fame, at Northfield, Mass., July 1.

A Coroner's Jury Divided in Views.

PARSONS, Kas., June 29.—The Coroner's jury impaneled at Chetopa to inquire into the lynching of two colored men by a mob of Chetopa citizens Tuesday night is composed of four white and eight colored citizens. The white jurors insist that the verdict should say that "the lynched men came to their death by violence at the hands of parties unknown," while the colored jurors say that the names of over 100 of the mob are known, and want the verdict to charge them with the crime, and refuse to consent to a verdict otherwise. Both sides are firm, and it is probable that a majority and a minority verdict will be rendered, as the law does not provide for a hung Coroner's jury.

Holloway's Vermifuge Confections expelled worms from the child of Alfred Brook, Norfolk, Va. They are pleasant for children to take.

Cox's Gelatine purest and best. Sardines, "Jockey club"—boneless—delicious.

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FREE. A $3 ALBUM AND $5 WORTH OF SHOES FOR $5. Also a $1.50 Album and $3.50 worth of Shoes for $3.50. If you order our Free Catalogue within 15 days Album and Shoes sent, with privilege of examining before paying. Also any one sending us new addresses to mail our Catalogue will receive the $1.50 Album free for every five of them who buy $3.50 w'rth of Shoes within three months. Twenty years' success with Honest Shoes and Low Prices. Finest Shoe Emporium in the United States.

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I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
Broad Brook, Conn.

ECZEMA.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.

ANTON BOSSIMER,
Edinburgh, Ind.

ECZEMA.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Ears, and Neck, which the druggist where I got your remedies pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck, and the other part of my face cured.

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I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of medicines; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	† 2.50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12.01 pm	* 3.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 8.00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.30 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4.30 pm	*10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5.35 pm	* 3.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	* 5.35 pm	* 8.35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5.55 pm	* 9.30 am
Mendota and Galesburg	† 9.45 pm	† 5.10 pm
Sioux City	†10.00 pm	† 6.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11.00 pm	†10.30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday. The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

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Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining-cars. Palace sleeping-cars, combination smoking-cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 105 Clark-st. (Opera-House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Waterloo and Des Moines Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5.45 pm	* 9.45 am

*Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 6.40 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8.00 pm	* 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4.15 pm	*10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4.15 pm	* 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

The Santa Fé Route Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.

Wabash Railway. John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	† 5.30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 6.50 am

EASTERN.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—62 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	x8.10 pm	x8.00 am
New York & Boston Limited	x3.20 pm	x8.45 pm
Philadelphia Express	x3.20 pm	x3.00 pm
Lima, Marion & Columbus	o8.45 am	o7.10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x5.35 pm	x8.50 am
Hammond Accommodation	o5.40 am	o7.55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x3.20 pm	x9.45 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	10.00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 7.10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.10 am

All trains daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.10 am	* 4.50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*10.40 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	* 5.30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4.10 pm	* 9.30 am

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10.20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.00 pm
Night Express (daily)	8.20 pm	6.55 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.00 am	9.10 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	9.00 am	6.05 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.15 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	9.00 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7.00 am

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Special Prices Offered. Owing to curtailing expenses over $5,000 a year in our new, central location, we offer Specially low prices & easy terms.

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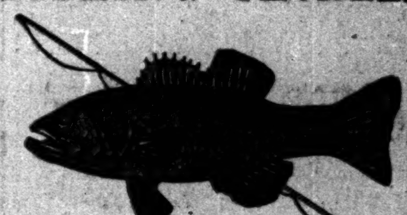

The largest assortment of fine goods to select from in Chicago. We have a few RODS, REELS, SPOON BAIT, &c., our travelers' samples, slightly soiled, which will be sold at a BARGAIN at

SPALDING'S 108 Madison-st.

CLARENDON HOTEL, Fourth-av. and Eighteenth-st., Near Union Square, NEW YORK CITY. Located within easy access of the Elevated Railroads. Convenient to theatres and principal places of amusement. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. C. H. KERNER.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON. On the European Plan. Celebrated for its superb cuisine and first-class in all respects. White Mountain and sea-shore visitors stopping in Boston will find it the Coolest and Most Comfortable Hotel in the city, and convenient to their depots. J. F. MERROW & CO., Proprietors.

LONG BRANCH. WEST END HOTEL. SEASON OF 1888. COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT OPEN JUNE 9. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23. With improvements and additional attractions. D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., MAIN LINE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ON TOP OF ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS. THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE Now open. All trains stop at Cresson. For circulars, etc., address WM. R. DUNHAM, Superintendent, Cresson, Pa.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Continental Hotel. Opens June 23, season of 1888. Sixteenth season. A select family resort, first-class in every respect, location unsurpassed. For terms and circulars address A. F. SAUNDERS.

Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill, N. Y. SEASON OF 1888. This popular and first-class hotel, beautifully situated, 200 feet above and fronting on the Hudson River, now open. For rooms, circulars, terms and all other information desired address Prospect Park Hotel Co., Catskill, N. Y. J. H. BAGLEY JR., Manager.

MARINE VILLA. Cape May, N. J.—Now Open. Directly on the Beach. Filtered Cistern Water. Waring's System of Drainage. Terms, $12, $15, and $21 per week. $3 per day. MRS. F. HALLENBECK.

"THE OAKWOOD," DARTFORD, GREEN LAKE, WIS. The original Summer Resort of the Northwest. For beauty, health, comfort, and complete rest it has no equal. Opens May 15. Write for circulars. DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., HOTEL MANISSES. Fifteen miles at sea; superb bathing; fine bass and blue fishing; daily boats; perfect drainage; cable; gas in every room; electric bells; promenade 500 ft.; prices reasonable. E. A. BROWN, Grand Hotel, 31st-st. and Broadway, New York City. Send for circular.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Fine bass and blue fishing; superb bathing; 500 guests; electric lights; elegant music-hall; fine orchestra; cable office; stock reports. Send for hand-book. O. S. MARDEN, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. COLEMAN HOUSE. Greatly enlarged and improved by addition of a large brick building. Will open for season June 30. J. E. RALPH, Proprietor.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, GREEN LAKE, WIS. Opens June 1. Apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 181 La Salle-st.

THE SHELDON, Ocean Grove, N. J. Open June 23. Largest and Leading Hotel. Elevator, Electric Bells, and all modern improvements. CHAS. E. HOWLAND.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs, &c. 50c. & $1.

OPTICAL INSTITUTE 99 E. RANDOLPH ST. WATRY SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN. EYES Examined free. Spectacles To suit all, 25c. and up. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Opera Glasses. Artificial Human Eyes.

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40,000 square feet for Manufacturing Purposes; close to railroad facilities; with steam heat and elevator; well lighted; will rent all or part; located at 48 North Halsted-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

RUPTURE THE PARKER Retentive Truss

New principle. Ease, comfort, perfect security, and cure of Rupture. In the treatment of Rupture Dr. Parker is acknowledged the most expert in America; $100 reward in case of failure. Dr. Parker's Truss is selected by the Government as the best in use. DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL'S KIDNEY PLASTERS

Cure all Pain or Weakness across the Kidneys, Back, or Loins. They draw the Pain from the Kidneys to the surface of the body, absorb all disease, and restore the Kidneys to a healthy condition. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 50 cts.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed. Our New Upright Takes the Lead for Comfort and Elegance. Manufactured ONLY by A. H. Andrews & CO. (Bank & Office Fittings.) 195 Wabash-Av CHICAGO.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. T. Wheeler will soon retire from the Presidency of the Continental National Bank, though he will continue to be a director. It is understood that Mr. John C. Black, now the Vice-President, will be his successor.

Francis A. Eastman, owner and editor of the Los Angeles *Tribune*, called upon Judges Gresham, Blodgett, and Drummond and Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. Years ago he was editor of the Chicago *Post* and was at one time Postmaster here.

The following named army officers arrived in the city yesterday: First Lieutenant Frank H. Barnhart, Eighteenth Infantry; George G. Mullins, Chaplain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. W. Fenton, Ninth Infantry. Chaplain Mullins is here on private business connected with his patented process of silicating iron. Lieut. Fenton was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., on the 11th inst., and is now visiting relatives at 1720 Michigan avenue.

IN GENERAL.

Dr. F. L. Stringfield of No. 2448 Cottage Grove avenue was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Lyon yesterday in $800 bonds on a charge of criminal assault made by Miss Betty Nelson of No. 74 Twenty-fifth street.

Officer Patrick Seerey of the Twelfth Street Station was accidentally shot in the calf of the leg last evening. A brother officer jokingly struck him on the hip with a club and Seerey's revolver was discharged. The wound is not serious.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 65° above zero; 9 a. m., 64°; 10 a. m., 64°; 11 a. m., 63°; 12 m., 64°; 1 p. m., 64°; 3 p. m., 65°; 6 p. m., 65°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.67.

Lewis Higher, who was found dead-drunk in the circus tent at Centre avenue and Van Buren street Thursday night, was before Justice Woodman yesterday morning. He is 12 years old. He told the Justice that he bought the whisky in Moran's saloon, at Tilden and Centre avenues.

Peter McLaughlin, who had his skull fractured Saturday by Salvador Tembo, or Terebo, at West Eighteenth and Burlington streets, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 86 West Eighteenth street. Tembo, who was out on $3,500 bail, was rearrested. McLaughlin was married, 55 years old, and a day-laborer.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning there was an explosion at La Salle and Washington streets and the cover of a manhole to an electric light conduit was blown fifteen feet in the air, narrowly missing a passing team. The managers of the Chicago Arc-Light & Power Company are at a loss how to prevent the explosions.

Gertrude Carpenter, the 14-year-old girl who was committed to the Erring Woman's Home by Justice C. J. White, was yesterday released on habeas corpus proceedings by Judge Grinnell. George Schott, the young man charged with having taken advantage of her, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Mrs. J. M. Sexton, an elderly woman, and the mother of a family, was yesterday sent to the Martha Washington Home because of her inordinate craving for liquor. The husband, in requesting Justice Kersten to send his wife to the home for a short time, wept bitterly. Mrs. Sexton roundly abused her husband for his action.

A number of Wisconsin veterans went through the city yesterday on their way to Gettysburg, where they will dedicate a monument to the Wisconsin troops who fell there. Illinois failed to make an appropriation for any such monument for her soldiers and hence comparatively few of the Illinois veterans will be at the Gettysburg reunion.

Carl Warn, formerly in the employ of the Jacobsen Stone Company, attempted suicide last night in his home at No. 118 West Van Buren street by shooting himself in the temple with a 22-calibre revolver. Only a flesh wound resulted. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where the wound was dressed, and he walked home. He is married, 28 years old. His wife keeps a notion store. He is unable to work and despondent.

The gossip regarding the possible removal of Superintendent of Mails R. A. D. Wilbanks, through the influence of Mr. Goudy and Postmaster Judd, has not disturbed the serenity of Mr. Wilbanks. He was at work as usual yesterday, and to an intimate friend he showed a telegram from Congressman R. W. Townshend, which said: "With several colleagues I had an interview with Dickinson today on your behalf. You are in no danger."

H. C. Loveland was taken to Kansas City yesterday to answer to a charge of grand larceny. He is about 21 years old, and a week ago took a room at Kuhn's Hotel. He began to canvass the large drug houses, offering for sale some high-priced drugs and extracts. Peter Van Schaack & Co. notified the police and Loveland was arrested. In response to a telegram the police at Kansas City told the officers here that Loveland had been a clerk in Meyers Bros.' drug store in that city, and had stolen $500 worth of drugs. Loveland confessed and agreed to return without requisition papers. The prisoner is a member of a respectable family of Binghamton, N. Y.

The Custom-House teaming contract, which Arthur Dixon has held so long, went out of his control yesterday on the bid of the Anderson Teaming Company. Dixon bid 15 cents a package and the Anderson company 10 cents and the latter got the contract. It has been popularly supposed that there was a great deal of money in this contract and Arthur Dixon has been envied of teamsters and politicians because he was able to hold it for so many years. Deputy Collector Hitt says there is no money in it now and that it will hardly keep one team busy, but as it is a three years' contract and there was so much competition it may fairly be inferred that it is a plum.

William F. Petersen of La Crosse, Wis., Paul A. Perrigo of Omaha, Neb., and Frank Lannigan of St. Louis, who are between the ages of 19 and 21 years, came to Chicago just before the convention and engaged as bellboys. Guests at McCoy's missed money and jewelry, and Perrigo was requested to leave. He joined Lannigan at the Revere House. A saloonkeeper named Casey, who boarded at the latter house, had $152 and other articles stolen. Perrigo left and went to Gore's Hotel, and Lannigan joined Petersen at the Grace. A guest at the latter hotel reported the loss of $50 and a $100 diamond from his room, and at the same time it was reported to Mr. Gore that two watches had been taken from his guests. Officers arrested the three lads, who were loaded down with pawn tickets. Justice Lyon gave them twenty-four hours to leave town.

When the Coroner's jury decided that Mrs. John Thomas died from inflammation of the brain, but neglected to state whether the inflammation was caused by the beating which her husband had given her, Mary Dorsey, the dead woman's sister, caused the rearrest of Thomas on a warrant charging him with murder. This case was called before Justice La Buy yesterday and the prisoner was held to the Criminal Court in $5,000. A number of neighbors testified to the frequent beatings which Thomas gave his wife. Several swore that Mrs. Thomas before her death said: "Well, he has murdered me at last." Sarah Wallace testified that she counted thirty bruises on Mrs. Thomas' body. Drs. Moyer and G. F. Efroener testified that the woman died from inflammation of the brain, and said that great mental excitement might have caused the inflammation.

The local Board of Civil Service Examiners yesterday said that the case of Carrier Moran, who passed a good examination and was then set back several grades without reason, was out of their jurisdiction. His examination and rating occurred when Harry Donovan was Secretary of the board. This board has nothing to do with the case except as it appears in its record. Secretary Doyle of the Civil Service Commission finished his work yesterday and returned to Washington after a brief visit to Milwaukee. He said he would present the case to the commission, and had no doubt but that Moran's full carrier's rating would be restored. The real reason, it is said, for the discrimination against Moran by Donovan was Moran was a protégé of Sheridan of the Second Congressional District. Donovan quarreled with them and set back Moran, and, though the latter passed a satisfactory examination as a carrier, he never could get a certificate. It is now promised that he will get the certificate to which he was entitled.

Postmaster Judd is indignant that he or Col. Rea should be accused of official negligence in the matter of George W. Weber. The inference is, the Postmaster thinks, that Weber's fault was a technical one, which the department and executive officer was as responsible for as he. "It was a charge of embezzlement," said Mr. Judd, "and he should have been tried on that. The taking of money from the money order funds for any purpose is forbidden, and until a day or two ago I did not know it was ever done. It appears, however, that some of the outlying stations were in the habit of putting in the receipted bills as cash. Col. Rea long ago ordered it stopped and did not know that his orders were being violated. The practice was built up under previous administrations. Weber's case had nothing in common with this. He was charged with putting money in his pocket. The money order funds will not hereafter be susceptible of even these technical transfers." Col. Rea said that he had given orders long ago that the money order funds should be kept intact and supposed they were.

A Split in the Socialistic Ranks.

Tommy Morgan, who has long been recognized as the leader of the Socialists, views with alarm his desertion by his subjects. A faction of the Socialists under the leadership of J. R. Buchanan have declared for Cleveland and free trade. Morgan does not propose to allow this if he can help it. He says: "I left the Republican party years ago and do not find anything in the Democratic party that voices my principles. Protection or free trade, Republicanism or Democracy contain within themselves no solution of the labor question and I am surprised to see well-informed men led astray by any such clap-trap."

Morgan announces his intention of convening the Political Assembly of the [illegible] Labor party for the purpose of starting [illegible] campaign.

Coroner's Inquests.

In the case of little Henry L. Jensen of No. 628 Wells street, the 5-year-old boy who was killed Thursday by a train on the Wells street cable road at the Eugenie street crossing, the Coroner's jury exonerated the drivers and conductors of both trains from all blame. The jury further recommended "that said company arrange some system so that their cars can be immediately stopped in case of emergency." An inquest was also held on the body of Richard Logan of Jefferson, who was killed last Monday night on the tracks of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad at Carpenter street, the jury censuring the railway company for not properly protecting its crossings; also on the body of Otto Fust of No. 141 Chicago avenue, who accidentally shot himself Thursday; on the body of a 13-month-old child of Mrs. Annie Walenakowski, which was fatally scalded Thursday afternoon by falling into a tub of boiling water at her parents' home, No. 3697 Lundy lane; and on the body of Charles Horn, who died suddenly Thursday at No. 1815 South Clark street.

Attendance at the Convention.

Mr. F. J. Short, chief assistant to the doorkeeper of the convention, kept a record of the turnstile figures for each session of the convention. They cover eight general gates, the delegates' stage and stage gallery, and press entrances. To the turnstile figures should be added from 5 to 10 per cent for persons admitted as friends of employés and officers, without tickets and without passing through the turnstiles. The figures are: Tuesday, first session, 7,651; second session, 7,452. Wednesday, first session, 7,348; second session, 9,531. Thursday, first session, 7,935; second session, 7,615. Friday, first session, 8,641; second session, 8,607. Saturday, first session, 8,574; second session, 7,832. Monday, first session, 10,015; second session, 4,686. The largest attendance on any day, including both sessions, was Thursday; the largest attendance at a single session, Monday morning. Lieut. Herman Schuettler, who had charge of the police officers on duty at the hall, rendered invaluable aid to the doorkeepers and officials and discharged the duties of the position in a way to win the highest praise on every hand.

Decision Against Justice Engelhardt.

Justice Engelhardt, of the Town of Jefferson, who achieved some notoriety by performing the famous proxy marriage ceremony for Nina Van Zandt and August Spies, was yesterday formally deposed from office, and William N. Julian appointed in his place, by the Public Service Committee of the County Board. Engelhardt was a resident of Section 36, of the Town of Jefferson—the district which was annexed to the city at the late election. The district was subsequently annexed to the Town of West Chicago. County Attorney Bliss gave a written opinion, setting forth that there was no doubt of the regularity and legality of the annexation and that Section 36 became part of the Town of West Chicago. The officers of the town therefore became the town officers of the annexed territory. Mr. Bliss held that Engelhardt could not exercise the functions of his office in Section 36 because that territory is now subject to the jurisdiction of the town officers of the Town of West Chicago. He is an officer of the Town of Jefferson, and if he refuses to perform the duties of his office in that town it is an abandonment of his office. Justice Engelhardt presented a protest against his removal, claiming that the statutes gave him the right to hold his office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. Mr. Bliss said the statutory provision only applied to cases where an entire town was annexed and not when only a portion was annexed.

A Collision in the River.

A tug Captain early yesterday morning caused a blockade at the Madison street bridge that would have resulted in a serious catastrophe had it not been for the presence of mind of another Captain. About 8 o'clock the tug Mary McLane, Capt. McLane, started down the river from the Burlington slip with the schooner Leonard in tow, followed by the tug Shields, Capt. Anderson, towing the schooner Levi Grant. At the bridge Capt. McLane steamed to starboard while Capt. Anderson directed his course though to pass to port. Instead of doing so he, when abreast of the McLane, steered directly across her bows in an endeavor to pass through the starboard draw first. Capt. McLane signaled his engineer to reverse in a vain attempt to stop his boat and its tow. It was too late, and the jibboom of the Grant struck the McLane's pilot house, ripping it to splinters and burying the Captain under the timbers. The vessels fouled and a tangled mass of hulls, spars, and cordage kept the Madison street bridge open for an hour, while the street cars had to go by way of Randolph street. When Capt. McLane was extricated it was found that he was not badly injured, though he was angry. "It shows the folly of giving a boat to a drunkard," he said. "Anderson is often under the influence of liquor and must have been so today. No man in his sober senses would have done such a foolish thing as to try to pass another vessel in the draw. I could not realize it at the time, and if I had had a revolver I would have shot him. It is not the damage to the craft that I care so much about, but if I had not stopped when I did the Shields would have cut my boat down. In that case both boats would have probably gone down like stones and nothing short of a miracle could have prevented both firemen in the fire holds from being drowned like rats." The damage is estimated at about $300, which, Capt. McLane says, will undoubtedly have to be paid by Capt. Anderson, against whom he announces his intention of bringing suit.

A Talk to Real Estate Clerks.

The sixth meeting of the Chicago Real Estate Clerks' Association was held at the Real Estate Board room, No. 159 La Salle street, last evening, Vice-President H. F. Lyall presiding. In the absence of A. C. Morey, R. Givins delivered an address. He referred to the time when Chicago was a mere village, and traced its growth to the influence of the real estate men. "It was so in every thriving town," he said. "The real estate element was the seed from which the town took its growth. You are learning the rudiments of a business that is honorable, respectable, and one that requires ability, and you have ten thousand times a better chance in life today than had thousands of men who have become rich. Soon many of the prominent business-men in this city will pass away and you will be called to fill their places. You will become men who will represent millions of money. Be true to your trust, study it in all its phases, and if you are honest and true you will succeed. Did you ever go into a man's office during business hours and smell whisky on him? If so, did you go away with a good impression of him as a business-man, or as one with whom you would care to intrust your affairs? Avoid drinking during business hours; but if you should take a drink don't try to cover it up with an onion. Avoid speculation, by which I mean dabbling in make-believe investments. Invest in small lots of real estate, using judgment in your purchases, and don't be in a hurry to sell out at a little profit. The city is yet in its infancy. Many of you will see Chicago have 2,000,000 population, and land will be so high that a man must be a millionaire to own any frontage on the central business streets. A few years ago the rents of Chicago all went East, now that is changed. Chicago is owned now by Chicago people. Twenty years ago there were not five millionaires, where now there are upward of 200. There will be as much if not more money made in Chicago real estate in the next twenty years as in the past. This association, if properly carried out, ought to be of the greatest advantage to the real estate business. By cultivating a friendly feeling among fellow clerks it will beget a greater degree of confidence among the future real estate men, eliminate the already reduced obnoxious elements from the business, and tend to make the position of a Chicago real estate man, as it ought to be, one of the proudest and most important in the country."

Fourth of July Excursions.

The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg will sell excursion tickets to all points on their lines, including Pittsburg, at one fare for the round trip, July 3 and 4, good returning until July 7.

The Children's Paradise. Eden Musee, 227 Wabash avenue.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

What He Said About It.

There is no medicine which has been offered to the people for the past forty years that has attained the popularity of Pond's Extract. The reason is plain. It is a medicine that relieves at once all pain and inflammation. Physicians everywhere recommend it, and in many instances, they use it in their own practice. It is an indispensable household remedy, and no family should be without it.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

In a casket coralline
Pearls of Orient should recline.
If, when the red portals part,
Nature, beautified by art,
Dental gems snow-white displays,
SOZODONT deserves the praise.

Do not forget to add to your drinking water, lemonade or soda, 10 drops of Angostura Bitters. Imparts a delicious flavor and prevents malaria and all summer diseases. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Brown's Household Panacea,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.

For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Invaluable in the nursery is Tarrent's Seltzer Aperient, which is readily taken by the smallest child.

The worst blood diseases are cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Its effects are felt at once.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

MRS. ROBERTS DIVORCED.

THE WIFE OF A FORMER STOCK BROKER GIVEN A DECREE.

A Family Broken Up by the Speculative Tendencies of the Husband and Father—His Letters to His Wife—The Will of the Late Mrs. Emilie Roby—Her Daughter Claims that the Document Was a Fraud—Legal Notes.

Grace Waring Roberts, daughter of John T. Waring, a wealthy resident of Yonkers, N. Y., was granted a divorce by Judge Shepard yesterday from Louis Roberts Jr., a former well-known member of the Stock Exchange of New York, but at present a resident of Chicago. They were married in 1875 and lived together for ten years. In New York they maintained an excellent establishment. But Mr. Roberts, however, lost everything in speculation, the woman says. Then they moved to Yonkers, taking their three children with them. In January, 1885, a bill for board was presented to Mr. Roberts, and as he had no money he fled to Chicago. Several letters were offered in evidence in which Mr. Roberts said he expected never to live with his wife again, that his life was a failure, and that he had been a burden to a good woman long enough. John T. Waring, the wife's father, promised to care for the children if the court would decree that his daughter should have them in her custody.

Items.

Mrs. Fannie D. Studebaker was granted a decree of divorce from Wilbur F. Studebaker by Judge Shepard.

Mrs. Mary E. Fuller of No. 257 Hermitage avenue was subpœnaed Thursday as a witness in the Chevalier divorce case. She did not respond, and an attachment was issued for her. A bailiff took her into the presence of the Judge, who fined her $10 for contempt of court. Mrs. Fuller testified that in March Mr. Chevalier took Mrs. Paulina Smouse to her house and rented a room, claiming that Mrs. Smouse was his wife. The court took the case under advisement.

In the suit of Minna Frohard of St. Louis against the Union Mutual Accident Association to compel the latter to pay her $5,000 on the life of her deceased husband, John Frohard, Judge Tuley decided for the plaintiff. The policy was so drawn that the amount was proportionately smaller as the occupation of the insured increased the risk. Frohard was killed by the explosion of his gun while hunting. The company claimed that the widow was entitled to only $1,000. Ex-Gov. Hamilton is President of the association.

Judge Tuley entered an order for the distribution of the $68,060 balance of the South Park fund remaining in the hands of Henry Best, Clerk of the Circuit Court. The money is part of that paid by the South Park Commissioners for the 34.17 acres owned by the Phillipses. Under the order of distribution the money will be paid by Clerk Best as follows: Union Trust Company, $5,318; Henry Corwith, $7,000; Joseph N. Barker, Leaming & Thompson, and Robert Rae, each $591; H. L. Wait, $99; Mary L. Atkins, $3,233; and Flora M. Matson, $10,637.

Judge Prendergast enunciated the principle yesterday that though a man may be 60 years old his children are not obliged to support him if he is able to work. Patrick Kelley has been in the Poorhouse not because he is 60 years old, but because, as his children say, he will not work. He cited Thomas, Mary, Nellie, and Jennie Kelley to show cause why they did not contribute to his maintenance. They said he [illegible] good bodily health, but that whenever t[illegible]ave him money he spent it for drink. The [illegible] said that he would not order them to ma[illegible] him.

Mrs. Mary T. O'Hara, [illegible] widow of ex-Treasurer Dan O'Hara, did [illegible] loud talking in the Probate Court yesterday morning. Some time ago the court appointed George Newberry conservator for Mrs. O'Hara, and she was in court making objections because a lessee of a stable she owns would not let her keep a carriage there. The Judge let her rattle on for some time, and finally told her to go and see the lessee again and try and settle the matter herself. He couldn't be bothered with such things in the midst of pressing business. Mrs. O'Hara complained bitterly that her children declined to live with her. "No wonder her husband died," said a lawyer who listened to her for ten minutes.

The three children of Mrs. Emilie Roby, who died in March, 1886, are trying to set aside a will which they claim was fraudulent. The case was tried by Judge Collins yesterday. Mrs. Roby owned $25,000 worth of property at Austin avenue and Elizabeth street. She left three children by her first husband—Mrs. Minnie Mansfield, Mrs. Adele Parker, and Ernst Kunze. James Roby was her second husband, and by him she had no children. The alleged fraudulent will left all her property to Roby, who became executor. The defendants say that Roby had his wife go to Joseph Le Boeuf, a French Canadian lawyer, who had her sign what she supposed was a duplicate will leaving her property to her children, but what was really a will in favor of her husband. A letter written by Le Boeuf to George A. Hartman, who is a friend of the heirs, was put in evidence. Le Boeuf is now in New Hampshire. He wrote Hartman that he had in his possession a document which would interest the heirs, and that they could procure it if they offered a large enough sum for it.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,994—Elizabeth P. Thomas vs. Charles B. Shedd, E. A. Shedd, and August Neubieser. Ejectment, $20,000. Jameson, Marston & Augur, attys.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,410—Hitchcock & Foster, owners of schr. C. Mixer, vs. prop. Edward Smith. Libel, $14.22 for collision. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

116,864—Meyer & Soffel vs. John Fischhauser. Conf. of judgt., $295.71. L. Vernon Ferris, atty.
116,865—Ernst Fosetti Brewing Co. vs. Thomas Kudel. Same, $137. Smith & Forch, attys.
116,866—C. Veciliette vs. John B. Jeffrey. Appeal.
116,867—Walter Lister vs. Bridget Jennings and Edward Jennings. Conf. of judgt., $143.31. W. P. Thornton, atty.
116,868—Eliphalet W. Cramer vs. A. & P. Roberts & Co. Attcht., $2,923.56. Noyes & Bottemer and Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.
116,869—Robert A. Baker and S. Baker vs. E. H. Chamberlain, H. S. A. Howe, and Walter Forbes. Conf. of judgment, $12,350. Channing E. Coleman, atty.
116,870—E. H. Chamberlain et al. for use Robert A. Baker vs. Pullman Palace Car Co. Garnishment, $131. Same atty.
116,871—Edward J. Mitton vs. The Chicago Consolidated Bottling Co. Case, $5,000. Granville W. Browning, atty.
116,872—George M. McKenzie and Judson G. Sherman vs. Charles M. Brennan and his wife. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $5,816. A. B. Jenks, solr.
116,873—Replevin. Suppressed.
116,874—Ignatz Freund vs. Conrad Spohr. Garnishment, $65.22. A. B. Baldwin, atty.
116,875—Mary Ann Richardson vs. Charles A. Kamper. Conf. of judgt., $2,951.82. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
116,876—Edward J. Phillips vs. F. H. Noble. Same, $220. Hofheimer, Zeisler & Rosenberg, attys.
116,877—Replevin. Suppressed.
116,878—Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co. vs. S. H. Carter and Maria N. Carter. Creditor's bill. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
Suppressed Thursday—116,847, Chicago Tyre & Spring Co. and Chicago Tyre & Spring Works vs. Frederick M. Atkinson. Bill for accounting. Cook & Upton, attys.
116,863—Deborah Powers et al. vs. Nicholas B. King. Attcht., $426.47. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—5,924, Julia E. Spohr vs. Charles Spohr; decree for sep. main.—5,865, Hauley vs. Hickey; decree, distribution.—111,722, Mary E. Dean vs. Nathaniel Dean; decree for divorce.
JUDGE JAMIESON—5,180, Hartwell vs. Darnell; decree, foreclosure.—5,194, Same vs. Wallace; same.—5,192, Same vs. Wilson; same.—5,190, Same vs. McCreary; same.—5,191, Same vs. Brown; same.

County Court—New Suit.

7,800—Petition for incorporation of Village of Lyons. Crafts & Stevens, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

67,234—Asst. Suppressed.
67,235—Charles Koester vs. Sarah A. Swan et al. Bill for specific performance. Weart & Weart, solrs.
67,236—Henry C. Derby and Edmund K. Pond vs. Alex. Sins and Gabriel Davonst. Asst., $10,000. David Fales, atty.
67,237—J. A. King vs. J. M. Iderall. Appeal.
67,238—W. L. Douglass vs. Chicago Co-Operative Shoe Co. Asst., $700. Hoyne & Follansbee, attys.
67,239—Caroline Sweargen vs. Martin A. Cairnes. Confession of judgt., $84.50. L. H. Whitney, atty.
67,240—Wilhelm Happe vs. August Dust. Appeal.
67,241—J. Kropp vs. M. Fishback. Appeal.
67,242—William H. Talbot et al. vs. William D. Newland. Asst., $800. Rich & Stone, attys.
67,243—Louis De Young et al. vs. Wm. L. Doherty. Asst., $1,000. Beck & Charlton, attys.
67,244—Wm. Sprague et al. vs. Wm. J. Evans. Asst., $400. H. W. Wolseley, atty.
67,245—Hayes Bros. vs. Bryant & Burrows. Asst., $500. Franklin Denison, atty.
67,246—James A. Edwards vs. Finley A. Forbes. Attch., $1,218.45. F. A. Riddle, atty.
67,247—Malcolm C. Mitchell vs. Same. Attch., $4,071.87. Same atty.
67,248—Thos. M. Baxter vs. Same. Attch., $750. Same atty.
67,249—Heth & Son vs. Same. Attch., $1,421.83. Same atty.
67,250—Martin Knudson vs. Alma Knudson. Bill for divorce for adultery. M. R. Freshwater, solr.
67,251—Samuel Grafelder et al. vs. Jane Bever and Mose Van Praag. Appeal.
67,252—George M. Fadner vs. Fred H. Hall. Appeal.
67,253—Milton George vs. John O'Brien Scobey. Case, $5,000. Partridge & Danziger, attys.
67,254—Emily L. Diman vs. John B. Diman, Louise Diman, and Emily Diman. Case, $5,000. Ullman Strong, atty.
67,255—Amelia Schloss vs. S. W. Roth. Appeal.
67,256—Carson, Pirie & Co. vs. Matilda Reichman. Attachment, $365. Duncan & Gilbert, attys.
B. R. 442—Charles B. Shedd vs. Elizabeth P. Thomas, all it may concern, et al. Bill to establish title. S. S. Gregory and Ullman Strong, solrs.
Suppressed Thursday—67,232—Stephen Blain et al. vs. C. R. Matson. Replevin, $1,000. William Vocke and Harvey Storck, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—10,233, Chicago Lumber Co. vs. Vail; judgt. by default, $807.20.—6,509, Collandar Iron & W. Co. vs. Badger; verd., $3,086.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—8,764, Prath vs. Brand, judgt. $19.—8,763, Lohman vs. Fisher; verd., $125.20.—8,769, Ohlerking vs. J. Oberman Brewing Co.; verd., $130.19 and appeal.
JUDGE BAKER—5,556, Ribbon vs. Kessler; verd. for pltf., $54.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—137, South Park Comrs. vs. Phillips. Decree distribution.—3,780, Wilcox vs. Wilcox. Decree sale.
JUDGE COLLINS—3,608, Franzan vs. Franzan. Decree partition.—3,862, August Marwedel vs. Maria L. Marwedel. Decree divorce.—3,695, Amalie Cernohons vs. Vaclav Cernohons. Decree divorce.
JUDGE HORTON—3,340, Simon vs. Simon. Decree of sale.—3,699, Ollie D. Hale vs. Joel Hale. Decree divorce.—3,635, Sarah McMillen vs. James McMillen. Decree divorce.

The Call Today.

JUDGE HAWES—Motion for new trial, Nos. 7,253, 5,790, 7,024, 8,277, 8,459, and 8,560.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motion for new trial in Nos. 8,481, 6,655, 9,382, and 6,612.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No court.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No court.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Motions and set cases.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial in Nos. 8,278 and 8,305.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—General business.
JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE HORTON—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Ward.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.
JUDGE GRESHAM—No court.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Motions and sentences.
JUDGE GARNETT—Motions.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 5,966, 7,820, 5,900, 8,156, 6,858, 8,480, 7,547, 6,562, 626, 599, 316, 317, 318, 1,565, 4,784, 3,229, 6,454, 5,240, 6,894, 8,162, 3,428, 8,662, 1,884, 3,453, and 3,452.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Set cases and cases from Judge Gary.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No court.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. For Tuesday—Nos. 18, 20, 29, 26, and 10. No cause on hearing.
JUDGE HAWES—At Criminal Court.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Contested motions and set cases.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Term Nos. 7,435, 6,460, 7,668, 6,234, 7,292, 7,563, 7,725, 7,760, 7,700, 6,865, 7,706, 7,347, 6,971, and 7,217. No. 7,434 on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—Term Nos. 6,001, 6,033, 6,044, 4,382, 9,141, 4,344 and 5,769.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Term Nos. 8,757, 8,646, 8,781, 8,809, 8,810, 8,832, 8,844, 8,858, and 8,862. No case on trial.
JUDGE TUTHILL—At Criminal Court.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 5,438, 7,317, and 8,047. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Motions.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Tuesday next for motions and opinions.

Second District Appellate.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—These proceedings were had in the Appellate Court today:
Patterson vs. Folsom; dismissed.
Murphy vs. Bannon; taken.
Freeshel vs. McGill; taken.
People vs. Connell; taken.
These applicants for admission to the bar passed successful examination: S. H. Brooks, Lowrie C. Blanding, Edward J. Herdlicka, Martin J. Kelly, A. F. Lardin, William H. Little, Jeremiah Leahy, Benjamin A. McWilliams, Thomas R. Quayle, Nathan C. Richards, Frank C. Roby, Edward J. Sweeny, Alfred P. Williams, Charles G. Winetter, Will G. Whitehead.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, June 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Jane st, 141 ft s w of Milwaukee av, triangle Lot 19, dated June 29 (S. Hajdukiewicz to J. Roda) $3,500
Twenty-seventh st, 150 ft e of Wallace, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 7 (estate of D. Davis to A. J. Flaherty) 2,000
Spaulding av, 75 ft s of Nineteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 9 (J. L. Lombard to R. T. Witbeck) 800
Dania st, 125 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 25 (G. W. Higgins to W. Richgruber) 750
Laflin st, s w cor of Van Horn, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated June 28 (T. Hruby to I. Fuka) 4,000
Moore st, 250 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated June 28 (F. J. Gust to C. J. Lind et al.) 2,100
Thirteenth place, 163 ft w of Waller st, n f, 24x107 ft, improved, dated May 22, 1888 (G. F. Schultz to M. and P. Vochoska) 1,875
Wallace st, 175 ft s of Twenty-ninth, e f, 25x130 ft, dated June 26 (M. Schick to J. Gentz) 4,250
Rice st, 160 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 24x123 ft, improved, dated June 28 (B. Straus to Fath & Foerster) 2,400
The premises Nos. 3144, 3146, and 3148 Calumet av, dated June 13 (J. J. Curran to A. McNeill) 25,000
Douglas av, 80 ft w of Stanton, n f, 26x120 ft, dated June 28 (M. A. and C. J. Shields to M. Briggs) 4,300
Division st, n e cor of Seymour, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 29 (A. Fait to M. Frie[illegible]) 3,400
Wabash av, s e cor of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 48 73-100x178 4-10 ft, dated June 26 (J. K. Burtis to the First Baptist Church) 6,860
Sawyer av, 228 ft n of Twenty-third st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 25 (Kaspar & Kralovec to J. Salava) 1,375
Osgood st, 226 ft n of Centre, w f, 25x120 ft, dated June 29 (C. M. Fischer to A. Kleist) 1,000
Monroe st, 90 ft w of Clark, s f, 25x90 ft, improved, dated June 28 (J. V. Farwell to R. F. Lawrence) 28,000
Bismarck court, e of Noble st, n f, 24x80 ft, dated March 26 (Master in Chancery to L. Nelson) 1,200
Pratt place, 22 ft e of Hamilton av, s f, 48x90 ft (Orrin Thompson to C. B. Wilson) 15,000
Springfield av, s e cor of Frederick st, w f, 73x124 ft, dated June 28 (F. J. Macker to F. B. Krenek) 825
North av, 55 ft w of Sedgwick st, s f, 25x105 ft, imp, dated June 23 (A. Meyer to F. Meine) 7,450
Ogden av, 122 ft w of Talman av, s f, 28x125 ft, imp, dated June 22 (R. J. Gilbert to P. Lanney) 2,400
Madison st, 25 ft e of Peoria, s f, 25x120 ft, imp, dated May 17 (Estate of P. Carpenter to M. DeRoy Spaulding) 17,000
Greenwich st, 134 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x100 ft, imp, dated June 28 (H. Hoepe to C. S. Miller) 1,650
Wilcox st, near Rockwell, n f, 75x125 ft, imp, dated April 10 (C. W. Knapp to A. H. Bailey) 42,500
Dearborn st, 222 ft s of Twenty-seventh, w f, 25x110 ft, dated April 30 (E. H. Morris to J. C. Snowden) 1,800
Charlotte st, 175 ft w of Central Park place, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 26 (L. Franklin to M. MacGinnis) 600
Blue Island av, 115 ft s w of Sixteenth st, s e f, 24x121 ft, dated June 20 (T. Sullivan to E. Graefen) 3,200
Union place, 117 ft s of Congress st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated June 12 (L. McNeill to F. Hoffman) 1,100
Seminary av, 250 ft n of Garfield, w f, 25x123 ft, dated June 23 (J. Stamsen to J. K. Norkett) 1,200

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Station st, 240 ft s of Oakley av, s w f, 24 ft to r. r. dated June 25 (F. Campbell to L. Jaeger) $300
Winthrop av, 250 ft n of Balmoral av, w f, 50x150 ft, dated May 22 (J. A. McDowell to J. K. Cullen) 2,500
Lot on court, 275 ft n of Graceland av, and 244 ft w of Evanston av, s f, 38 ft to alley, dated June 25 (M. H. and T. G. Crosby to G. H. Wessling) 3,190

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Aberdeen st, 112 ft s of Fifty-first, e f, 66x330 ft, dated June 21 (W. C. Upton to M. Bracken) $900
Hanover st, 155 ft s of Fifty-ninth, e f, 37x124 ft, dated June 13 (D. Woodbury to W. O. Budd) 1,110
Cook st, 286 ft s of Fiftieth, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated April 10 (C. W. Knapp to A. H. Bailey) 6,000
The premises Nos. 4431 and 4433 Evans av, dated June 28 (E. J. and J. Bailey to Stephen Blain) 8,000
Cottage Grove av, 48 ft n of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 48x130 ft, dated June 18 (E. H. and R. Garnett to S. M. Hitchcock) 2,400
Murray st, 56 ft s of Fifty-eighth, w f, 150x125 ft, dated June 15 (F. J. Mackey to E. G. Peterson) 3,500
Matteson st, 270 ft e of Halsted, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 12 (E. and C. F. Harris to R. D. Fowler) 700
Matteson st, 298 ft e of Halsted, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 12 (R. D. Fowler to E. Harris) 700
Part of s ½ s ½ n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated June 1 (Holmes & Gay to F. W. Shepard) 41,500
Forty-sixth st, 139 ft w of Evans av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 25 (C. A. Carlson to J. W. Coutts) 1,125
La Salle st, near Sixtieth, w f, 24x136½ ft, improved, dated June 16 (J. F. Mohan to R. Mohan) 500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 15 and 16, Block 3, Garfield, dated May 23 (V. P. and C. P. Keeney to P. C. Boedeker) $1,850
Lots 43 and 44, Block 4, Garfield, dated May 1 (same to E. Rivet) 1,850
West Forty-fifth st, 78 ft n of Congress, e f, 52x109 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1887 (C. Counselman to C. A. Holt) 600
Lot 28, Block 2, Kenney & Peuberthy's addition to Pennock, dated June 28 (J. F. Keeney to E. F. Zena) 700
Cortland st, 150 ft w of Hancock, n f, 25x139 ft, dated May 9 (E. S. Dreyer to H. Schulz) 350
Lots 27 and 28, Block 4, Hartley's addition to Pennock, dated Dec. 3, 1887 (C. C. Fowler to E. L. Melendy) 800
Lot 16, Block 15, Avondale, dated April 16 (A. Wisner to J. A. Bolander) 225
Lake st, 230 ft w of Fortieth, s f, 25x180 ft, dated May 4 (M. A. W. Ferry to M. A. M. Goldsworthy) 1,000

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Patrick Long, two-story dwelling, 21x52, No. 3708 Wabash avenue, to cost $7,000.
E. Imhoff, two-story flats, 22x68, No. 258 Fremont street, to cost $4,000.
Herman Liebt, two-story dwelling, 25x47, No. 278 Fremont street, to cost $3,000.
Lukaz Gruzalski, two-story flats, 20x34, No. 963 Dudley street, to cost $1,000.
L. Wusterhousen, cottage, 20x32, No. 1484 West Polk street, to cost $800.
John B. Carroll, three-story store and flat, 23x70, No. 886 West Harrison street, to cost $4,000.
Fred Heinze, four-story store and flats, 25x60, No. 198 Wells street, to cost $10,000.
Mrs. Augusta N. Hall, addition, 24x50, No. 238 Washington boulevard, to cost $2,500.
S. W. Roth, two one-story cottages, 21x30, No. 148 West Van Buren street, to cost $1,400.
J. D. Carson, addition to Columbia Theatre, 23x50, to cost $5,000.
Louis Wickman, two two-story dwellings, 32x65, No. 3162 Lake Park avenue, to cost $14,000.

Another New Vestibule Train.

About a month ago the Chicago & Alton Railroad management took the public completely by surprise by putting in service on night trains between Chicago and St. Louis, and without previous announcement, the most elaborately furnished and conveniently arranged new Pullman palace vestibule sleeping cars ever constructed for any railroad. The policy of that company appears to be a determination to take the lead in all that conduces to the convenience and comforts of its patrons. Their latest move is to place in service between Chicago and Kansas City for their fast train, the Kansas City limited, which leaves Chicago at 6 p. m. daily, a complete new vestibule train.

There has been an opportunity of inspecting this new train, and it certainly reflects credit on the management of that company. The entire train is vestibuled from one end to the other, from the baggage car to the last Pullman sleeping car.

No extra charge is made for passage in these trains.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad is the only line running vestibuled palace reclining chair cars between Chicago and Kansas City.

The infamous cruelty of the Spanish Inquisition, Chamber of Horrors. Eden Musee, Wabash and Jackson.

Today La Vergne excursion and sale of six houses and 100 lots. Train from Union Depot at 1:30.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

EXULTATION OVER THE ACTION OF JUDGE BREWER.

The Managers Claiming to Believe that the Injunction Will Be Made Permanent—The Grounds Upon Which the Roads Based Their Objections to the Proposed Tariff—The Rock Island's Action—The Eastern Freight Rate War.

The action of Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul, granting a temporary injunction against the Iowa Railroad Commissioners, was the principal topic of conversation in Western railroad circles yesterday. The officials of the Iowa roads were greatly elated. They profess to believe that when the motion is argued at Leavenworth July 5 Judge Brewer will make the injunction permanent. The petition upon which Judge Brewer granted the injunction sets forth that the new Iowa law is unconstitutional and in conflict with the Inter-State Commerce law; that it does not sufficiently define the offenses for which it undertook to impose enormous penalties on common carriers for charging unreasonable rates; that it makes the railroads guilty of extortion for making extortionate rates, and for which penalties are prescribed of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000 for the first offense and not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000 for each and every subsequent offense. As each shipment is considered a separate offense the penalties would so accumulate as to cause the confiscation of every railroad in Iowa. It is further averred that the law, in addition to the above penalties, gives shippers the right to recover three times the amount of excess charges on every shipment and the attorney's fees. Another objection is that the Commissioners' schedule is made prima facie evidence of reasonable rates, which would raise the arbitrary presumption of guilt on the part of the railroads without giving them an opportunity to prove their innocence. It is also claimed to interfere with the Inter-State Commerce law because the State rates affect the inter-State rates. The proposed schedule of rates, it is charged, is unreasonable and unjust and amounts practically to confiscation of the railroad properties in Iowa. The bill also claims that the rates adopted by the railroads May 10 were reasonable and just and an effort is made to prove this by the comparative statements showing the difference between the railroad and Commissioners' rates recently compiled by Chairman Faithorn and published at the time in THE TRIBUNE. The report that the above named roads stand alone in their opposition to the new law is disproven by the action of the Rock Island, which has also obtained a stay of proceedings from Judge Farrell of Iowa City. No time has been set for the hearing of the Rock Island case, but the Judge stated that he expected to be ready within two or three weeks. The reason that the Rock Island did not join the other roads is that it is incorporated under the State law and consequently had to go before the State courts. The Rock Island's complaint is substantially the same as that made by the inter-State roads, and lays particular stress upon the fact that the new rates are calculated to ruin the company.

Iowa Commissioners Again Enjoined.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—Today the Railroad Commissioners were served with an injunction, issued by Judge S. H. Fairall, of the District Court of Johnson County, restraining them from promulgating the new schedule of rates. This is additional to the injunction issued by Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court, but is based on substantially the same ground. The petitioners in this case are the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Road. Both of these companies are incorporated under the laws of Iowa, hence they seek relief through the State Courts. The principal reason given in the application for an injunction is that the proposed schedule is not a "reasonable" rate, as required by law, but is so unreasonable and severe as to cause the roads to do business at a loss if it is put in force. Comparisons of rates with those in other States are set out, showing that the Iowa rate is lower than all. It is understood that all the Iowa roads, including the trunk lines crossing the State, have agreed to pool their issues, and make a common test of the case in the courts.

The Eastern War.

The war between the Eastern railroads made progress yesterday. The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines met the Erie and Chicago & Atlantic cut on dressed beef. The Erie at once announced a rate of 30½ cents from Chicago to New York. The latter line is determined to apply the regular differential on the rates to New York that it has enjoyed for some time past, no matter how low the tariff may go. The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines intimate that they will follow the Erie until the rates are below the cost of transportation, when they will let that road carry all the business at the losing rates. A serious cut on wool rates to Boston and New England points is also reported, but how much the reduction amounts to has not yet transpired. The most serious reduction is on dairy products. A day or two ago the Vanderbilt roads asked Chairman Blanchard for a reduction of those rates to 55 cents per 100 pounds, on the ground that the regular rate of 65 cents was not maintained. Mr. Blanchard asked for a vote of the association upon the proposition, but the Pennsylvania, without waiting for the result of the vote, issued a tariff of 55 cents last evening.

Items.

The Transcontinental Association meeting at the Grand Pacific is making slow progress in its work of readjusting Pacific coast rates. A special committee has been appointed to harmonize the Pacific coast classification with the Western classifications. It was found that the latter could not be applied on all articles of Pacific coast freight, particularly on commodities. Consequently the special committee is trying to agree upon a special commodity tariff. It is difficult to adjust the rates so as to make them apply on the intermediate business, and some of the roads say that if the problem cannot be solved they will go out of the through business on special California commodities.

The Northern Pacific announces the following changes and appointments in its general freight department: The title of Mr. S. G. Fulton, heretofore Assistant General Freight Agent, has been changed to First Assistant General Freight Agent with office at Portland, Ore. Mr. J. B. Baird has been appointed Second Assistant General Freight Agent, with office in St. Paul. Mr. Frederick Farrington has been appointed Freight Claim Agent, with office in St. Paul.

POINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Current Market Prices of Green Fruits, Vegetables, and Meats.

"John," quoth Mistress Philippa, with a determined nod of her pretty head and a knowing expression of countenance, "hereafter I want you to give me $10 every Monday morning."

"What for?" asked John.

"Well, I'll tell you. Yesterday my marketman sent me tough mutton chops—I guess you remember them—instead of sirloin steak, charged me twice for tomatoes, forgot the peas I ordered, and the blackberries he sent were soft and stale. I don't blame you for what you said about your mother's table."

"What's that got to do with the $10," inquired John.

"After this I'm going to pay cash for our groceries and meat, and, what's more, I'm going to buy them myself on South Water street."

"Whew!" said John.

But Mistress Philippa went all the same, and when John saw the supper spread out before his eager eyes he forked over two crisp $5 bills and told her to keep it up. Not only did his better half get what she wanted, but she asked the price of everything on the street, and this is what she learned:

Meats, choice cuts: Roast beef (rib), 20 cents per pound; same (chuck), 10@12; round steak, 12½; sirloin, 16@18; porterhouse, 20@22; fillet of beef, 25@30; leg of mutton, 14@15; spring lamb, fore quarter, $1@1.50; hind quarter, $1.25@2; mutton chops, 12½@18; veal chops, 12½@16; veal cutlet, 20; fresh pork, 9@12½; corned beef, 5@10; salt pork, 12½; bacon (by the side), 13; sliced, 15; ham (whole), 15; sliced, 20.

Lard, by pail, best kettle, 12½ per pound; best creamery butter, by 10-pound pail, 28.

Fish: Salmon, 40 cents per pound; halibut, 20; cod, 12½; trout (lake), 10; whitefish, 10; perch, 10; pike, 10; pickerel, 10; black bass, 15; mackerel, 20; flounders, 12½; eels, 20; red snapper, 15; bluefish, 20; haddock, 20; lobsters, 20; soft shell crabs, $1.50 per dozen; hard shell, 75; clams, 15 per dozen; bullfrog saddles, $1.25 per dozen; medium, 40; scallops, 50 per quart; shrimps, 50 per quart.

Fruit: Pears, $3.00@3.50 per box; plums, $1.75; oranges, $7@8; lemons, $6.00@6.50; California peaches, $1.00@1.50 per box of 90; Tennessee clingstones, by basket holding small peck and poor at that, 25@40; cocoanuts, $3.50@4.00 per hundred; red raspberries, per case of 24 pints, according to condition, $1.25@1.75; black raspberries, $2@3; blackberries, first picking from Southern Illinois and a little green, $3@4 per case of 24 quarts; Ohio and Michigan cherries, $1.50@1.75 per case of 16 quarts; Muskegon and Racine strawberries, $1.25@1.75 per case; Tennessee and Illinois apples, red, 40c per one-third bushel; green, 25@30c; by barrel, $2.00@$3.00; Georgia water-melons (plenty and good quality), $2.00@3.00 per dozen; canteleup (a little green as yet), $2.00@3.00 per dozen; bananas (fair supply and quality not up to the standard), 30c@$3.00 for bunches ranging from three to twenty dozen; gooseberries, per crate of 24 pints, $1.50; pineapples, per dozen, $1.00@2.00.

Poultry and game: Pigeons (alive), $2.50 per dozen; jacksnipe (from the ice), $2.25 per dozen; plover (game), $2.00; hens, 10½c per pound; ducks, 11c; spring ducks, 25c; turkeys, 10c; spring chickens, 24c; spring chickens have gone up 4 cents per pound since Thursday noon and during convention week went begging at 18 cents, owing to a glut in the market.

Vegetables: Beets, 3 bunches (1½ doz) for 25c; string beans (scarce), 50c per ½ bu; carrots (small), 25c per doz bunches; radishes, 10c; lettuce, 25@50c per tub; onions, per 1½ bu sack, $1.50; asparagus (almost out of market), 40@50c per doz bunches; summer squash, per ½ bu, 25@30c; crooknecks, same; cauliflower (large heads), $2 per dozen; small heads, 50c@$1; new cabbage, per crate of 3@5 doz, $2; egg plant, 40@60 per doz; peas (home grown only), $1 per bu; cucumbers, Illinois green, A No. 1, 60@75c per ½ bu; home grown, 50@60c; tomatoes (home grown), per ½ bu, 40@50c; potatoes (good) per brl, $3.00@3.25; celery (good), 30@40c per doz.

Iowa University Investigation.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—Dr. Gillette's affidavits, read today, stated that the brakeman was operated upon by himself, and not Dr. Peck; that he did not die under the knife, but survived for eighteen days in the hospital. The clinical record showed that Miss Gibbens' death resulted, not from amputation, but from heart-disease, a week after the operation. The Mother Superior testified that out of 1,000 surgical cases only thirty-four deaths in eight years resulted; that Dr. Hinrichs asked her to make common warfare upon the faculty; and on her refusal he attempted to stir up trouble between the doctors and the sisters. She finally forbade him the hospital. Dr. Hinrichs took the stand, confining himself to his charge of "bossism" by Dr. Peck. Favoritism was shown, he said, to special students of the different professors, to the dissatisfaction of the other students; Dr. Peck was active in the election of regents to the board, and invariably he would take candidates from the Rock Island Road; the faculty as constituted were special pets of his, with the exception of one or two, and actions such as these tended to diminish the attendance of the school.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

"Herbrand" Fifth Wheel for Buggies.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Charles Heron, Josephine H. Johnson	46—37
Iver Johnson, Ishpeming, Mich., Christine Anderson, same	28—31
Joseph L. Imhoff, Lucy L. Budinger	27—24
Ferdinand G. Mareschl, Whatcom, Wyo., Maurie Seiffert	40—32
Emanuel Josephson, Englewood, Marie Granquist, same	29—24
Frank O. Lindquist, Alfrida Ohlin	28—23
Kund Larson, Harlem, Ill., Bertha Larson	31—27
Charles R. Manning, Rose A. Guy, Montreal, P.Q.	29—23
Carl Carlson, Hilda Hanson	38—34
Carl G. Harlen, Annie Johnson	29—24
William Kirkland, Mary W. Nisbet	22—26
John E. Heenan, Hannah Mahony	21—19
Edwin Johnson, Emma Johnson	21—18
Louis Durawa, Franciska Boemke	22—18
Ralph L. Allen, Clara Bingham	21—17
William T. Herrin, Tillie Zilm	23—19
Otto J. Guildewast, Amanda Juergens	29—21
N. Bowman, Gano, Abelena Bulthuis, same	21—18
William Nilson, Annie Sticken	23—21
Anton Swanson, Caroline Magnusson	26—26
William H. Bartell, Anna C. Heinricks	29—23
William T. Law, Mattie Cole	25—19
Vaclav Marek, Annie Simkova	40—30

DEATHS.

Rosehill and Calvary Cemeteries—Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

GREIFENHAGEN—Hulda, beloved wife of Emil Greifenhagen, June 28, at 9 a. m., at her home, 1850 Melrose-st., Lake View.
Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m. to Rosehill.

HOWE—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Kelly, No. 232 South Lincoln-st., Mrs. Jane R. Howe, widow of Capt. J. R. Howe, deceased.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSTONE—June 29, Frank David, only son of James and Eva Johnston, nee Taylor, aged 1 year and 3 weeks.
Funeral Sunday, 12 m., at their residence, 111 South Peoria-st. Friends are invited.
☞ Oswego, New York, Sycamore, Ill., papers please copy.

KING—The 28th inst., at her residence, 54 Cherry-av., Mrs. Hanorah King, beloved mother of Roger and the late Alic King and grandmother of John King, in her 73d year.
Funeral Sunday, July 1, by carriages to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery by C. & N. W. R. R.

O'TOOLE—At 321 Twenty-fourth-st., June 29, Maggie, second and only daughter of Daniel and Margaret O'Toole, aged 7 years and 2 days.
Funeral Sunday, July 1, from All Saints' Church by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL RESIDENTS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD who are in sympathy with the action of the National Republican Convention are invited to meet at the headquarters of the Regular Republican Club, Steinbrecher's Hall, 1488 Milwaukee-av., at 8 this evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations, to arrange for the conduct of the campaign, and to consider such other kindred matters as may be deemed essential on the occasion. Eminent speakers will be present, and it is earnestly hoped that all who feel an interest in the success of the ticket and the ascendency of Republican principles will attend the meeting.

ALL CITIZENS LIVING ON THE WEST SIDE who are in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday law are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Church of the Covenant, corner of Belden-av. and South Halsted-st., at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

EIGHTH PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL will hold their annual picnic today at Jackson Park. Train leaves Illinois Central Depot at 10 a. m.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE!

Our *picture trade-mark* around every bottle. Cut this out and send it to your druggist. Refuse any *adulterated substitute* as you would *counterfeit money.* For 40 years, its healing fame has spread over Europe and America. Doctors prescribe it. All respectable druggists keep it, and recommend it. Thousands of families use it, and would not be without it. In sickness,

Every Drop Is Worth Its Weight in Gold!

Invaluable for Burns, Sunburns, Diarrhœa, Chafings, Stings, Piles, Sore Eyes, Feet, Inflammation and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

CAUTION.—See that the words "POND'S EXTRACT" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, bearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is genuine. *Sold everywhere. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75.*

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., New York.

A. REED & SONS. PIANOS.

First-class instruments. Tone and durability fully guaranteed. Moderate prices. Easy payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC
136 State-st., near Madison.

CANDY | Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, July 3, 1888........9:30 a. m.
ON FIRST FLOOR,
BOOTS AND SHOES
Including a large line of
MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES.

ON SECOND FLOOR,
Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths,
CLOTHING, AND HATS.

Special Closing Sale of
EMBROIDERIES,
Flouncings, and Laces.

Thursday, July 5, 1888, 9:30 a. m.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S
Auction Announcements
For Week Ending July 7, 1888.
C. M. WILBUR........Auctioneer.

Monday, July 2, 9:30 a. m.,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
The Largest Assortment Yet Offered.

Tuesday, July 3, 9:30 a. m.,
BOOTS & SHOES.
COME EARLY.

Thursday, July 5, 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.
Important Invoices to Clear.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 164 and 166 Market-st.

By RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
Auctioneers, Chicago and New York.
CHICAGO OFFICE........59 WABASH-AV.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALES
—OF—
CALIFORNIA FRUIT
BY RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Sales are now being held every week day at 9 a. m. in the Freight Depot of the
NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY (GALENA DIV.), CHICAGO,
At which times we are offering attractive assortments of
Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Pears & Cherries.

The offering during the year will also comprise a large assortment of Nectarines and Grapes in their season.

Out-of-town buyers wishing to purchase can obtain full particulars from the auctioneers, and have orders executed by the Chicago jobbing or shipping houses by correspondence with them.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 THIS MORNING,
Regular Clearing Sale
Furniture, Folding-Beds,
REFRIGERATORS,
A full line Carpets, General Household Goods, Cigars, Whips, Pictures, General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

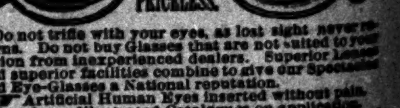
THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE
COMPANY, Incorporated,
209 West Madison-st.

Auction Sale at our Rooms This Morning at 9:30 o'clock,
To close a Chattel Mortgage on a 14-room Residence.
Fine Furniture, Carpets, and Household Goods.
Also several lines of New Furniture, and special sale of New Folding Beds, C. S. Chairs and Rockers, and Show Cases, in quantities to suit dealers.
Sale without reserve.

KING'S

QUICK RISING
WHEAT FLOUR
For Biscuit, Short Cake, Pastry, &c. More convenient, more healthful, and cheaper than Baking Powders. Sold by all grocers.
Manufactured by
KING & LAMB,
14 Fifth-av., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1866.

HATS | CHAS. W. BARNES
Celebrated Hats.
Correct styles light Cassimeres and Darbys. Best line Silk Umbrellas. Boys' and Children's Hats.
148 STATE-ST.

GORE & CO.
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FLOOR,
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large line of
ERS' SAMPLES.
D FLOOR,
pets, Oilcloths,
AND HATS.
ing Sale of
DERIES,
and Laces.
1888, 9:30 a. m.,
GLASSWARE
P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
EILL & CO.'S
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.........Auctioneer.
2, 9:30 a. m.,
GLASSWARE
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8, 9:30 a. m.,
SHOES.
EARLY.
5, 9:30 a. m.,
CLOTHING.
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O'NEILL & CO.,
and 166 Market-st.
NTGOMERY & CO.,
and New York.
.........59 WABASH-AV.
UCTION SALES
IA FRUIT
NTGOMERY & CO.
RSHEIM & CO.
MORNING,
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ATORS,
General Household
Pictures, General
SHEIM & CO.,
& 86 Randolph-st.
UCTION HOUSE
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RISING
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BROS.,
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Established 18
W. BARNES'
brated Hats.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

IS SHE BABCOCK'S WIDOW?

MRS. NAOMI FAIRCHILD TELLS HER STORY IN COURT.

Judge Knickerbocker Listens to It and Then Continues the Case Until After His Vacation, Which Will Last a Month—Some Statements in Addition to Those in Yesterday's "Tribune"—The Woman's Story of the Marriage to Col. Babcock.

Mrs. Naomi Fairchild has not yet named the slayer of Col. Babcock. Neither has she established her claim to be the lumber merchant's widow. The two claims—that she knows the murderess, and that she is Mrs. Babcock—interest a large number of persons. They flowed into the Probate Court room yesterday morning, filled the space reserved for spectators, ran over into the precincts sacred to the attorneys, occupied the territory assigned to reporters, and had to be ordered out of the jurors' chairs.

MRS. NAOMI FAIRCHILD BABCOCK.

The hearing of Mrs. Fairchild's claim was set for 11 a. m. The claimant entered the court-room attended by one elderly and one middle-aged lady fifteen minutes early. Mrs. Fairchild was dressed from top to toe in dead black. Her sallow face was partly hidden behind a black dotted veil of venerable pattern. Black silk mits covered her hands, and a black jet breast-pin glistened at her throat. Her manner and expression were worn and weary. She moved to pity.

Only the testimony of the claimant was heard. The hearing of the case was postponed until after the court's vacation. Few details of interest or importance not published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday were developed. The old lady sat listlessly in a chair close beneath the Judge's desk, and answered his questions almost inaudibly.

"What is your name?"
"Naomi Babcock."
"Were you married to Walter Babcock?"
"Yes."
"When were you married?"
"Oct. 7, 1871."
"Was there a marriage ceremony?"
"Yes, sir."
"Was the ceremony performed by a minister or an officer of the law?"
"By a minister."
"What was the name of the minister?"
"The Rev. Mr. W. H. Burns."
"Where does he reside?"
"At No. 1110 North Halsted street."
"At what time in the day did the marriage ceremony take place?"
"At 11 o'clock in the night."
"Who was present at the time?"
"No one."
"Who were the witnesses?"
"I don't know. They were strangers to me."
"Were they ladies or gentlemen?"
"Gentlemen."
"Where did this take place?"
"In a private house."
"Whose house was it?"
"I couldn't tell you."
"Were you ever at that house before?"
"No, never."
"You don't know where it is now, do you?"
"No, I do not; I wish I did."
"Where did you go from that place?"
"To my own home on Fourteenth street; I don't know the number now."
"How long did you remain there?"
"Nearly a year, I guess."
"Did Walter S. Babcock accompany you to that house that night?"
"Yes, sir."
"Did he ever introduce you to his acquaintances as Mrs. Babcock, or did any of them ever call on you while you lived with him?"
"No. I met some of his acquaintances, but they did not know me as Mrs. Babcock."

Now it was developed that the claimant had married early, married often, and married sometimes ill and once well. She was born on a plantation in North Carolina. The plantation belonged to her grandfather, whose name was Adam Gardner. She was born fifty-two years ago and her maiden name was Naomi Smith. When she was 14 years old she married William Sweet in St. Joseph, Mich. One child was born and lived a day. Her husband died and she married W. E. Fairchild in Milwaukee in 1847. They lived together until 1871, during which time three children were born to them, but died too young to have been christened. Eight months after Fairchild's death she married Babcock.

"When did you first meet Babcock?" asked the claimant's attorney.

"Twenty years ago at my husband's house, in Milwaukee."

"Was he a friend of your husband?"

"Yes, and borrowed $10,000 from him."

"Did he ever pay that money back?"

"He never did. I came to Chicago with my husband shortly afterward. He went to Detroit and died suddenly. After his death I met Mr. Babcock on the street one day and he spoke to me about the money. He called to see me quite often, and asked me to marry him. I refused. I became ill and was unable to walk or stand up. One evening he called for me with a carriage at 10 o'clock in the evening and we went out riding. He drove up to a house, saying he wanted to call on some friends. He took me in with him. I was unable to stand, and they laid me on a bed. Some people came around, and some one took my hand and held it up. I was too sick to notice who it was. Then was when the ceremony was performed."

In the course of her cross-examination by Mr. Helmer Mrs. Fairchild gave several locations approximately on the West and South Sides where she and Mr. Babcock had lived together as man and wife, but she could not remember street numbers nor the names of her neighbors.

"What name did you go by?"
"Mrs. Fairchild."
"Did he refuse to introduce you as his wife?"
"He did."
"Why did you not insist?"
"I was afraid he would leave me to starve."
"Is it not a fact that you went to Mrs. Martin after the murder, told her you could prove your marriage, and offered to waive all claims on the estate and to his name in return for enough for you to live on?"
"I told her I could prove my marriage and offered to settle the matter quietly in order to prevent scandal."

Mrs. Fairchild said that Babcock had paid her expenses for a time at the Mercy Hospital.

"How were you registered there?"
"As Mrs. Fairchild."
"In all of Walter Babcock's visits to you did he ever remain all night?"
"Certainly he did."
"Did he do so prior to Oct. 7, 1871?"

The claimant's eyes flashed as she answered with dignity:

"Oct. 7, 1871, was the date of our marriage, sir."

"Did you see him the day he went to Gardner?"

"I did. He was at my house at 7 o'clock Saturday morning. He gave me $10 and said he would give me more when he returned."

Some more questions of similar import were asked the witness and she was excused.

The court said: "I have allowed this woman's story to be told so that the heirs could know what they have to prove and disprove. I shall take no more evidence in the case until both sides are ready. Probably that will be a month."

"I think this woman ought to have some support," said Attorney Long.

"Well, I shall not allow her anything until she is decided to be the widow," said the court. "So you needn't talk about that now."

"I didn't bring the Rev. Mr. Burns in, but he can be had at any time," said Mr. Long. "Here is a letter I want in evidence. It is from Col. Babcock to Mrs. Fairchild."

"Let counsel see it," said the court.

Mr. Helmer said there was an erasure on it.

"I will withdraw it until the case comes up regularly," said Mr. Long.

The letter was from Col. Babcock, who said he inclosed $10 to Mrs. Fairchild as "it is money that you want," the missive read.

Mrs. Fairchild tottered painfully out of the court-room with her lady friends without being asked anything about the statement that she knows who killed Babcock. She is quoted as having said that Miss Dodge did not do it and that she will not reveal the name of the person who did until her case is settled.

The attorney for the claimant refused to let the attorney for the heirs see the names of the witnesses to the marriage. The attorney for the heirs said to Mr. Long: "You might as well let us have them. If they are all right and this woman has proof of her claim the heirs will settle with her."

"O, you don't catch me that way," said Mr. Long as he folded up the paper containing the names and stowed it safely away.

ANOTHER TALK WITH MRS. FAIRCHILD.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw Mrs. Fairchild last night. The first subject discussed was the shooting of Col. Babcock, and concerning this she said:

"The reporter who wrote the article published in THE TRIBUNE this morning misunderstood what I said about it. I did not tell him that I knew who killed him, and that Sarah Dodge did not. That is my theory only. I do not believe that she shot him. I do believe that he was followed there from Chicago by a woman who either suspected or knew his relations with her and that she shot him intending to shoot Sarah Dodge. My theory is not an indefinit one. At that time Col. Babcock was on intimate terms with several women here. I don't care to speak further on the subject because, when this case shall have been finished, I intend to investigate the other, and any disclosures I might make now would simply tend to make my investigations more difficult. I may say, however, that Col. Babcock made no secret of his relations with the Dodge woman or these other women."

"Your relations with Col. Babcock must have been peculiar."

"Yes, they were. He told me all these things, and though I talked with him about them I never scolded him. I have seen enough of life to know that we must take things as we find them. When a man runs after strange women talking wouldn't keep him away from them any more than it will keep a drunkard from whisky."

"Just before he was shot he told me that he had made a will and had made provision in it for me. No such will was found—so they say—and it seems a cruel thing that a man should leave a woman unprovided for from whom he had gotten as much as he had from me."

The conversation then turned upon the financial relations existing between them. Her replies to the reporter's questions may be summarized thus:

"At Mr. Fairchild's death I had about $6,000 in cash. One day I met Col. Babcock and asked him about the payment of the loan of $10,000. He visited me frequently after that meeting—I had rooms then on Fourteenth street, near State. Then came my marriage with him. Col. Babcock never repaid the $10,000, and in addition he got my $6,000 from me to the last cent. He got my last $500 as late as 1886, I think. He paid the rent and never allowed me to starve, although I have been pretty near hunger at times. He even took my watch, my library, and any thing else that was worth any amount of money. I had a library of 300 or 400 volumes, many of them valuable, which had been given to me and which I had bought. I suppose his sister, Mrs. Martin, has them yet, though for all I know they have been sold."

"Your share of Col. Babcock's estate will be small, will it not, even if your rights are recognized?"

"No; I think not. I am quite positive that he was worth a great deal of money when he died, and I see that his administratrix has allowed the payment of notes to the amount of $18,000 held by Stephen Babcock, his brother. These notes were made between twelve and fifteen years ago, and are therefore outlawed. Further than that I know they were paid, though Col. Babcock—he was careless in business affairs—never cancelled them. I know they were paid because he got some of the money from me to pay them. But it is all in the family, which perhaps accounts for their payment a second time. They were in his papers when he died.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

How R. G. Dun & Co. Summarize the Situation.

NEW YORK, June 29.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, have the following:

The half year closes with a volume of business at this date about 10 per cent smaller than that of last year, but larger than that of previous years. The general complaint that business is dull means that the reaction from the greater activity of a year ago and from the confident expectations of last winter is keenly felt. To many traders who bought largely in their over-confidence the shrinkage brings serious losses and actual embarrassment, and to this cause is mainly due the increase noted during recent months in the number of failures. For the last quarter the failures number 2,241 in the United States, against 1,905 for the same quarter last year, and in Canada 348, against 315. In amount of liabilities there is also an increase in the United States—$29,229,350, against $22,976,330 last year—but a decrease in Canada—$2,781,674, against $3,207,986 last year.

Prices have declined a little more during the last week, but show at the close some recovery. Wheat is but a quarter lower than a week ago, corn a cent lower, and oats a cent higher. Fractional gains appear in lard and coffee, while cotton has weakened an eighth, and speculators for a rise have been hastily unloading. Oil is about a cent lower, and refined has declined an eighth. Bar iron appears a shade firmer, strikes at the West being deemed possible, and better prices are realized for Bessemer pig at Pittsburg, but other quotations do not improve. No. 1 foundry has been sold for less than $18 at Philadelphia, and steel rails are unchanged. Wool remains unusually dull for the season, and the manufacture shows no signs of recovery. The general average of prices of commodities is but a small fraction lower than a week ago, and if crop prospects should prove less favorable some advance might at any time begin.

Accounts from cattle growing regions are favorable, but low prices are seriously felt by growers. The clip of wool does not appear to have diminished materially, but there is less readiness to market than usual, because of the general belief that prices may improve after Congress has adjourned.

The volume of business is good for the season at Omaha, Cleveland, Denver, and St. Paul, but is generally somewhat disappointing. Complaints of dullness in trade and slow collections come from most quarters, though the supply of money is at almost every point inadequate. In many places the diversions of capital to real estate operations some months ago cause considerable pressure. The latest reports of exchanges show a decrease in the volume of business in comparison with last year of 18 per cent at New York and 10.7 per cent outside of New York.

In foreign trade exports fell below last year for June about 8½ per cent, while imports slightly increased. The value of exports for the fiscal year has probably been about $697,000,000 and of imports about $722,000,000. No gold of consequence has gone abroad.

Uncertainties regarding the action of Congress are quite generally noted as a cause of dullness in trade. The report of failures for the half-year ending June 30 is more favorable than the statement for the last quarter, showing but a slight increase in number in the United States and a decrease in the magnitude of liabilities in Canada as follows: United States, 1888—First half, failures, 5,189; liabilities, $68,114,159. Canada—Failures, 872; liabilities, $7,802,422. United States, 1887—First half, failures, 4,912; liabilities, $55,188,092. Canada—Failures, 721; liabilities, $10,693,015.

Fire Chief Injured.

TOLEDO, O., June 29.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning, while jumping on the chemical engine, Fire Chief Nagley slipped and fell, sustaining serious injuries, from which he may not recover. The fire was caused by the burning of Temperance Hall. Loss, $10,000.

Durkee's Salad Dressing prevents waste. Durkee's Pastry Spice for pies, custards, etc.

WHAT WILL THE BILL DO?

REED THINKS THE TARIFF MEASURE WILL NOT REDUCE THE REVENUE.

Republicans Have Tried to Get Some Light on That Subject, but Failed—The Senators Discuss the Question of Making Experiments in Casting Big Guns—Mr. Cleveland Urged to Dismiss Republican Officeholders—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—In the tariff work of the House today, after several motions to increase the free list had been lost, Mr. Russell of Massachusetts moved to place primuline on the free list. He said that it was a dye used in the manufacture of cotton goods and that it was not produced in this country. The motion was agreed to.

This completed the consideration of the free list section, and the clerk proceeded to read the dutiable portion of the bill. The clause providing that the change in the rate of duties shall take effect July 1, 1888, was passed over informally.

Mr. Dingley of Maine moved to lay a duty of 15 cents a cask on lime, (which was yesterday struck from the free list.) Lost.

Mr. Adams of Illinois moved to strike out the clause fixing the rate of duty on refined glycerine at three cents a pound. This led to a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. Reed of Maine bitterly criticised the majority of the Ways and Means Committee for attempting to mislead the country by the statements made as to the effect the bill would have upon the revenues. He stated that the minority had wished to obtain definit information from the Treasury Department upon the subject, but their request to this effect had been denied by the majority. The estimate made by the committee was founded upon a basis which it was the intention of the bill to destroy. Yet it was given to the country as true; and day after day members of the majority persisted in refusing to give any explanation of the effect of the bill. When they got through with this bill and it began to operate its sole effect would be to give as big a revenue as was obtained under the present law; and then would come another bill, not for the purpose of injuring the industries of the country—O, no—but for the purpose of cutting down the surplus, and so it would go until the procession ended just where gentlemen were declaring they did not intend to go. [Applause on Republican side.]

After a long debate between Mr. Reed and Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky as to whether the Democrats had avowed their intention of defeating the Tariff bill in the Forty-seventh Congress by delay, Mr. Adams amendment was lost. The House then passed the resolution extending the appropriations for thirty days, and then took a recess till 8 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

TALK ABOUT GREAT GUNS.

The Senators Differ as to Whether We Can Protect Ourselves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—In the Senate today in discussing the Army Appropriation bill considerable time was taken up in debating the feasibility of appropriations for extensive experiments in the manufacture of steel guns. Mr. Allison reported back the joint resolution extending the appropriations for the present fiscal year for thirty days from June 30 in the departments of the Government for which the appropriation bills for next year shall not have become law, and the Senate proceeded to consider it. After a long discussion the joint resolution was passed without a division. When the Army Appropriation debate was resumed Mr. Hawley stated, in reply to a question previously asked, that with the appropriation of $5,000,000 270 guns would be constructed, but that it would take five or six years to expend the $5,000,000. If the American people were driven to war and were humiliated, then the men who argued against the policy of providing guns would hide their eyes and would call upon the mountains to fall upon them. The English themselves were surprised at the carelessness of the United States in regard to war preparations, and asked was there ever such a happy-go-lucky reliance on luck since the world began. This country with its 60,000,000 people was a monstrous mass of potential power, but against modern steel guns it was no more effective than a dead whale.

Mr. Plumb ridiculed the suggestion as to what English opinion of this country was, and said that if the Senator from Connecticut did not like to hear it he had better stay at home. If this country had been guided by European opinion it never would have had a Republic.

Mr. Stewart spoke of the United States as being "a good fat goose to be plucked by anybody," and spoke of the alarm felt at San Francisco a couple of years ago when trouble with Chili was apprehended.

He was reminded by Mr. Plumb that England had paid $15,000,000 under the Alabama award, and he replied that that was because the United States had then a great navy and because all the world was then in awe of it. But times had changed; and such a treaty as the Alabama treaty would not be made now.

Mr. Cockrell spoke sarcastically of the frenzy exhibited (as he said) by the Senators from Connecticut and Nevada. He could almost imagine the British redcoats coming down from the skies, landing on American soil, driving back the timid Yankees, and levying contributions on American cities.

"They burned this Capitol once," Mr. Hawley suggested.

"Yes, they burned this Capitol once," said Mr. Cockrell, "and they regret it to this day."

"So do we," was Mr. Hawley's laconic rejoinder.

"No, sir," said Mr. Cockrell, "we do not regret it. I do not regret it. The American people do not regret it."

In the course of his further argument Mr. Cockrell was asked by Mr. Stewart whether he approved of Germany taking the Samoan Islands.

"That has nothing to do with the fortifications of the United States."

"But do you approve of it?" persisted Mr. Stewart.

"I am not discussing the question," said Mr. Cockrell. "What have the Samoan Islands to do with the territorial integrity of the United States? Nothing more than a Chinaman has to do with it." [Laughter.]

"Answer my question," said Mr. Stewart.

"It is none of your business whether I do or not," was the more forcible than polite response. "It is not a question in issue." Mr. Cockrell continued, amid repeated interruptions and goadings from Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Stewart fired the parting shot. "If boasting," he said, with direct reference to Mr. Cockrell, "could scare Great Britain, there would not be any necessity for the United States having either army or navy."

Without having come to a vote on the bill or amendment the Senate adjourned until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

Politicians Urging the President to Abandon Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—Now that both parties have made nominations great pressure is being brought upon the President and Cabinet to secure the removal of all Republicans still remaining in office and not under civil service restrictions. The President is advised that these men should be removed at once. There are quite a number in this class, and the President is said to be willing to do as advised. Among those stated for removal is Chief Clerk Tweedale of the War Department.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The item in the Army Appropriation bill appropriating $310,000 for the military reservation at Highwood, near Chicago, Ill., has been agreed to by both Houses.

The shipments of the Government exhibit to the Cincinnati Exposition, which opens July 4, were completed today. As a whole the exhibit is, it is said, by far the largest, as well as finest, ever made by the Government, not excepting that at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia.

The Democratic members of the Illinois delegation visited the Post-Office Department today to consult with the Postmaster General relative to the charges against Wilbanks. They are not willing to express themselves on the subject until they have examined the charges and consulted with Mr. Dickinson.

The collections of internal revenue during the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, amounted to $114,094,733, being $5,428,867 more than the collection during the corresponding period of last fiscal year. The aggregate receipts for May last were $275,529 greater than those for May, 1887.

Chairman Dibble of the House Public Building Committee leaves tomorrow for Chicago to inspect the Post-Office Building and examine into the practicability of the plans for the proposed extension. The committee is favorably disposed toward the proposition, but prefers a personal inspection by its Chairman before action.

The Senate amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the additional force of letter carriers made necessary by the extension of the eight-hour system to that branch of the public service was concurred in by the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads today. All the rest of the Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and a conference will be asked.

NOTES FROM THE CREAM CITY.

Six Hundred Men to Be Thrown Out of Work—Miscellaneous Matters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29.—[Special.]—Six hundred men will be thrown out of employment tomorrow by the closing down of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company's mills at Bay View, because of the difference between the Amalgamated Association and the manufacturers over the scale of wages for the ensuing year.

Papers were filed here this afternoon in a suit brought by the Continental National Bank of Chicago against McGeoch, Everingham, Wells, and others. The action grows out of the famous McGeoch lard deal in 1883, and is to recover $25,116.97, with interest, alleged to be due on four promissory notes given on a loan of $500,000. The complaint states that warehouse receipts were given as security, and that when the collateral was sold out it was at a loss to the bank of over $25,000.

At today's session of the American Society of Civil Engineers the paper on English railroad tracks read yesterday was discussed at length. Mr. Tratman argued strongly the use of metal ties as a substitute for wooden ones. This afternoon Galen W. Pearsons of Kansas City read a paper on "Siphons." This evening the visiting delegates and their ladies were tendered a reception which was largely attended by the leading people of the city.

Ferdinand Kuehn, defendant in an action brought by E. R. Bowen of Chicago, receiver of the Great Western Telegraph Company, to recover $612.50 said to be due on seventy shares which Kuehn owns in the company, has entered a demurrer against the complaint pending an examination of the company's records at Chicago. The case, which is made a test suit, will come up at the September term of court, and will be followed with interest by a number of Milwaukeeans who hold stock in the defunct company.

The will of the late Henry Bonns, disposing of over half a million dollars' worth of property, was filed for probate today. Most of the property is left to his wife and the balance to other relatives.

WEDDED IN PRIVATE.

Mr. Gill, the Publisher and Author, Marries a Sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, June 28.—[Special.]—Mr. William Fearing Gill and Miss Edith Olive Gwynne were married Tuesday evening at the bride's home, No. 80 Madison avenue. Miss Gwynne is a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The couple will pass the first few months of their wedded life at Narragansett Pier and at Mr. Gill's country estate, Saiter's Island, on the coast of Maine. Mr. Gill was formerly a resident of Boston, and is well known as an author and publisher. His chief work is a life of Edgar Allen Poe, published both here and in London in 1880. Latterly Mr. Gill has been interested as the promoter in this city of various commercial enterprises. The bride is herself interested in literary matters, and has been a constant contributor to *Hearth and Home* since its foundation, and has written romances for several other periodicals which have attracted attention. She wrote under the nom de plume of "Ethel De Ruyter." She is the daughter of an able Cincinnati lawyer. Miss Gwynne had been in mourning for the last three years prior to the ball given last winter by her sister, Mrs. Vanderbilt, when she reappeared in society and received with Mrs. Vanderbilt on the occasion in question. The marriage was strictly private and will be one of the surprises of the season.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIE

The Readjustment for the Coming Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—Following are the changes in the salaries of Illinois Post-offices under the readjustment for the coming fiscal year in the pay of Postmasters where salaries are regulated by the amount of stamps sold:

	Present salary.	1888-9		Present salary.	1888-9
Aledo	$1,300	$1,400	Lincoln	$2,000	$2,100
Alton	2,100	2,200	Lockport	1,200	1,300
Arcola	1,300	1,400	McLeansboro	1,000	1,100
Batavia	1,900	2,000	Marengo	1,300	1,400
Belleville	2,000	2,100	Maywood	1,300	1,400
Braidwood	1,300	1,200	Minonk	1,300	1,400
Bushnell	1,500	1,600	Monmouth	2,100	2,300
Cairo	2,400	2,500	Morrison	1,500	1,600
Canton	1,900	2,000	Mount Carmel	1,400	1,500
Carlinville	1,600	1,700	Mount Sterling	1,200	1,300
Carrollton	1,500	1,600	Mount Vernon	1,500	1,600
Champaign	2,200	2,300	Murphysboro	1,300	1,400
Charleston	1,600	1,700	Newton	1,000	1,100
Chester	1,200	1,300	Nokomis	1,000	1,100
Collinsville	1,200	1,400	Normal	1,600	1,700
De Kalb	1,700	1,900	Oak Park	2,200	2,300
Delavan	1,300	1,400	Odell	1,100	1,400
Dixon	2,000	2,100	Olney	1,600	1,700
Du Quoin	1,300	1,400	Onarga	1,000	1,200
Dwight	[illegible]	1,500	Pekin	2,000	2,400
Earlville	1,000	1,100	Peru	1,400	1,500
Elmhurst	1,100	1,200	Petersburg	1,400	1,500
Elmwood	1,000	1,100	Plano	1,100	1,200
Eureka	1,200	1,300	Pullman	1,800	2,000
Flora	1,100	1,200	Rock Falls	1,500	1,600
Fulton	1,200	1,400	Rock Island	2,000	2,500
Galesburg	2,600	2,700	Roodhouse	1,100	1,300
Galva	1,600	1,500	Rushville	1,400	1,500
Geneva	1,200	1,300	Savanna	1,300	1,400
Gibson City	1,200	1,300	Shelbyville	1,600	1,700
Girard	1,000	1,100	South Chicago	1,800	2,200
Grand Crossing	1,500	1,600	Sparta	1,300	1,500
Harvard	1,200	1,300	Springfield	2,800	2,900
Hillsboro	1,300	1,400	Spring Valley	1,200	[illegible]
Hyde Park	1,600	1,800	Sterling	2,300	2,400
Jerseyville	1,600	1,700	Streator	2,200	2,300
Kankakee	2,100	2,200	Sullivan	1,000	1,100
Knoxville	1,200	1,300	Taylorville	1,500	1,600
Lake Forest	1,000	1,400	Tuscola	1,400	1,500
Lanark	1,400	1,500	Warren	1,200	1,300
La Salle	[illegible]	2,000	Wenona	1,200	1,400
Lamont	1,000	1,100	Whitehall	1,200	1,400

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—Incorporation licenses were issued by the Secretary of State today as follows:

The Hutchinson Refrigerator Car Company of Chicago; capital, $1,000,000; for acquiring, manufacturing, leasing, licensing, operating, and disposing of refrigerating cars, buildings, and compartments; incorporators, H. A. Thomas, G. G. Willard, and W. W. Evans.

The Hydro-Pneumatic Manufacturing Company of Chicago; capital, $100,000; to manufacture pneumatic and hydraulic apparatus; incorporators, J. W. Powers, F. Benoit, F. M. Weller, J. S. Hunt, and J. B. Edwards.

The American & European Tourists' Educational Association of Chicago; capital, $50,000; for education, entertainment, and amusement; incorporators, C. F. A. Beckers, F. C. Hamilton, and W. H. Jones.

The Joliet Paint Company of Joliet; capital, $100,000; for the manufacture of mineral and other paint materials and to pulverize rock and other materials; incorporators, A. D. Serals, D. C. Searles, and G. S. Finney.

The Benjamin Machine Company of Chicago; capital, $50,000; for the manufacture of wood-working and other kinds of machinery; incorporators, R. B. Sample, H. B. Graham, and R. W. Morrison.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum of Chicago, without capital stock, to establish and maintain an asylum, or home, and to receive therein foundlings and orphaned or abandoned infants and children, and to nurse, care for, rear, protect, and provide homes for the same; and to maintain therein a maternity or lying-in hospital, for the care of women and children. Incorporators, Sister M. Cephas Byrne, Sister M. Julia Woelfel, Sister Euphrasia Wittenauer, Sister M. Theresa Kuhn, and Sister Agnes Padgett.

An Insurance Company's Plans.

NEW YORK, June 29—[Special.]—The Equitable Life Assurance Company has bought the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh avenues and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and on the ground will be erected sixty-four tenement-houses for 800 families. Each separate building will be five stories in hight, with either two families or a store on each floor. The plans call for a million dollars of expenditure. The investment will undoubtedly yield 6 per cent clear on the capital involved.

Investigating the Sears Case.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 29.—[Special.]—Coroner Jordan continued his investigation today of the causes leading to the death of Margaret Sears. The evidence against Charles Dunham is of a damaging character and the chain seems to be about complete. The statements made by the dying girl, by her friends, and by two persons to whom Dunham revealed his plans indicate that he furnished her with the drugs that caused her death. The case will be investigated by the grand jury.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lb. for $1.

WILL APPLY THE GAG LAW

DEMOCRATS PROPOSE TO FORCE A VOTE ON THE MILLS BILL.

The Author Says that Republicans Will Be Given a Dose of Keifer's Medicine, and Congress Will Adjourn Aug. 15—An Indian Agent's Pitiful Tale—Restoration of Wages Taken from Employes of the Various Custom-Houses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—There can be no doubt that Chairman Mills of the Ways and Means Committee has determined to take the bit in his teeth and force a vote upon the Tariff bill without waiting for the conclusion of its consideration under the five-minute rule. As to the measures he will adopt to secure this vote he said today:

"Any one who has paid the slightest attention to the course of the debate thus far cannot have failed to note how trivial have been the objections raised against the provisions of the bill, and how much time has been wasted in the consideration of points of no importance. There does not seem to be a disposition on the part of the minority to carry on this debate in good faith, and the time has come when something must be done to secure to our side of the house the rights which are inherent in every majority. Before any decisive action is taken an opportunity will be afforded the gentlemen on the other side for coming to an agreement upon a day for a vote upon the final passage of the bill. If our overtures in this direction are not properly met we shall be obliged to resort to more summary measures."

"What is the prospect for an agreement with the Republicans at this stage of the proceedings?"

"I am free to confess the outlook is not encouraging in this respect. I have no reason to believe that the Republicans will alter their tactics; they certainly manifest no disposition to do so, and I fear that our proposition will be hardly more than a matter of form."

"What shape will your effort to secure a special rule upon the bill be likely to take?"

"The Committee on Rules will prepare a special order designating a date upon which the bill will be reported from the Committee of the Whole to the House and a vote taken upon this final passage. I am prepared to hear this course criticised as summary, but would remind our critics that it is by no means without precedent. It does not take a long memory to recollect the measure adopted by the Republicans to force legislation when Mr. Keifer was Speaker of the House. For his peculiar rulings he was harshly criticised by many members on the Democratic side of the House, but I had never a word to say in opposition to his tactics. I always believed that he was perfectly justified in taking the course he did, and I have not hesitated to so express myself. It should be remembered that majorities in legislative bodies are responsible absolutely for the enactment of legislation and hence are entitled to the prerogative of passing such measures as they may approve. The rights of the minority should always be jealously guarded, but never to the extent of practically nullifying the will of the majority."

"Will Mr. Randall, as the member of the Committee on Rules holding the balance of power, vote with you on the special order?"

"I am confident that he will. Mr. Randall has his own peculiar views on the subject of the tariff. He is a Democrat, and I have no doubt he will vote with us to bring the bill before the House without delay. His course upon the question of the passage of the bill he will of course outline according to his own notions, but upon the question of reporting a rule he will vote with his colleagues on the committee."

"Do you think Congress is likely to sit until Sept. 1?"

"I do not. We have decided that the time has come to take prompt action in securing an early vote upon the bill, and we see no reason to doubt our final success in disposing of it at a comparatively early date. We shall not be here later than Aug. 15, and may adjourn before that time."

E. C. Osborne, United States agent at the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Indian Agency, is in trouble. The accounting officers are now preparing a letter notifying him that his account for 124 horses at $90 per head, amounting to $11,160, has been suspended and will remain so until he can produce satisfactory evidence that an exigency existed for the purchase of the horses. Mr. Osborne purchased the horses in open market. His letter explaining the purchase gives an exceedingly interesting statement of the reasons which induced him to secure the horses without the usual formalities. He says:

"When I first took charge of this agency these Indians promised me great things, and with only the idea of Indians which I had gathered from sundry romancing historians, I believed them; but now I know better, even now, at the close of only one brief year, I know better. In the early spring their clamor for horses with which to till the ground, enrich themselves, and make of themselves an independent and happy people rang in my ears until I thought a denial of them would not fall much short of crime. With an enthusiastic energy, therefore, born of my aforementioned historical knowledge, I pulled steadily to the point of gratifying them."

He purchased the horses and then he writes, "All was as merry as a marriage bell." He goes on to tell of the use the horses were put to. "Not for more than three or four days thereafter was I permitted to enjoy the whisperings of my conscience, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant,' when they began to come one by one with the report of a horse gone, strayed or stolen, or stabbed by a neighbor, or cut to pieces in a wire fence, or tangled and mangled with a lariat and stake pin, and not much longer was it, in the midst of these distresses, when I found them on the sunny side of a hill of mild declivity enjoying the fall races."

This prejudiced Mr. Osborn against the Indians. He lost his romantic idea of their lives and surroundings. As to this he says:

"The general condition and habits of these Indians are not at this time enviable, and I may be permitted to express a fear that they are retrograding sadly, as from a report of them in 1882 I notice that they were energetic and cleanly; that they were not infrequently found eating their meals in family circles around neatly spread tables; that comfortable homes were found on every allotment; that the song of the husbandman was heard in the land, etc. I pledge you my most sacred word and honor that at this time all of them are lazy, that four-fifths of them are filthy, that they do not eat in family circles, nor upon neatly spread tables, nor upon tables at all; that there are not exceeding a dozen of them who can shelter a horse, and no song save that of the dance is heard among them. May the good Lord have mercy upon these poor retrograding Indians, or upon the agent who made the report in 1882, whichever may demand it most, is my prayer."

Acting Secretary Thompson has written as follows to the Collector of Customs at Chicago:

Sir: Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 8, 1888, you are hereby directed to pay the amount of compensation of customs officers and employés in your district which was deducted from their salary for the months of April, May, and June, 1888, by authority of department letter of April 7 and subsequent amendments thereto. The temporary changes in number and class effected by department letter of April 7, 1888, above referred to, are hereby rescinded so far as they relate to persons now in the service.

In another letter the Secretary writes: "As recommended in your letter of the 22d inst. the reinstatement from date of oath of Lawrence W. Colford, an opener and packer, Class A, with compensation at the rate of $2.50 per diem, is hereby authorized."

Mr. Morrison, a New York lawyer, a relative of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Morrison of Illinois, is engaged in preparing a volume which in some respects will serve the purposes of a Democratic campaign book this fall. He has invited the Chairmen of several committees of the House to contribute to it, and the following have accepted: Representative Wilson of West Virginia of the Ways and Means Committee, history; Representative Herbert of Alabama, the navy; Representative Springer of Illinois, Territories; Representative Belmont of New York, foreign relations; Representative Matson of Indiana, pensions.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

N. W.: No one can vote in Illinois who has not lived in the State for a year.

J. S. T.: Marriages between first cousins are forbidden by the Illinois statute. The law does not apply to first cousins of the half blood. The general belief among medical men is that there is no reason why first cousins should not marry.

IGNORAMUS: It is not necessary, in order to obtain a commission in the United States army, to graduate from West Point. For information regarding examinations, etc., for admission to the academy write to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point.

W. C. B., Quincy, Ia.: Observations with the sextant do not give results to nearer than one minute of latitude, which corresponds to a nautical mile, and observations from which a "lunar" is worked cannot usually be depended upon within two or three miles. The log sometimes gives results which are even farther from the truth. The statement made in some of the text-books on astronomy that the sailor equipped with a sextant, a "Norie," and a nautical almanac can tell his position to within a few yards is no better than moonshine. The waters of the Gulf Stream are a decidedly light blue off the coast of Florida, and gradually lose that distinctive color as the stream proceeds further north. Also, there is generally a haze above the stream and an eddy on its edges, particularly on the eastern edge, which the practical sailor easily recognizes. Of course there is an elevation of temperature, but that is not perceptible to the eye, either naked or armed with a telescope.

The New York City Vote in 1884.

CHICAGO, June 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If it is not asking too much will you please give us the probable status—moral, religious, and social—of the 2,100 voters (?) of New York City who four years ago gave Grover Cleveland the Presidency? If in your judgment there is a remedy for such a fearful nullification of the rights and interests of 60,000,000 people let us have that too.

W. L. S. BAYLEY,
Engineer Cable Railroad Company.

[We are not sure that we quite understand what our correspondent wants to know. The vote of New York City was composed as far as known of the following elements:

First—One hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven votes for Cleveland, of which 12,000 to 15,000 consisted of "mugwumps," and these mugwumps were made up of Americans, Germans, English, Scotch, and Canadians who disliked Blaine for one reason or another, and bolted him, voting for Cleveland. Second, 90,098 votes for Blaine, composed of 12,000 or 15,000 Irish Democrats and some 75,000 or 78,000 straight Republicans. Third, 3,499 Greenbackers, mostly ex-Republicans, who voted for Butler. Fourth, 1,031 Prohibitionists, nine-tenths ex-Republicans, who voted for St. John. Cleveland's majority over Blaine in the State of New York was only 1,047 votes. We don't happen to think of anything more to say in reply to our correspondent.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Censure of a Venomous Sheet.

CHICAGO, June 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me as a strict Republican to express my disgust at the pettifogging, snarling, and spiteful policy which the *Inter-Ocean* has pursued in relation to THE TRIBUNE both during the Republican Convention and since its adjournment. Its editorial page seems to be given up wholly to finding fault with THE TRIBUNE. The *Inter-Ocean's* advocacy of Judge Gresham's nomination hurt rather than helped him, because it was well known to have been inspired by hatred of Blaine, whose nomination it did its little best against four years before, and whom it supported in a wholly perfunctory and ineffective way after the nomination was made. It was known, too, that it would have bolted the nomination of Blaine as the *News* did but that it was too cowardly. It preferred Sherman's nomination this time, but had not the courage to advocate Sherman in view of the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican masses of Chicago and Illinois for Judge Gresham.

It parades its loyalty to Gen. Harrison now, but I fail to see that it is helping him effectually in its canvass. It puts the most unpopular interpretation on the platform, calling for the repeal of the internal revenue system with all the puerile vociferation of a rank Prohibitionist. It has ignored the Boutelle amendment to the platform, which considerably modifies the McKinley "free whisky" plank and robs it of much of its mischievousness. It suppresses the fact that the Republican leaders all over the country are now holding that the repeal of the internal revenue system must not be advocated except as a last resort to reduce the surplus.

Its muddling advocacy only hurts the party candidate. While it is meandering about in its loose way THE TRIBUNE has been diligently serving the party, pointing out where the lines of attack and defense have to be strengthened—where the battle has to be fought and the points on which the attack has to be made. Its article this morning on the schemes of the Michigan Democrats to capture the Greenback organization and take away the State of Michigan from Harrison on false pretenses is worth more than all that the *Inter-Ocean* has written in favor of Harrison since the nomination.

THE TRIBUNE is also doing good work in exposing the demoralizing effect of the Prohibition platform if it could be enforced and in warning dissatisfied Republicans against espousing the cause of the unreflecting sentimentalist. What has the *Ocean* done in this direction? Nothing. On nearly every question of public policy its program has been to oppose whatever THE TRIBUNE proposes, whether right or wrong, in an unmanly kind of way.

I cannot refrain from expressing my contempt for such journalistic conduct, and hope you will give me space to express it in print.

A STALWART REPUBLICAN.

Mrs. Foster vs. Mr. Blaine on the Effect to Repealing the Whisky Tax.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Iowa's woman lawyer and politician, poured oil upon the wounds of Republican feeling, sore over the apparently crooked plank in the platform of the party, at Grace M. E. Church in this city last evening. Mrs. Foster was fresh from the Chicago Convention, and advanced the argument that "the taxation of whisky and tobacco gave legal support to the traffic, and that, believing it to be the price of blood, she had always thought it wrong to tax these products. Therefore the party has by its advocacy of the removal of the tax on whisky come out upon higher moral grounds upon the temperance question than it ever before occupied." Mrs. Foster controls a large constituency in Iowa and her marvelous persuasive power and control of an audience while very skillfully and logically dealing with this perplexing question was attested by the profound attention of her hearers, many of whom went away convinced. She is outspoken in her condemnation of the third-party movement as impolitic and unwise, while speaking respectfully of the motives which have inspired it.

M. F. R.

[Mrs. Foster occupies the position of the Prohibitionists on this whisky tax question, which is purely sentimental, short-sighted, and injurious to temperance, as Mr. Blaine in his Paris letter of Dec. 7 last clearly shows. We quote it again and hope that Mrs. Foster will read it carefully and then inwardly reflect upon it:]

In response to the question whether he would advise the repeal of the whisky tax Mr. Blaine replied:

"No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many States is the National Government neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within the reach of every one at 20 cents a gallon. Whisky would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the Government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the Nihilists. It would destroy high license at once in all the States. . . . So long as there is whisky to tax I would tax it. . . . The tax on whisky by the Federal Government, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many. The amount of whisky consumed in the United States per capita today is not more than 40 per cent of that consumed thirty years ago.

[The effect, then, of the Federal high tax on spirits has been to reduce the consumption of whisky by 40 per cent. Only four-tenths as much is now drank by the same number of people as thirty years ago. The effect of repealing the tax, as Mrs. Foster advocates, would be to increase the consumption of whisky nearly threefold by cheapening it from 10 cents a glass to three cents, and from $1.25 a gallon to 25 cents a gallon.—ED. TRIB.]

Will Come Back for a New Trial.

JOLIET, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—E. W. Showles, a Chicago burglar, convicted in December last and sent down for five years, was released from the penitentiary this evening by order of the Supreme Court, on a writ of error, the case being remanded to the Criminal Court of Cook County. John Thompson, alias Frank Evans, was a "pal" of Showles and received a sentence of eight years on the same charge, but the Supreme Court refused to interfere in his case, saying the sentence of the lower court must stand.

No other blood medicine so utilizes the results of scientific inquiry as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ALCOHOL FOR THE ARTS.

DR. RUSH'S PLAN TO AVOID THE PAYMENT OF TAXES UPON IT.

An Outline of the Machinery Necessary to Accomplish This Result—Small Distilleries Would Have No Chance on Account of the Expense of a Separate Warehouse and the Officials—Provisions of the Bill Proposed to Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—Dr. D. G. Rush of Chicago, who has for some time been working on a scheme whereby alcohol used in the arts and manufactures may go into commercial use without the payment of the tax now imposed on distilled spirits, and at the same time protect the Government so that this untaxed spirit cannot be used for any other except manufacturing purposes, has drafted a bill to meet that end, which has been submitted to some members of Congress and has been approved by them. Now that the Republican platform has declared in favor of freeing commercial alcohol, he will have his bill printed and send a copy of it to every member and Senator. In discussing the bill tonight Dr. Rush said that, while in a measure he represented the distillers, the distillers would oppose any scheme that did not absolutely prevent any untaxed spirit from being used for any purpose than that which the law allowed. His bill, he thought, covered the objections which had been raised as to the dangers of fraud, and he believed that if the law is honestly administered there need be no fear of fraud. He admits that the bill practically discriminates against the small manufacturers, as it is only the larger factories that would be able to stand the additional expense of a separate warehouse and a Government officer, but that is an objection that he does not think can be overcome. Referring to the tax of 10 cents for a stamp, he says that probably would not cover the expense of the service, but if necessary the stamp can be made 20 or 25 cents, besides which there are now some $80,000,000 collected from internal revenue which, he says, is not required, and some of that money can be used for that purpose.

The first section of the bill authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the filing of such bond as he may prescribe, to establish warehouses, not exceeding one in any one collection district, exclusively for the storing of distilled spirits of an alcoholic strength of not less than 180° proof and in original packages, the warehouse to be in charge of a storekeeper and under control of the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district.

Sec. 2 provides that distilled spirits of not less than 180° proof, after having been properly gaged and stamped, may be removed in bond from the distillery bonded warehouse to a special bonded warehouse under regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The third section reads as follows:

That such distilled spirits after being deposited in such special warehouse may, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, be removed and used in any manufacturing establishment as hereinafter provided without payment of the internal revenue tax in the manufacture and preservation of articles, preparations, compounds, acetic and other acids, and medicinal drugs or chemicals published in or made according to the directions of the United States or other National pharmacopœia or formulas as published in any of the dispensatories in common use among physicians or apothecaries for sale or use in the United States. But nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from internal revenue tax any distilled spirits used in wines, liquors, cordials, bitters, and other alcoholic compounds used and sold as beverages, or as medicines, except as expressly herein provided. Every person intending to commence or continue the business of such warehouse shall file with the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district in which such warehouse is located a notice of his intention to establish such warehouse and conduct the business thereof, stating its location and such other information as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may require; and before commencing such business, execute a bond in the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, conditioned that he will comply with all the provisions of law and regulations made in pursuance thereof pertaining to the business of such warehouse proprietor, and that he will not use, or allow to be used, any such distilled spirits entered into or removed from his warehouse by any person or persons whatsoever for any of the uses prohibited by this act, and in case any such spirits shall be used in wines, liquors, cordials, bitters, or other alcoholic compounds used and sold as beverages, by him or by any person or persons whatsoever, he shall pay or cause to be paid to the United States a sum double the amount of the tax on all such spirits entered into or removed from his warehouse and used in violation of this act; and in case such violation or fraudulent use of such spirits is done by his collusion, connivance, or neglect, he shall on conviction pay a penalty of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than three years. Said bond shall be with at least two sureties, approved by the Collector of the district, and for the penal sum of not less than double the amount of the tax on the estimated quantity of such spirits that he may enter in such warehouse during a period of sixty days, but in no case shall the penal sum of said bond be less than $500,000, and the said bond shall be strengthened and renewed at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require.

The fourth section provides that all spirits entered for deposit in a special bonded warehouse, before being removed from the distillery warehouse, shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp, for which 10 cents shall be paid.

Sec. 5 reads: "That any manufacturer or his authorized agent may, after having provided at his own expense on the premises and connected with his manufactory a secure store-room, in which all spirits used in the manufactory shall be exclusively entered and stored, and to be separated by a secure wall from all other parts of such manufactory, and with one door only entering therein, and all other openings secured and fastened and approved by the Collector of the district, and under such further bonds and securities as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, remove distilled spirits of an alcoholic strength of not less than 180° proof in distillers' original casks or packages, without payment of the internal revenue tax, from a special warehouse as defined in this act to his manufactory, and use on the premises thereof, in the manufacture and preservation of articles, preparations, compounds, acetic and other acids, and medicinal drugs or chemicals published in or made according to the directions of the United States or other National pharmacopœia or formulas as published in any of the dispensatories in common use among physicians or apothecaries, for sale or use in the United States."

The section further prohibits the manufacture in such factory of any distilled spirits used in wines, cordials, or liquors, or any alcoholic compound used as a beverage. Using such exempt spirits for any other than manufacturing purposes subjects the user to a fine of not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, and imprisonment from six months to three years.

The seventh section gives the storekeeper assigned to the factory access to every portion in which distilled spirits are used in the manufacture of articles, and he is required to make a full report of every kind of spirit used to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue every month.

Under certain regulations the next section allows the proprietor of a special warehouse to methylate his alcohol so as to render it unfit as a beverage, but it is unlawful for him to demethylate it.

The last two sections provide for the proper keeping of the books, showing the daily entries of the alcohol consumed, and the penalties for any frauds in connection with the same.

Leave hope behind,
All ye who enter here!

So ran the dire warning which Dante read on the portals of the Inferno. So runs the cruel verdict of your friends if you are overtaken by the first symptoms of that terrible disease, consumption. "Leave hope behind! Your days are numbered!" And the struggle against death is given up in despair. But while there is life there is hope. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured hundreds of cases worse than yours, and it will cure you if taken in time. But delay is dangerous. No power can restore a wasted lung; the "Golden Medical Discovery," however, can and will arrest the disease.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

$50,000 City of Chicago 4s.
Due 1908. Denomination, $500.

$40,000 St. Louis County, Minn., 5s.
Due 1908. City of Duluth County Seat.

$30,000 City of Ottawa, Kas., 6s.
Sewers. Due 10 to 19 years.

$60,000 Schuyler County, Ill., 5s.
Refundings, Paid by State Treasurer.

$33,000 Logan County, Ill., Tps. 5s.
Refundings, Paid by State Treasurer.

$80,000 Cook County, Ill., 5s.
Lake and Hyde Park School.

$40,000 Wyoming Territory 6s.
For Penitentiary and other State Buildings.

$32,000 Gogebic Co., Mich., 5½s.
Issued for Court-House. Also other choice

MUNICIPAL BONDS
For Sale. Send for Descriptive Bond List.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
115 & 117 Monroe-st., Chicago.
56 Devonshire-st., Boston.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, - $1,600,000

96 WASHINGTON-ST.

This Company proposes, by its system of guarantee of titles, to diminish as far as is possible the delays and expense attending the transfer of real estate, which under the present system requires the furnishing of abstracts of title and opinions thereon; and to furnish to purchasers a security not afforded by that system.

A title once examined and guaranteed is RESTED by this Company, and future transferring or mortgaging is a matter of but a few hours' delay, and of small expense. This rest of the title is backed by a Policy of this Company which has a larger capital than any like company in the United States.

To Stockholders of the Sutro Tunnel Company Who Have Not Assented to the Plans of Reorganization.

A guarantee syndicate having been formed, stockholders who have not assented heretofore to the plans of reorganization, but wish to protect their stock from being rendered valueless through foreclosure, must forthwith deposit their shares with the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New York, pay the sum of 55 cents per share, and receive therefor the Trust Company's negotiable receipts, which will entitle the holder, after the completion of the reorganization, to the same number of shares of stock as now deposited by him, and new first mortgage income 4 per cent bonds in the proportion of $1 for each 55 cents cash now paid.

The time for depositing stock and payment of subscriptions expires on July 11, 1888, 3 p. m.

Payments should be made by check on New York to the Union Trust Company, and should be accompanied by the stock duly indorsed in blank and an authorization to the Union Trust Company; blank forms for this authorization and copies of circulars can be obtained upon application at the Union Trust Company's office, or at Room 19, 7th floor, Mills Building. Interest at the rate of 4% will be allowed on subscriptions from the date of payment.

For the Reorganization Committee,
H. R. BALTZER, Chairman.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1888.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. 37 and 39 Wall-st.

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trusts from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS K. JESUP, JOHN T. TERRY,
A. GRACIE KING, D. O. MILLS,
WALTER T. HATCH, FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
ISAAC N. PHELPS, C. P. HUNTINGTON,
DUDLEY OLCOTT, BRADLEY MARTIN,
GEORGE G. HAVEN, HEBER R. BISHOP,
JOSEPH OGDEN, J. HOWARD KING,
EDWARD R. JUDSON, HENRY B. PLANT,
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, PHINEHAS PROUTY,
JOHN CRERAR, WM. A. SLATER,
J. W. ELLIS.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank,
ROOKERY BUILDING,
Southeast corner of La Salle and Adams-sts.
Cash Capital....$500,000.00
Surplus.........477,000.00

Capital invested in Government Bonds at par. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

This bank is directly under the jurisdiction and supervision of the State of Illinois; is a legal depository for court moneys, and acts as executor and trustee for estates, individuals, and corporations.

DIRECTORS—John McCaffery, John B. Drake, Geo. Sturges, L. Z. Leiter, Wm. H. Reid, Wm. H. Mitchell, John Crerar, John J. Mitchell, C. J. Blair.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
Home Insurance Build'g, 205 La Salle-st.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Surplus.... 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and CABLE TRANSFERS. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers, available at all principal cities of the globe, and COMMERCIAL CREDITS for importers.

A full line of first-class INVESTMENT SECURITIES constantly on hand.

Chicago Trust & Savings Bank,
120 La Salle-st.
Capital.........................$500,000.00
Additional liability of stockholders.. 500,000.00

IN SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% per annum interest is allowed on deposit in any amount for all full months.
D. H. TOLMAN, Pres't. R. P. PATTISON, V-Pres't. F. E. JENNISON, Cashier.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

E. L. LOBDELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE
Commercial Paper,
115 MONROE-ST.

July Investments.
We offer $100,000 of Guaranteed Farm Mortgages in amounts of $300 to $5,000 at 7% net to investors. Also 6% Savings Bonds. Telephone No. 1542.
FARMERS TRUST CO.,
111 Dearborn-st.

Established 1870.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.,
154 Washington-st., Chicago,
Offer for sale carefully selected
7 Per Cent Real Estate Mortgages.

Money to Loan
On Improved City Property at current rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate at lowest current rates. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO BUILDING LOANS. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

For Short-Time Loans to Business-Men
only, at lowest banking rates, on individual credit or collateral, apply to
MIDLAND COMPANY,
113 La Salle-st.

R. S. McCORMICK. P. E. STANLEY.
P. E. STANLEY & CO.
REAL ESTATE
RENTING,
MORTGAGE LOANS
AND
INVESTMENT
SECURITIES.
88 WASHINGTON ST.
CHICAGO.

8% Investments.
We offer for sale the following First Mortgages on Improved Farms—one-third value only. Reference to numerous local investors.
$2,250, $500, $4,000, $300, $1,200.

$10,000
On Improved Property in Hutchinson, Kas., valued at $50,000, and leased for a term of years to Tobey & Booth, packers, of this city.

7% DEBENTURES,
In amounts of $250, $500, and $1,000, payable in 10 years, issued by the Dakota Loan & Trust Company, capital $250,000, fully paid, secured by First Mortgages deposited with the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, trustees. Reference, S. H. McCREA, Esq., ex-City Treasurer.
Also Mortgages on Improved City Property netting the investor 6%, interest payable semi-annually at our office.

P. E. STANLEY & CO.,
Lenox Building. 88 Washington-st.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Varnish Company will be held at their offices, Nos. 309-315 North Branch-st., in the City of Chicago, Tuesday, July 10th, 1888, at 2 p. m.
ALBERT RABE JR., Sec'y.

INVESTMENTS.
6% Guaranteed Cook Co. Mortgages and 7% Guaranteed Kansas Farm Mortgages for sale in sums of $500 and upward; strictly first-class. CHAS. J. HAINES, 112 Quincy-st.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morden Frog & Crossing Works will be held at the office of John B. Cohrs, Room 215 First National Bank Building, in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., on the 6th day of August, at the hour of 2 p. m. of said day, for the election of a Board of Directors of said company, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the said meeting.
D. C. BLACK, Sec'y.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 29.	June 22.
New York	$72,891,794	$80,558,366
Boston	12,112,828	11,882,388
Chicago	9,275,000	9,047,000
Philadelphia	9,850,813	9,196,700
St. Louis	2,158,173	2,408,781
Baltimore	1,963,815	1,855,976
New Orleans		752,075

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60@70c premium; Boston, 5@10c premium; St. Louis, 75c premium.

There is more than the usual uncertainty about the deliveries of wheat at the beginning of the month, and therefore a good many people are undecided as to the loans they will want. Conditional arrangements have been made at the banks in some cases, and in others there will be a demand at the last moment provided the stuff is delivered. The market for this class of loans is substantially unchanged, and there are few exceptions to the rule of 5 per cent. The money market in general was quiet yesterday, the mercantile demand being small. New York exchange was still strong, the sales being at 60@70c premium. The posted rates for sterling bills were lower. The following were the quotations:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates..	487	489
Bankers' sterling, actual rates..	486¼	488½
Commercial sterling	485¼	487
Bankers' francs	517½	515
Commercial francs	522½	520
Bankers' marks	95	95½
Commercial marks	95	95½

There were sales of several small lots of North Chicago Street Railroad. Thirty shares went at 119½, 10 at 119½, 45 at 119¾, 10 at 119½, and 10 at 119¾. A hundred-share lot also changed hands at 119¾. Other sales were $3,500 City Railway 4½s at 99½, $5,000 Gaslight 5s at 78¼, $3,000 North Chicago City Railway 4½s at 98¼, and 10 shares of Fort Dearborn National Bank at 114½.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

American Ex. Nat'l..	†127	Allen Paper Car-Wh.	108¼
Atlas National	119½	C. & C. C. & Dock Co.	† 38¾
Chicago National	175	Gas Trust Co.	† 32¼
Commercial Nat'l	155	N. C. Street Ry.	119¾
Continental Nat'l	116	Union Stock Yards	108
First National	260	City Ry. 4½s	99
Fort Dearborn Nat'l	114	Pass. Railway Co. 6s	103
Home National	108	Board of Trade 5s	102
Illinois Trust & Sav'g	200	Gas L. & Coke 5s	93
Metropolitan Nat'l	187½	Consumers' Gas 5s	† 77½
Nat. Bank America	139	N. C. City R. 1st M. 6s	112¾
Nat. Bank Illinois	175	N. C. City R. 5-20 6s	100
Park National	160	Do New	101
Union National	176	W. Div. Ry. 5s	101½

The Continental National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent and the First a quarterly dividend of 2½. The Central Union Telephone Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share, payable July 14 to stockholders of record July 7. The books close July 7 and reopen July 16. This stock yields a handsome income on its market value, which is below 50.

Nearly 7,000 shares of St. Paul stock were sold by one specialist in New York yesterday, which is a large amount in such a dull market, but the price stood up remarkably well. There is a great short interest in this stock, but the bears are beginning to be afraid of Armour. Few short sales of that stock or any other were made by Chicago operators. The disposition was to wait. A strong effort will be made to prevent a wholesale reduction of railroad rates by the State Commissioners all over the West, but the outcome is doubtful. The reports as to the trunk lines were conflicting. It was said that Erie was going to cut the tariff on dressed beef more savagely than the rest of the roads, and it was also said that the fight was on the point of settlement.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—The stock market seems to grow steadily duller but also stronger. The majority of the board room speculators are bears, because they are already short of stocks, but the market keeps so strong that they are afraid to attempt to cover what they have sold. The effect is to diminish the amount of trading. Money in London is up 1¼ and 1½ per cent per annum, against ¾ and ¾ a week ago. Exchange was reduced ½c on the pound today. Of the total of $465,000 bonds tendered to the Treasury today only $85,000 were accepted.

The forenoon's business was smaller than in the same hours for a month past, but, contrary to the usual experience of sagging prices under such circumstances, all stocks were from ¼@¾ higher throughout the forenoon, and continued firm after 12 o'clock. The most conspicuous advances were St. Paul, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, and Canada Southern, all of which were from ¼@¾ above last night's closing prices throughout the forenoon, but up to 12 o'clock there were only sales of 250,000 shares of all of these six stocks, and only 19,000 of all other stocks. There were numerous early reports from Chicago of different cuts made on the rates for dressed beef and other east-bound freight, but before 3 o'clock it was also reported from there that the whole question of rates on live stock and dressed beef had been settled and that the rates would all be advanced tomorrow. But none of these reports seemed to have any effect upon prices. The fact that the railroads have decided to contest in the United States Courts the right of the Iowa State Commissioners to enforce an unremunerative scale of rates in that State had some effect to strengthen the prices of the granger stocks. This action, taken jointly by the railroads, will, to some extent, unify their interests and have some effect to prevent rate cutting.

In the hour to 1 o'clock trading came almost to a standstill. Reading sold at 58¾, ½; St. Paul, 64¼, ¾; Lake Shore, 90¼, ¼, ¾; Michigan Central, 80¾, 81; Missouri Pacific, 71¾, ¾; Western Union Telegraph, 75¾.

The market continued dull and sluggish during the afternoon. Important net advances over opening prices were: Canada Southern, ½; Michigan Central, 1¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¾; Oregon & Trans-continental, ¾; Oregon Improvement, 1; Reading, ¾; Union Pacific, ¾.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Ju. 29	Closing Ju. 28
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	2,155	35¾	35¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	1,650	50	49¾	50	49¾
Canada Pacific	300	56	55¾	55¾	
Central Pacific	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	
C., B. & Q.	710	113	112¾	113	112¾
C., C., C. & I.	100	47	47	47	
C., St. L. & P., pfd.	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
D., L. & W.	2,000	129¾	129¼	129¾	129¾
Del. & Hud.	200	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Den. & Rio G.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Erie	2,500	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do seconds	27,000	95	94	95	95
E. Tenn. & Ga.	[illegible]	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Ft. Worth & Den.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
G., B., W. & St. P.	[illegible]	10	10	10	
Jersey Cent.	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
K. & Tex.	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Lake Shore	5,835	90¾	90¼	90¾	90¼
Louis. & Nash.	945	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Long Island	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	
L. E. & W. pfd.	200	44	44	44	
Mo. Pacific*	1,220	72	71¾	72	72¾
Michigan Cent.	700	81	79¾	80¾	
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Manhattan Con.	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Northwestern	2,875	109¾	109¼	109¾	109¾
N. Y. & N. E.	6,320	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Nor. Pac. pfd.	6,970	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Nor. & W.	150	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Do pfd.	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	
N. Y. Central	40	105	105	105	104¾
Ore. Improvement	1,825	56¾	57¾	57¾	56¾
Ore. Trans. Co.	3,050	23¾	22¾	23¾	22¾
Ont. & W.	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Pacific Mail	125	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
P., D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Phil. Gas Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing	Closing
Reading	12,000	59	58¾	59	58¾
R. & W. P. T.	1,310	23	22¾	23¾	22¾
Rock Island	650	109¾	109¾	109	109¾
St. Paul	11,500	64¾	64	64¾	63¾
Do pfd.	70	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul & Omaha	1,800	35	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd.	100	103	103	103	
St. P., M. & M.	220	101¾	101¾	101¾	
St. L. & S. F.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Do pfd.	200	65¾	65	65¾	
Texas Pacific	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Tenn. Coal	500	27	27	27	27¾
Union Pacific	3,510	54¾	54	54¾	54¾
Wabash pfd.	200	24	24	24	
Western Union	800	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾

*Ex-div. 1 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	135
American	107	United States	71½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	127¼	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	64¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	128¼	M., K. & T. gen. 5s	58¼
U. S. 4½s, reg.	107¾	Mutual Union 6s	99¾
U. S. 4½s, coup.	107¾	N. J. C. int. cert.	109¾
Pacific 6s of '95	119	Northern Pac. 1sts	119¾
Louisiana stamped 4s	90¾	Northern Pac. 2ds	108¾
Missouri 6s	102¾	Northwestern con.	143
Tenn. new set. 6s	105	Northwestern deb.	109
Tenn. new set. 5s	99	Oregon & Trans. 6s	99¾
Tenn. new set. 3s	70¾	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	84
Canada Southern 2ds	93¾	St. L. & San F. gen. m.	118
Central Pacific 1sts	116	St. Paul consols	125¾
Den. & R. G. 1sts	119¾	St. Paul, C. & P. 1sts	120¾
Den. & R. G. 4s	78	T. Pac. L. G. tr. repts	45
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	75	Union Pacific 1sts	116¼
Erie 2ds	94¾	West Shore	103¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

7000 SCar 6s—Non-fd.	3¾	2000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	94¾@95
10000 A&P gtd 4s	[illegible]	3000 NYC&StL 4s	92
24000 C&E Ill gn 5s	[illegible]	20000 NWEx 4s	97¾@97¾
15000 C R I & P 5s cp.	107¾@107¾	20000 NW 25 yr deb 5s	109¾
12000 CB&Q—Neb Ex 4s	92¾	10000 NW s f 5s cp.	109¾
5000 CPac 1 g	116	10000 NPa 1st cp.	119¾@119¾
46000 FtW&D 1st	88¾@88¾	10000 NPa 2d cp.	108¾
10000 KPa 1st con	107¾	10000 OSL 6s	107¾
2000 L&N—NO&M 1st	114¾	10000 StL&IM 1st	110¾
3000 L&N trst bd 6s	110	5000 P&W 1st	76¾@77
3000 LE&W 1st 5s	109¾	40000 ShenVg m tr.	30
5000 M&StP 7s gld	126	11000 TexPa 1st 5s	94¾
15000 MK&T gn 5s	[illegible]	10000 TexP 2d inc.	[illegible]
11000 MK&T gn 6s	[illegible]	5000 WS gtd 4s	[illegible]
9000 MK&T cn 7s	97	5000 WS gtd 4s reg.	[illegible]
1000 MLS&W 1st	118¾	8 US Express	73¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10 StNich Bk	112	25000 NYLE&W n 2 cns	95@95¼
10000 Tenn 6s—old	62	10000 NJC g m 5s	105¾
7000 C&E Ill gn 5s	97¾	10000 NPa 1st cp.	119¾
10000 CRI&P 6scp	107¾	10000 NW Ex 4s	97¾@97¾
10000 CRI&P 5s	72	10000 NC&StL con	98¾
10000 ErL&S 6s	98¾	2000 O&M 2d	113@118¾
13000 FtW&D 1st	88¾@88¾	5000 R&A 1st trust	85¾
3000 LNA&C con	91	12000 StL&IM 5s	83¾@83¾
1000 LNA&C 1st	115¾	6000 StL&IM-ArkB 1st	
5000 L&N tr bd 6s	110		105@105¼
1000 M&Olst db	44	1000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s	
5000 MK&T gn 5s	58¾	reduced to 4½s	95¾
20000 MK&T gn 6s	64¾@64¾	2000 StPM&M 1s—Mon	
2000 MK&T cn 7s	97	Ex 4s	85¾
3000 MLS&W 1st	118¾	3000 StLA&T 1st	98¾
3000 NYC&StL 4s	91¾	21000 TexPa 2d inc	39¾@39¾
12000 WS gtd 4s	104¾@104¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 AC&P 1st	104¾	2000 NYC&St L4s	91¾
22000 CStL&NO 5s	117	1000 OgnImp 1st	101¾
1000 Can So 1st gtd	108¾	4000 RW&O con	108
50000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s	92¾	10000 R&SA 1st cp.	85
17000 C&E Ill gn 5s	97¾	1000 R&W 1st tr 6s	70¾
5000 DM&FD 1st	85	8000 R&D 6s	117¾
20000 DSo&A 1st 5s	90¾	2000 SL&SF 2d-ClassB	113¾
1000 ETen gld 5s	103¾	5000 StLA&T 1st	98¾
20000 F W & D 1st	88@88¾	5000 StPM&M 1st-Mon	
5000 H&TC 1st-MLtr	120¾	Ex 4s	85¾
12000 LS 2d cp.	123¾	6000 T&OCen 1s	100¾@101
12000 M&StP1-C&MR 5s	103¾	2000 TPa 1st 5s	94¾
7000 M&SP—Term 5s	102¾	2000 TexP 2d inc.	39¾
10000 MK&T gn 5s	58¾@58¾	8000 VaMid g m	81¾
5000 NYEl 1st	118¾	85 American Exp	107

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,980	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾
Union Pacific	1,355	54	54¾	54	54¾
C., B. & Q.	180	113	113	112¾	113
Mexican Central	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼

Bond quotations and transactions:

6000 New England 7s	123¾	1000 C K W Inc	45¾
13000 Mex Cent 4s	65¾@65¾	10000 Wis Cen Inc	37
2000 C B & N 5s	99	3000 O S L 6s	105@105¼
6000 Do deb 6s	98	1000 Oregon Imp 6s	100¾
3000 C K W 5s	94		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 53¾@53¾; Reading, 29¾@29 9-16; Lehigh Valley, 53¾@53¾; Reading general 4s, 85@85¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 29.—Consols closed at 99 9-16 for both money and the account. Canadian Pacific, 57¾; Erie, 24¾; do seconds, 96¾; Mexican ordinary, 41¾; St. Paul common, 66¾; Reading, 30; Mexican Central mortgage bonds, 69¾.

PARIS, June 29.—Three per cent rentes, 83f 95c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Mining stocks closed: Amador, $2.00; Bodie, $2.25; Bulwer, 75c; Barcelona, $1.00; Caledonia B. H., $2.00; California & Virginia, $10.12½; Eureka, $6.00; El Cristo, $1.00; Gould & Curry, $3.10; Hale & Norcross, $7.25; Homestake, $10.25; Iron Silver, $3.75; Navajo, $2.00; North Belle Isle, $3.80; Plymouth, $7.50; Savage, $3.90; Sierra Nevada, $3.80; Standard, $1.35; Silver King, $1.35; Sutro Tunnel, 15c; do Trusts, $5.05.

The news from London that the French copper syndicate has purchased for three years the output of two of the leading copper mines in Japan is only a confirmation of the story which was generally known here in the trade nearly two months ago. At that time, according to S. Mendel, the agent of the syndicate in this city, negotiations looking to this end had been consummated by cable and only lacked the formalities of written agreements. These have now been exchanged and the engagement now goes into effect at once. The mines in question are the oldest in Japan. The amount of copper sent to England from Japan has heretofore rarely exceeded 1,000 tons a year, and for the most part the entire surplus over home consumption has been taken by China and India. Last fall, however, when the market prices of copper began to climb under the manipulation of the syndicate, some enterprising merchants gathered up all the old copper they could find in China, amounting to about 1,000 tons and consisting of old saucers, images, cups, lamps, mantel ornaments, toys, and figures of various shape. This attracted attention to the country as a source of supply and compelled the syndicate to secure the surplus output of the principal mines in order to protect their European and American markets. The amount the syndicate will have to take is estimated at not to exceed 3,000 tons per annum.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 29.—Quotations: Alta, $1.50; Best & Belcher, $3.80; Bodie Consolidated, $2.35; Chollar, $3.85; Consolidated California & Virginia, $10.50; Crown Point, $4.90; Eureka Consolidated, $7.50; Gould & Curry, $3.20; Hale & Norcross, $7.25; Mexican, $3.90; Mono, $1.50; Navajo, $1.95; Ophir, $7.25; Potosi, $3.50; Sierra Nevada, $3.70; Union Consolidated, $3.70; Utah, $1.50; Yellow Jacket, $5.00; Nevada Queen, $4.75; North Belle Isle, $3.90; Grand Prize, $2.35. Dividend declared: Hale & Norcross, 50c.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—Mining stocks closed as follows: Calumet & Hecla, $238; Franklin, $12.50; Huron, $4.00; Osceola, $18.50; Quincy, $72.50.

Money on call, 2¾@4.
Commercial paper, 4@5¾.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were dull yesterday and destitute of strength. They showed signs of semi-stagnation but for the work of changing over in preparation for the deliveries of next Monday, and it was thought that except this there will probably be little business till after the Fourth. The arrival of finer weather tended to weaken the prices of breadstuffs, but they were already so low as to give way with difficulty, unless perhaps in the case of corn.

New York reports wheat clearances of 97,500 bu and a good export demand yesterday, several buying orders for cash lots being in hand and orders to buy a great deal for future delivery. Much the same condition of things was noted here.

Parties in Southern Indiana send word that the wheat in Kentucky has mostly been cut and is standing in shocks in the fields in a precarious condition, owing to the recent rains, which have flooded the ground and raised fears that a large percentage of the grain is sprouting.

Warren worked a cargo of corn yesterday for export.

A prominent man in the trade here says the wheat market of this city is now being beared by the men who were working bulls at over 90c. He says they did their best to depress it yesterday, but found it too hard work in view of the increasing strength in the foreign situation. They wanted to send it down another 2c that they might be able to buy a big lot cheaply to hold for an advance which they confidently count on before long.

Some inquiry here for wheat to go to Canada. The old wheat ought to be worth a big premium ere long if the new be sprouting as extensively as some say.

More talk yesterday about the wheat market being governed almost exclusively by puts sold the previous evening by or for a prominent operator. Some of the members of the board are emphatic in their denunciation of the way in which they believe one or two men are able to control the market by dealing in privileges, while the smaller fry dare not meddle with them.

In New York 10 boat-loads of wheat were taken for export and 11 for milling, while 104,000 bu of corn were taken for export.

They say the loadings with corn in the country are light on all the Western roads except the Galena, and trains coming to this city include many empty cars. This does not look like overwhelming receipts next week.

It was rumored that Hutchinson, Norton-Worthington, and Young-Nichols will deliver out all their wheat next Monday, and that the total of deliveries will be about 4,000,000 bu unless the premium allowed for carrying should widen ad interim.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in better demand, and the buying included some for export. The market was quoted steady.

Wheat was irregular and nervous at a lower range. The early cables were firmer in tone, and brought good buying orders to this city as well as to New York, while the later ones noted renewed buying in London for the Continent of Europe. Also there was news of damage by floods in Central Illinois and rust further south, with reports of poorer outlook in the Northwest. But Duluth, St. Louis, Detroit, Baltimore, Milwaukee, and Toledo were all reported to be tending downwards, and Hutchinson was a big seller here, his account on that side for the day being estimated at not far from 2,000,000 bu, though he bought some when the market was near the bottom. Ream was supposed to be buying early through Shaw, but Nelson was a free seller, which was thought to be for the "clique," and the result was a thorough discouragement of the smaller class of operators. August opened ⅛c lower, at 79¾c, advanced to 80⅛c, and fell off to 79⅜c asked at the close. July ranged the same as August to ⅛c discount, and December was about 2⅜c premium. No. 2 spring in store sold at 79¼@79¾c, and No. 2 red winter was nominal at 81c.

Corn was depressed early by the fear of large receipts next week, strengthened when the arrivals for today were estimated at only 175 cars, and receded for lack of support. Early cables were easier and the later ones firm, while the report of large shipments, of which 386,000 bu were contract grades, helped to sustain prices. But cash lots were 1@1½c lower on No. 2, with a decline of ½@¾c on the better grades. Jones, Boyder, Baldwin, Bennett, and Hutchinson were buying futures, and Foss-Strong were selling. August opened ⅛c lower, with sales at 48⅛c, declined to 48¼c, improved to 48¾c bid, fell back to 48⅛c, and closed at 48⅜c, with July at ⅛c discount. In store sold at 47⅛@47⅞c for No. 2 and 45⅛@46¼ for No. 3.

Oats were slow and easier on the new crop futures, while sample lots declined about ½c on a poorer demand, and next month sold off ⅛, with a sudden disappearance of demand for the filling of July shorts. July sold ⅛c lower, at 31c, and declined to 30⅞c at the close. August opened unchanged at 26⅞c and closed at 26⅝c bid, with September at ⅜c discount. In store sold at 30⅜c for No. 2 white and 31⅛c for No. 2 mixed.

Rye was steady, though little business was recorded, with light sample sales at 53@54½c for No. 2 and No. 2 white. No. 2 in store was nominally 53c, and futures attracted no attention. Barley was neglected, with no buyers for either cash or futures, and prices were purely nominal. Nothing of consequence was offered, with No. 3 quotably easy at 40@45c. For September 61c was bid, with sellers at 62½c.

Provisions were dull, except that there was a good demand for July pork by shorts, which reduced the discount below August to 7½c. The principal buyers were Wright and the "Anglos." There was a fair demand for cash lard, and Armour was selling ribs. Hogs were easier. Pork opened and closed 5c lower, at $13.52½ for July, after having sold at $13.67½, with September at 17½c premium. Lard sold 2½c lower, at $8.22½ for August, and declined to $8.17½ at the close, with July at 10c discount and September at 7½c premium. Ribs closed 10c lower, at $7.50 for August, with 10c for carrying one month each way.

Millstuffs met with an indifferent demand, and bran was easier.

Flaxseed was quiet, with futures 1c higher. No. 1 cash in car-lots sold at the former figure of $1.30, and buyers appeared for September at $1.06½ and year at $1.05½. Timothy seed on cash account was nominally steady at $2.20@2.35 in the absence of offerings, while a moderate inquiry existed for futures, with some firmness indicated. August sold sparingly at $2.20 and September at $2.04. Clover-seed was lifeless and nominal, with $4.35 bid for October and prime cash salable around $4.25.

For farm produce local buyers appeared in large numbers, and a fair degree of activity was noted, with prices much the same as on the preceding day. Butter was wanted on both home and outside account, and eggs continued to sell at the established figures which have ruled for the last ten days. The receipts of full cream cheese from the Northwestern dairy districts are large, and recent buying on the part of exporters has caused a marked degree of firmness, which is especially apparent in cheddars and Young Americas. Potatoes were in moderate request, fruits and green vegetables selling well to the home trade, and poultry active, with spring chickens firm, though dealers anticipated early increased receipts and a down-turn in prices, as buyers act in a conservative manner with the approach of a holiday.

While jobbers received a moderate number of orders from interior merchants, trade in general merchandise was more quiet than recently because many personal buyers who were here during convention week and immediately thereafter had gone home. Drugs were easy, with quinine and opium and its preparations selling at a low range of prices. Sugars were ⅛c higher, and fish in fair request at fully steady prices. Lumber was without especially interesting feature, and coal was quiet though firm. Lake freights from Buffalo have been raised to $1.00 per ton against 85c a fortnight ago. Coal operators in the East have revised prices on anthracite by advancing it 25c per gross ton, and making an arbitrary rise for this market of 20c per net ton. This goes into effect July 1, and places the wholesale price at $5.75@6.00, according to size.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
June	79¾	79¼@ 80	79⅜
July	79¾	79⅛@ 80⅛	79⅜
August	80⅛	79⅜@ 80⅛	79⅜
December	82⅜	82⅛@ 83⅛	82⅜
CORN.			
July	48	47⅞@ 47⅞	47⅞
August	48⅞	48⅛@ 48⅜	48⅜
September	49⅛	48⅜@ 49⅛	49⅛
OATS.			
July	31⅛	30⅞@ 31	30⅞
August	26⅞	26⅝@ 26⅞	26⅝
September	25⅞	25⅜@ 25⅞	25⅜
MESS PORK.			
July	$13.57½	$13.52½@13.60	$13.52½
August	13.67½	13.62½@13.67½	13.62½
September	13.75	13.67½@13.77½	13.72½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
July	$ 8.15	$ 8.07½@8.15	$ 8.07½
August	8.25	8.17½@ 8.22½	8.17½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 7.50	$ 7.40 @ 7.45	$ 7.40
August	7.60	7.50 @ 7.55	7.50

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	July.	August.	September.
No. 2 spring	$ 69¾	$ 71¾	$ 74¼
No. 2 corn	36	37⅜	38¾
No. 2 oats	29¾	26	27
Mess pork	15.00		
Lard	6.57½	6.67½	6.77½

PRODUCE MOVEMENTS.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	16,054	16,575	7,395	22,199
Wheat, bu	13,287	10,988	11,951	280,482
Corn, bu	121,824	132,168	416,607	298,029
Oats, bu	116,632	90,482	145,119	36,156
Rye, bu	1,195	2,105	8,409	3,044
Barley, bu	600	2,315	683	
Grass seed, lbs	1,220	66,825	27,306	21,050
Flaxseed, bu	1,100	1,565		4,151
Broom corn, lbs	24,700	40,000	56,425	17,154
Cured meats, lbs	950,610	861,490	2,384,605	2,622,628
Canned meats, cases			1,880	2,979
Dressed beef, lbs	41,280	900	2,302,022	979,586
Beef, tcs			58	62
Beef, brls			308	264
Pork, brls	1	50	1,005	268
Lard, lbs	215,980	864,800	214,775	1,240,328
Cheese, lbs	305,365	220,388	248,160	106,463
Butter, lbs	729,821	573,845	615,104	560,551
Dressed hogs, No				18
Live hogs, No	17,040	17,939	4,749	5,918
Cattle, No	11,700	9,279	3,492	3,037
Sheep, No	5,108	5,507	3,194	1,526
Hides, lbs	280,830	279,240	253,540	584,459
Wool, lbs	175,938	143,255	294,223	76,513
Coal, tons	15,360	16,671	1,766	1,548
Lumber, M	8,930	8,729	2,254	3,416
Shingles, M	4,097	5,803	120	5,040
Salt, brls	281	190	2,450	5,392
Hay, tons	279	190	144	24

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	10	2	1	13
Spring wheat	4	10	4	18
Corn	156	50	30	236
Oats	72	60	3	135
Rye	1			1
Barley		1	1	2
Total	243	123	39	405

Inspected out: 3,951 bu wheat, 562,332 bu corn, 51,685 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 37 cars wheat, 175 cars corn, 135 cars oats, and 10,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 29.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 28.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 29.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 28.
Western.				
Chicago	13,287	14,575	11,951	42,145
Milwaukee	15,586	21,012	5,140	
St. Louis	24,000	10,070		
Toledo	3,400	1,543	1,100	
Detroit	901	2,514	16,000	2,503
Kansas City	500			
Peoria		2,000	600	5,500
Minneapolis	26,900	142,500	22,800	12,540
Duluth	44,000	15,545	55,669	17,280
Total	128,573	209,659	118,160	79,967
Eastern.				
New York	15,600	24,100	97,424	49,501
Philadelphia	1,016		4,318	1,992
Baltimore	4,764	1,275		48,000
Total	19,380	25,375	101,752	99,493
Grand total	217,953	235,034	214,912	179,370
Same days 1887	569,771	524,828	910,955	912,286

The Cincinnati Price Current gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

March 1 to June 7.	1888.	1887.
Chicago	1,065,000	1,080,000
Kansas City	513,000	580,551
Omaha, Neb.	346,000	292,300
St. Louis	148,000	172,000
Indianapolis	125,000	110,500
Cincinnati	75,500	78,000
Milwaukee	92,000	100,000
Cedar Rapids	103,579	92,495
Cleveland	64,700	77,055
Nebraska City, Neb.	40,624	31,026
Sioux City, Ia.	100,500	19,500
Ottumwa, Ia.	58,264	28,420

Lake freights were again firm, with only moderate offerings of vessel room. Rates were 1½@1⅝c on oats, 1⅝c on corn, and 2¼c on wheat to Buffalo. Charters were made for 122,000 bu corn.

CASH SALES ON 'CHANGE.

PROVISIONS—Sales were: 1,000 tcs lard at $8.10; 62,500 lbs green hams partly at $9.95 for 16 lbs average; 225 tcs sweet-pickled do, partly at 10¾c; 12,500 lbs green shoulders, 50 boxes long-cut hams, and 50,000 lbs short ribs, all on private terms; 75 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders, at 7¼c for the last half of August.

FLOUR—Sales were 325 brls and 2,075 sacks, equal to about 1,775 brls, all on private terms.

SPRING WHEAT—In store: 5 cars No. 2 at 79¼@79¾c. Free on board: 16 cars at 77c for No. 3 Northern, 70@75c for No. 3, and 62@63c for No. 4.

RED WINTER WHEAT—Free on board: 8 cars at 82c for No. 2 and 77¾@78c for No. 3, with No. 2 in store nominal at 81c.

CORN—In store and to go there: 190 cars and 27,000 bu at 48c for No. 2 yellow, 47⅛@47⅞c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 48@48½c for No. 2 white, 46¾@47c for No. 3 yellow, 45@46c for No. 3, and 40½c for No. 4. Free on board: 13 cars at 48c for No. 3 yellow, 46¾c for No. 3, and 41½@45c for No. 4. On track: 11 cars at 46¾@48c for No. 3 and 43@44½c for No. 4, with 40@41c for no grade.

OATS—In store and to go there: 50 cars at 30@30¼c for No. 2 white, 33@34c for No. 3 white, and 31⅛@31¼c for No. 2 mixed. Free on board: 37 cars at 35@37c for No. 2 white, 35¼c or do billed through, 31¼@33¼c for No. 2 mixed, 35@38c for No. 3 white, and 29½@32½c for No. 3 mixed, with 30c for no grade white. On track: 52 cars at 35¼@37c for No. 2 white, 31¼@32½c for good No. 2 mixed and 34@35c for good No. 3 white.

RYE—On track: 2 cars No. 2 at 53c. Free on board: 2 cars at 51c for No. 3 and 54½c for No. 2 white.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran: 15 cars, principally free on board, at $9.75 for spicky and $10.70@11.00 for sound. Middlings: 8 cars free on board at $11.00@11.25 for coarse and $12.00@13.12½ for medium and fine. Shorts: 2 cars at $11.00.

SEEDS—Flax: 1 car No. 1 on track at $1.30. Millet: 63 bags at $1.12½@1.25.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—While stocks in the hands of dealers are showing marked reductions the feeling is only steady, because the attention of consumers is turned largely to green vegetables. Quotations: Hand-picked navies, $2.75@2.85 per bu; hand-picked mediums, $2.40@2.50; off stock, $1.50@2.10; California, $2.50@2.85; foreign navies, $2.50@2.75.

BROOM CORN—Although the market was less active than during the previous week the feeling was steady at the quotations: Fair to fine parlor hurl, 5@5½c; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 2@3½c; choice green carpet brush, 4@4½c; green self-working, fair to choice, 3@3½c; inside and covers, fine green, 4@4½c; long, stalky, and undesirable, 2@3c; brush corn, choice short and fine, 3½@4c. Crop advices are favorable, aside from the lateness of the season, which will prove a drawback in some sections.

BUTTER—Was without special change, and fairly active, at recently established quotations. In some instances operators hesitated about paying asked prices on high-class butter, while medium and low grades were quickly taken. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creamery, 19@19½c; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do, 17@18c; fair to good do, 15@17c; fancy dairies, 15@16½c; common to fair do, 13@14c; packing stock, 12@12½c; ladle packed, 12@14½c.

The receipts and exports of butter since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending June 26	62,480	125,972
Same week 1887	56,230	207,483
Since May 1, 1888	349,853	894,215
Same time last year	281,034	973,711

CHEESE—Liberal receipts were noted, as was to be expected, with some improvement in the quality, which averaged good. There was an active demand for June cheese, especially cheddars, and the market was firmer. Flats were quiet, and stocks showed an accumulation, as exporters were taking other shapes. In skims the current business is light, and few are offered. These have met with so little favor that the production at present is much less than last season. Revised quotations follow: New full creams, cheddars, 8¼@8½c per lb; do flats, 8c; do Young America, 8¼@9c; poor to choice skims, 2@6c; brick cheese, 8@9c.

The receipts and exports of cheese since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending June 26	75,753	2,915,083
Same week 1887	52,574	4,410,582
Since May 1, 1888	344,814	12,515,945
Same time last year	409,718	14,302,030

COAL—Stocks of anthracite are smaller than at this time last year, and dealers are receiving liberal orders for future shipment. The market is firm, with an advance of 20c which goes into effect next Monday. Soft coal is firm and quiet. The retail price of hard coal is $6.50 per ton for large or small egg and $6.75 for other sizes. Quotations per net ton in car-lots follow: Anthracite—Large and small egg, $5.75; range and nut, $6.00. Bituminous—Erie and Briar Hill, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.40; Indiana block, $2.70@2.75; Hocking Valley, $3.30; Blossburg, $4.15; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.20; Wilmington, $2.15.

DRIED FRUITS—Most of the supply of domestic dried fruits is out of first hands, and while stocks in many instances are much reduced the market continues dull, with no important changes to note. Quotations: Valencia raisins, 7c per lb; new Malaga L. M. do, $2.10; London layers, 1887, $3.25 per box; new Turkish prunes, 4¾c; old do, 3¾c; currents, 6¾c; citron, 21c; apples, quarters, 6¾@7c for new; apples, evaporated, 6¾@7¼c; blackberries, 8@8¾c per lb; pitted cherries, 18@20c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade was less active than last week, and prices were easier on castor oil, chloroform, and opium. Borax, 8¾@10c; citric acid, 55@56c; tartaric acid, 43@45c; carbolic acid, 48@55c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.12@1.20; balsam Tolu, 45@50c; Tonka beans, $1.65@1.70; cubeb berries, $1.75; calomel, 77@83c; camphor, 27@30c; cantharides, $2.00@2.10; cassia buds, 14@15c; chloroform, 55@60c; ergot, 40@45c; glycerine, 19@24c; gum arabic, 58@65c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 62@67c; morphine, sulph., $2.25@2.65; opium, $2.85; quinine, 35@55c.

EGGS—Local buyers took large quantities, and while the feeling was reported a trifle easy there was no quotable alteration in the market, with strictly fresh resting at 14@14½c per doz, which has been the range throughout the entire week.

FISH—The demand was good on both home and outside account, and former prices were fully maintained. Quotations: New whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $7.00; do family, $4.00; lake trout, $5.50; codfish, extra George's, $4.75; new, bank, $4.25; boneless, 5@8c; mackerel, half brls, extra shore, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 shore, $12.00; bloaters, $18.00@18.50; No. 1 Bay, $11.00; do No. 1 medium, $10.50; scaled herring, 27c; smoked halibut, 12@13c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Attracted rather more than the usual attention, as there was liberal buying on the part of local retailers. Prices were somewhat irregular, with low figures named on anything not strictly choice. Many of the strawberries were inferior in quality and sold at inside quotations: New apples, 15@30c per ½-bu box; sour cherries, $4.00@5.00 per stand of 2 bu; lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; oranges, $6.50@7.50; watermelons, $125.00@175.00 per car; peaches, 25@50c per box of ⅓ bu; black raspberries, $1.50@2.00 per case of 24 qts; red do, $1.00@1.50 per 24 pts; Michigan strawberries, 75c@$1.75 per 16 qts.

GROCERIES—Only moderate activity was displayed at the jobbing houses. Staples met with fair inquiry, and few changes occurred aside from ⅛c advance in sugars. Quotations: Coffees—Javas, 23@25c per lb; Mocha, 24@26c; Maracaibo, 15@18c; Guatemala, 17½@18½c; Santos and Rio, 13½@17c; pea-berry, 19c. Sugars—Cut loaf, 8¾c; cubes, 7½c; powdered, 7¾@8c; granulated, 7c; confectioners' A, 6½c; off A, 6.31c; white extra C, 6¼c; yellow to extra C, 6@6¼c; browns, 5⅞@5¾c. Rice—Fancy head, 6@6½c; choice, 5⅞@6c; common to good, 5@5¾c.

HAY—Was steady, with less depression, as offerings were decreased and much of the poor hay had met with disposition. A good inquiry existed for choice grades. Sales were: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@14.00; 1 car No. 2 do at $12.75; 14 cars upland prairie at $5.00@12.50. Receipts, 279 tons; shipments, 144 tons.

HIDES—Former quotations are repeated: Green hides, 4½@5c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 5¾@6¾c; light do, 5¾c; No. 1 G. S., 5½@6¾c; green salted, bull, 3¼@4¼c; green salted, calf, 7½c for No. 1 and 5½c for No. 2; deacons, each, 25@35c; No. 1 dry salted, 7@8c per lb. All branded hides sell at a discount of about 1c per lb from the price of No. 1.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Manufactured iron was unsettled, nails dull, and tin plates weaker. Pig-iron was dull and easy, with prices in some instances lower, Lake Superior charcoal foundry ranging at $19.50@20.00, and Ohio softeners at $18.00@19.50. Pig-tin, 19@22c; tin-plates, I. C., 10x14, $6.00@6.25; I. X., 10x14, $7.50@7.75; I. C., 14x20, $6.00@6.25; I. X., 14x20, $7.50@7.75; I. C., 20x28, $12.00@13.00, Ternes, $9.25@10.50. Ingot copper, 17@17½c. Bar-iron, $1.65@2.10. Iron nails, $1.90@2.00; steel do, $1.95@ 2.15; wire do, $2.60@2.65.

OILS—The summer quietude in burning oils was not broken, and prices ruled steady. Turpentine declined ½c. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110°, 8¼c; prime white, 150°, 9¾c; snow and water, 150°, 10c; headlight, 175°, 11¼c; Eocene, 12¾c; Kenejene, 14¾c; Elaine, 15¼c; gasoline, 74°, 10¼c; benzine, 9c; linseed, raw, 53c, and boiled 56c; turpentine, 38¾c; extra lard oil, 62c; No. 1 lard oil, 49c; No. 2 do, 32c; whale oil, 50c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 31@32c.

POTATOES—Stocks were on sale from Memphis, St. Louis, and other points, and dealers reported a good trade in sound desirable lots at about previous prices: Early Ohio, $2.00@2.50 per brl; early rose, $2.25@2.75; triumph, $2.75@3.00; beauty of Hebron, $3.00@3.25. Old potatoes were dull at 25@50c per bu.

POULTRY—An active market was witnessed, and with the rise in prices of springs that class of fowls sold at figures nearly as high as at any time yet. If attractive iced poultry sold at about the same prices as live. Quotations: Live hens, 9@9½c per lb; roosters, 5@6c; springs, 20@22c; turkeys, 6@7c; ducks, 7@8c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—The consumptive demand for tallow has fallen off, and with fair receipts the market continues weak, while the better grades of grease are steady. Quotations: No. 1 city tallow, 4½@4¾c per lb; do country, 3¾@4c; No. 2, 3¾@4c. Grease—Brown, 3@3¼c; yellow, 3¾@4¼c; choice white, 4¼@4¾c.

VEGETABLES—A liberal home demand was noted, with sales about as follows: Asparagus, 25@50c per doz; cucumbers, 20@35c per doz; green peas, 60@75c per bu; radishes, 5@10c per doz; cauliflower, 50c@$1.00 per doz; wax beans, $1.00@1.75 per bu; tomatoes, 50c@$1.25; lettuce, 8@12c per doz; new cabbage, $4.00 per crate.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.20.

WOOL—This staple was exceedingly quiet, with sales chiefly in a small way. Manufacturers of woolen goods are acting in a conservative manner both East and West, and, while they hold but light stocks of crude wool, are not disposed to do much at present. Quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 29@28c per lb; medium tub, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 15@19c; medium unwashed, 20@23c; coarse washed, 24@26c; Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 13@16c; medium unwashed, 16@18c; coarse unwashed, 15@17c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 25	8,601	397	20,255	5,030
Tuesday, June 26	7,581	262	11,291	6,355
Wednesday, June 27	12,382	783	15,199	5,066
Thursday, June 28	11,700	540	17,040	5,108
Friday, June 29	7,500	400	20,000	3,000
Total	47,164	2,862	83,785	24,581
Same time last week	46,863	3,416	92,022	20,546
Shipments.				
Monday, June 25	1,803	1	6,680	1,502
Tuesday, June 26	2,022		2,579	1,670
Wednesday, June 27	3,281		4,314	2,493
Thursday, June 28	3,492		4,749	3,184
Friday, June 29	3,500		5,000	1,000
Total	14,048	1	23,322	10,049
Same time last week	12,280	783	31,368	9,036

Today's receipts are estimated at 12,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, and 2,000 sheep, against 10,780 hogs, 2,484 cattle, and 1,083 sheep received Saturday of last week.

Dressed beef rates were reduced Friday to 35c per 100 lbs to New York.

M. Goldsmith, N. Morris, H. S. Rosenthal, and J. Schamberg of late have been shipping a large number of fat cattle from Kansas City through to the East on cut rates. During the last week they shipped over 200 car loads. They go from Kansas City to Dwight, Ill., by the Chicago & Alton, and from there to North Judson, Ind., by the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Road, where they change to the Chicago & Atlantic to Marion, O. From that point they go via the Nip and Tuck, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio to Salamanca, N. Y., and from there to New York by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Road.

CATTLE—Friday's cattle market was in an unsatisfactory condition. The cut rates by which Eastern shippers have lately been able to fill orders in the West have had a bad effect upon the Chicago market by lessening the demand here for good cattle just when supplies were fairly large. Prices today were weak and lower. Since last Tuesday there has been a decline of 20@30c in choice to fancy cattle, and 25@50c decline for common to fair grades. Texas cattle during the last three days have declined 30@50c. About half of today's arrivals were from Texas. There was a fair proportion of good natives on sale, but the general shipping demand was rather slow. The shippers paid $3.85@4.00 for some common 1,115@1,245-lb steers; $4.50@5.00 for medium 1,195@1446-lb steers; $5.25 for some 1,347-lb steers, the latter the same as yesterday; some 1,650-lb steers at $5.25; and $5.30@5.65 for some good to choice beeves. Late Thursday a Pittsburg buyer bought 15 head of fine 1,622-lb steers at $6.00. The dressed beef men paid $3.75@4.75 for some 1,070@1,100-lb Western cattle, and $4.50@5.40 for medium to good fat natives. Texas cattle sold at $1.50@2.20 for bulls and cows, and $2.15@3.50 for steers. Native butcher stock was dull and weak, in sympathy with Texans. Stock cattle sold moderately at $2.50@3.70. Revised quotations are as follows:

Good to fancy, 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$ 5.30@ 5.95
Medium to good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.60@ 5.45
Common to fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@ 4.70
Native grassers, 950 to 1,300 lbs	3.50@ 4.30
Distillery-fed steers	4.00@ 5.50
Fancy cows and heifers	3.50@ 4.10
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.75@ 2.65
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.00@ 3.30
Texas steers, 740 to 1,100 lbs	2.15@ 3.70
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.80@ 3.70
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@ 4.30
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 5.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—About 20,000 hogs arrived Friday. Early estimates placed the number at 16,000 to 18,000, but late trains were "hoggy" and swelled the arrivals to 20,000. The market opened unsettled and some sales were at Thursday's closing prices, but later the feeling was weak and prices closed 5@10c lower. The quality was better than for several days past, in fact better than for over a month past. One Boston shipper bought 1,046 "big" hogs that averaged 286 lbs. A good many car-loads of prime 300 to 350-lb hogs were received. One car-load averaging 337 lbs sold at $5.77½, the highest price obtained. Several buyers paid $5.75, but at the close $5.70 was the top. Good to choice heavy closed at $5.55@5.65; good to choice mixed at $5.50@5.60, and desirable light at $5.50@5.55; rough heavy sold at $5.40@5.50; common light at $5.40@5.45, and common mixed at $5.45.

SHEEP—Friday's receipts were smaller than on any previous day of the week. The supply, however, was fully equal to the demand, which was only passably active. Prices ruled steady at the recent decline. Eastern shippers bought nearly 1,000 head. About 900 Oregons, averaging 113@115 lbs, sold at $3.40; Texas, averaging 60@84 lbs, sold at $2.30@3.75; native sheep, averaging 72@116 lbs, sold at $2.75@5.20; Kentucky sheep and lambs, averaging 63 lbs, sold at $4.00. Lambs, $1.50@5.50 per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 29.—BEEVES—Receipts, 83 car-loads for the market, 43 car-loads for exportation, and 22 car-loads for city slaughterers direct; fair to prime steers were firm at steady prices; inferior and common do, including all sorts of Texas cattle, were uncommonly dull and could not be closed out at any price; native steers, $5.70@5.85 per 100 lbs; with two car-loads sold at $5.90 and $6.00 respectively; Texas do, $3.90@5.65, with one car-load at $4.20; bulls, dry cows, and mixed stags and oxen, $2.50@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,300; and 2,500 were carried over yesterday; fairly firm at steady prices, and all sold, including poor to prime sheep at $3.25@5.40 per 100 lbs and poor to prime lambs at $5.25@6.75.

HOGS—Receipts 2,100; dull and nearly nominal for live hogs, with about a car-load of Western sold at $5.90@5.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., June 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,998; shipments, 1,823. Opened steady for corn-fed steers, closing weak; grassers slow, weak, and 15@20c lower; good to choice corn-fed, $5.25@5.55; common to medium, $5.00; stockers and feeding steers, $2.00@3.50; cows, $1.50@3.15; grass range steers, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,049; shipments, 689. Slow, weak, and 5@10c lower; good to choice, $5.50@5.60; common to medium, $5.10@5.45; skips and pigs, $2.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 972; shipments, 125. Steady; good to choice muttons, $3.50@4.00; common to good $2.00@3.60.

East Liberty, Pa., June 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 655; shipments, 617; market nothing doing, all through consignments; no cattle shipped to New York.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,800; market fair; Philadelphias, $5.80@5.85; mixed, $5.75@5.80; Yorkers, $5.65@5.75; common to fair, $5.00@5.60; pigs, $5.00@5.25. Seven cars hogs shipped to New York today.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,450; shipments, 1,400; market slow at yesterday's prices.

St. Louis, Mo., June 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 3,400. Market steady at unchanged prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 900. Market steady; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.55@5.65; packing, medium and choice, $5.25@5.55; light grades, ordinary to best, $5.25@5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900; shipments, 2,600. Market steady; fair to choice, $3.40@4.10.

Omaha, Neb., June 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 320 head; 20@25c lower; prime 1,300@1,500-lb steers, $4.75@5.50; 1,100@1,300, $4.50@4.75; cows, $1.50@2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,400; all sold; active; 5@10c lower; heavy, $5.40@5.55; light, $5.20@5.35; mixed, $5.25@5.35.

LUMBER.

The liberal arrivals of the week had nearly all met with disposition, and prices ruled steady. No fresh cargoes were on sale yesterday morning. Quotations: Short green piece stuff, $10.00; dry do, $10.50@11.50; dry medium boards and strips, $12.00@16.00; standard shingles, $2.00@2.25; star do, $2.15@2.20; extra do, $2.20@2.30; cedar do, $1.85@2.05; dry lath, $1.85@1.95.

Jobbing prices on lumber at the yards were as follows:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2 inch	$40.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2 inch	30.00@40.00
A, B, C, and D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft 12 in.	32.00@41.00
A, B, and C box, 13 inch and upwards	34.00@46.00
A and B flooring, 6 inch	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 feet	20.00@21.00
Dimensions, 2x4, 12 to 24 feet	12.50@15.00
Lumber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 feet	13.50@17.00
Shingles, extra A	2.40@2.60
Shingles, standard A	2.10@2.20
Lath, dry	2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; demand fair; holders offer moderately; winter, 6s 6½d@6s 7½d, dull; spring, 6s 5½d@6s 6½d; club, 6s 6½d@6s 7½d. Corn dull; demand poor; 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s. Long and short clears, 41s 6d. Cumberland cut, 45s. Short cut hams, 52s. Cheese, 47s.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 70s, dull; do Western, 63s 9d, dull. Lard in poor demand; spot and June, 41s, dull; July and August, 41s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 winter, 6s 7d, steady; do spring, 6s 6½d, steady. Flour—Demand improving; 9s, dull. Corn in poor demand; spot, 4s 7d, steady; June, 4s 7½d, steady; July and August, 4s 7½d, dull.

COTTON—Dull and inclined to droop. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 6,900 bales American. Weekly cotton statistics: Sales of the week, 60,000 bales; American, 42,000; speculators took 2,700; exporters took 5,200; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 9,300; actual exports, 9,900; total imports, 34,000; American, 23,000; total stock, 633,000; American, 474,000; total afloat, 60,000; American, 30,000.

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—Business continued moderate in nearly all the leading articles of merchandise on and off 'Change, and few important changes were recorded.

COTTON—The spot market was quiet but steady. The option list opened at yesterday's prices and made a net advance of 6@9 points on a good trading. The market closed steady.

As usual to the closing week of the month and semi-annual season, the cloth market was quiet in demand, but active in forwarding on old engagements.

WHEAT—Options firmer. The market opened stronger, ruled less irregular, and finally closed steady at about the lowest prices. Cash wheat was firmer. Sales included No. 1 hard at 88@88½c; No. 2 Chicago, 86c, delivered; No. 2 red, 87¼@87½c, in store and elevator; 88¼@88½c free on board; 89@89½c afloat. Closing: June, 86⅞c; July, 86⅞c; August, 88⅛c; September, 89⅛c; October, 90⅛c; November, 91⅛c; December, 92⅜c; May, 97⅛c.

CORN—Was firm. Sales including ungraded mixed at 53@54c; steamer, 53c; No. 2, 54c, afloat. Closing: July, 53⅞c; August, 54⅝c; September, 55⅛c; October, 56⅛c; November, 56⅛c; December, 53c.

OATS—Were quiet. Sales including No. 1 white, 43c; No. 2 do, 40@41c; No. 3 do, 39@40c; No. 1 mixed, 37c; No. 2 do, 35@35½c; No. 3 do, 34½c; rejected, 33c; No. 2 Chicago, 36½c; mixed, on track, 35@38c; white, on track, 40@46c; ungraded white, 37½@40c; No. 2 mixed, closing, July, 35⅛c; August, 31⅜c; September, 31c; No. 2 white, July, 40⅛c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Dull and nominally the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork was steady. Bacon unchanged and nominal. Cut meats quiet and steady. Lard was quiet; Western, $8.25¼.

BUTTER—The market was active for fine table grades. Fresh State creamery, 20@20½c; Western do, 17¼@19½c; State dairy, 18@20c; Western do, 14@17c.

CHEESE—Pretty well sold up on anything choice, with home buyers taking a good line of stock; New York State factory, 9@9½c; Ohio flats, 7@8¾c; part and full skims, 2@7¼c.

EGGS—The market firmer; fresh Eastern, 16@16½c; Western, 15½@16c.

SUGAR—A firm but quiet market for raw. Refined active and again 1-16c higher in some cases. We quote: Cut-loaf and crushed, 8c; cubes, 7@7¾c; powdered, 7¼@7 3-16c; granulated, 6¾c; mold A, 7 1-16c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; standard A, 6¾c; off A, 6¼c; white extra C, 5.94@6c; extra C, 5¾@5¾c; C, 5⅜@5½c; yellow, 5⅛@5.56c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,250 pkgs; exports, 4,420 brls, 140 sacks; sales, 18,050 brls; steady.

COFFEE—Brazil growths dull and nominal; options quiet, July closing 10 points up, August unchanged, and other months 10@15 points down. Sales, 50,570 bags. June, 12.75@12.05c; July, 11.05@11.20c; August, 10.15@10.20c; September, 9.85@10.00c; October, 9.75@9.85c; December, 9.70@9.85c; January, 9.75c; February, 9.85c; March, 9.90c.

The brokers in the coffee market were filled with consternation this morning by the springing of the sharpest corner ever worked in the Coffee Exchange. The bulls had effected a complete corner in spot coffee, and when the operators having June coffee to deliver attempted to buy it they found that it was all held by S. Gruner & Co. and Crossman Bros., who represent the bull clique. In the first hour of business the price advanced 5¼ cents a pound, opening with a sale at 12¾c, and advancing to 18c on the first call on sales of 1,250 bags. After the call it rose 1c at a time until noon, when 18c was bid, and no coffee found for sale. The pool brokers intimate that the outstanding contracts will be settled at 20c lb. The corner in June coffee was continued this afternoon, but a settlement was fixed on by brokers for the bull houses, making transactions at 21@21.05c lb, an advance of 8.05c since the opening. The brokers claim that the short interest is small.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, in brls, 6¾@6¾c; refined, 7¾c. United closed strong at 78¾c.

Boston, Mass., June 29.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 20@21c; firsts, 18@20c; extra imitation creamery, 17@18c; seconds, 15c; factory, 15@17c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 21@21½c; firsts, 19@20c; good to choice dairy, 19@20c; fair to good, 16@18c; Eastern creamery, 18@20c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice New York, 8@9c per lb; firsts, 7@8c; seconds, 6@7c; Vermont extra, 8¾@9¾c; firsts, 8@9c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 16½@18c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 17½c; Western choice, 16@17c per doz.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 29.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed firm at 5¾c over Chicago August, Northern held at 5¾c over; winter wheat dull and firm; No. 2 red, 91c; choice No. 2 red, 91¾c; No. 1 white, 94½c; milling white, 88c. Corn irregular; No. 3, 49½@49¾c; No. 3 yellow, 52c.

St. Louis, Mo., June 29.—FLOUR—Fancy and extra do in good demand and firm; medium and low grades dull.

GRAIN—Wheat, cash firm; options were unsettled and showed little change at the opening. Late in the session there was an advance, but it was immediately followed by a reaction, and the market closed the same as yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 83¼@84c; July, 79¾@80c, closing at 80⅛c asked; August, 79¾@80c, closing at 79⅞@79⅞c; September, 80⅛@80⅞c, closing at 80⅜c, nominal; December, 84⅛@84⅞c, closing at 84¼@84⅜c asked. Corn—Cash steady; futures opened weak and declined ⅛@¼c, except year which held steady, but later rallied and closed ⅛c below yesterday, and year ⅛c better; No. 2 cash, 45½c; July, 45⅛@45¾c, closing at 45⅜c; August, 45⅞@46⅜c, closing at 46c; September, 45¾@46⅛c, closing at 46¼c; year, 36⅛@36⅜c, closing at 36⅜c. Oats irregular; cash, 32½@33c; June, 33c; July, 29⅛c; August, 24@24⅛c; September, 23⅝c. Rye and barley—No market. Hay—Moderately firmer for timothy; prairie dull; prices unchanged.

LEAD—Higher; hard sold at $3.75.

PROVISIONS—Easy and dull, with only a small job trade. Pork, $14.50. Lard, nominally lower, $7.75. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.90@6.00; long clears, $7.60; short ribs, $7.70@7.80; short clear, $7.87½@8.00. Bacon—Shoulders, $6.87½; long clear, $8.37½@8.40; short rib, $8.37½@8.45; short clear, $8.60@8.65. Hams, 11½@13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower; July, 77¾c; August 79¾@79⅞c. Corn easier; July, 45⅛c; September, 45⅜c. Oats steady.

Baltimore, Md., June 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western slightly higher and steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and July, 84½@84⅝c; August, 85¼@85⅝c; September, 86@86⅛c; December, 89½c bid. Corn—Western dull but steady; mixed spot, 55¾c; July, 55¼@55¾c; August, 54½@54⅝c. Oats—Quiet and steady; Western white, 42@44c; do mixed, 40@41c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet at unchanged prices.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 14@16c; creamery, 19@20c.

EGGS—Steady at 17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 2,800 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; corn, 800 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 29.—WHEAT—Local sellers of milling wheat inclined to hold prices firm, but the limited number of buyers kept the market very dull. Some traders claimed it to be the dullest day for a month. First prices were steady, but later some lots were shaded to sell. Receipts were 170 cars with 40 shipped. Duluth reported 92 received. Following closing quotations: No. 1 hard, cash, 80¾c; July, 80¾c; August, 81⅛c; on track, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 78c; July, 79c; August, 80c; on track, 79@80c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 75c; July, 75c; August 76c; on track, 76c. Flour unchanged.

Duluth, Minn., June 29.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was dull and weak today; cash, however, was in good demand to fill old contracts; the principal business was in changing July to August at ⅝c; shipping remains fairly good, but is on old business; cash closed at 80⅛c; July, 79⅛c; August, 80⅜c; September, 80⅝c; October, 80⅞c; December, 82⅝c; cars on track, 92; receipts, 44,000 bu; shipments, 55,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., June 29.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 48@48¼c; No. 2 mixed, 47⅞@48c; rejected, 45¼@45½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 34¾@35c; No. 3 white, 33½@34c. Rye dull; No. 2, 53@53½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.14; spirits, $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 1,100 bu; barley, 600 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., June 29.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 soft, cash, no bids nor offerings; August, 73c bid, 73c asked; No. 2 red, August, 68¼c bid, 69¾c asked. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 40c bid, 42c asked; July, 40c bid; 41½c asked; August, 41c bid, 41¾c asked; year, 31c bid; No. 2 white, cash, 45c bid. Oats—No. 2 cash and July, no bids nor offerings; August, 20¼c bid, 20¾c asked.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 29.—WHEAT—Easier; July, 75¼c; August, 76¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., June 29.—GRAIN—Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, 50¾c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 60c.

WHISKY—Firm; sales, 629 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.14.

Wilmington, N. C., June 29.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 32¾c.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

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FOUND—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, A POCKET-book containing money, papers, etc. Owner call on THOMAS KITCHIE, 563 East Division-st.

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WANTED—TAILORS, 203 STATE-ST., ROOM 5—Finest custom cutting practically taught by "only perfect" mathematical system known. Beautiful artistic-fitting garments placed on all forms in half the usual time. No alterations.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BREAD AND CAKE baker at once. Good salary. Address 224 Lincoln-av., city.

WANTED—TOOL-MAKER AND MACHINIST; strictly first-class; one who can make all kinds of tools and thoroughly understands machinery; steady work year around. Address Irwin Auger-Bit Co., Wilmington, O.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS: GOOD ALL AROUND job hand wanted; state lowest wages for steady employment. Address PRINTER, Drawer C, Chicago Post-Office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE and work around house. Apply from 1 to 2 p. m. Room 64, 130 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL ON SALARY FOR the Font Hill Nurseries of Canada; we pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses to agents to sell our Canadian-grown stock; previous experience not essential; our stock sells well and gives better satisfaction than any other on the market. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OUTSIDE of Chicago (traveling or local) of our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 lbs.; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion; a rare chance and permanent business; these safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the safe pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $20 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., 104 and 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, 100 WORDS; on caligraph 35 from notes; experienced, accurate. $12. 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; also a good nurse girl. B 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNDRESS. None except with best of references need apply. Address, 10 Tower-place, cor. Pearson-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, also nurse girl, at 3651 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR SECOND work in small family. References required. 522 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 4085 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—SECOND COOK AND DINING-ROOM girl in restaurant. 1829 Wabash-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND TAILORS—203 State-st., Room 5—Ladies' and gentlemen's scientific garment-cutting practically taught. Jackson's "scientific tailor system" has achieved the highest degree of perfection, mastering every difficulty in fitting peculiar forms. It places elegant, easy, artistic garments on all forms, ladies or gentlemen, without alteration; delineates all styles with surprising rapidity and effectiveness; saves 50 per cent of time when learning and afterwards in cutting. Pupils guaranteed entire satisfaction. Perfect fitting patterns cut to order and warranted. Our cutters in demand at best prices. The best always cheapest.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT HOUSEKEEPER for gentleman and wife in small flat; easy place. See lady at 164 East Washington-st., Room 21.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESLADY; ONE ACCUSTOMED to selling toilet articles; must be a good talker. Address R H 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—MATRON FOR EPISCOPAL SCHOOL on the Pacific slope; a good position for a lady of experience in practical housekeeping. For further particulars address Lock Box 230, Elmhurst, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR LINE OF INSTALLMENT goods. We can do you some good. Send for terms. JOHN GATELY & CO. 287 East Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR KING OIL BURNER; best in the world; one cent cooks a meal; sample by mail, $1; this is business. King Oil Burner, 57 West Van Buren-st.

AGENTS—A GOOD INCOME FOR AN ACTIVE man or woman in every town; new meritorious article; easily sold in every family; 60 per cent profit; send for circulars. F. PLACE, 10 E. 14th-st., New York.

AGENTS—1,000 NEEDLES 24C; NEEDLE PACKAGES cheap. ELITHORP'S factory, 71 Randolph

LADY AGENTS—$10 A DAY SURE; NEW RUBBER undergarment; splendid; try it. Mrs. H. F. LITTLE, 87 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

LADY AGENTS—FASTEST SELLING ARTICLE in market; large profit to agent. Call 10 to 11 and 4 to 5. Room 33, 98 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—YOU WILL HAVE no trouble to sell the Mme. Williamson Corset. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—45½ FT. ON NORTH-av., house and lot on Artesian-av. POWELL BROS., office 1608 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—150 ABANDONED LOTS; GOOD TAX title; $25. Two houses and lots for sale cheap or exchange. 53 Bryan Block.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome new, modern house; one of Cobb & Frost's best designs; two bath-rooms, elegant mantels, expensive gas-fixtures; possession Oct. 1; $32,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with lot 51 ft. front and brick barn; $34,000; will sell house and 25 ft. for $34,000 and give purchaser 3 years' option on vacant 25 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine modern house; $75,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Magnificent house; $100,000.
NORTH SIDE—Finest 25 ft. house in Chicago, both outside and inside. Elegant elevation, of Connecticut brown stone, location the best on North Side.
KENWOOD.—First class modern house with fine grounds; 75x230 feet, with brick barn.
KENWOOD.—New house on corner, with lot 75x150 ft.
EXPENSIVE MODERN HOUSE, with lot 69 ft. front and brick barn; very fine decorations, cost over $70,000; will sell for $50,000 and take half in other good city property.
CALUMET-AV.—Handsome new modern house, 25 ft. wide, near 33d-st.; a clean-cut bargain; rare chance; immediate possession if wanted.
GROVELAND-AV.—Handsome modern house, with 32 ft.
RHODES-AV.—Brick house, heated by steam, with brick barn and lot 30x164 ft.; $12,500.
CHOICE VACANT LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. vacant near 33d-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—42 ft. vacant near 32d-st., east front; very choice.
MICHIGAN-AV.—40 ft. vacant near 33d-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x174 ft. s. w. cor. 34th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—25 ft., vacant, near 26th-st., east front.
GROVELAND-AV.—35 ft. s. w. cor. 32d-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
WOODLAND PARK, fine brick modern residence, $8,000.
FOREST-AV., 2-story brick house, 10 rooms, lot 20x125; price $8,500.
INDIANA-AV., near 34th-st., 2-story frame, 12 rooms, good barn, lot 25x165; $8,000.
29TH-ST., near South Park-av., good 2-story frame house; $5,000.
STATE-ST., near 33d, 2-story frame, with one-story brick addition; pays well on $7,000.
COTTAGE GROVE, near 40th-st., fine 2-story brick; well rented; $7,500.
38TH-ST., a good corner 2-story brick building and 2-story frame, lot 71x125; will be sold cheap.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine, new modern house, 31 ft. wide, desirably located on one of the best corners on the street; hardwood throughout first and second stories, selected oak and cherry; eight wood mantels with grates and expensive tile work, electric bells, burglar alarm, and gas lighting by electricity; plate glass in both fronts; drawing room and kitchen on parlor floor; large, fine billiard-room in basement; music room in third story; two bathrooms, porcelain tub in bathroom; slate tubs in laundry; $30,000.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER AT A SPECIAL PRICE 28¾ feet on Michigan-av., 50 feet south of Madison-st.; any one desiring a paying investment should call for particulars on E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NEAR HARRISON—Large frontage; splendid investment; want an offer. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—BY MEAD & COE, 149 LA SALLE-ST., six pressed-brick stores on the s. w. corner of Archer-av. and Wood-st. Submit offer.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 31ST-st.—New, modern, well-built 3-story and basement brick store-front building, with two flats above; modern conveniences; brings in good rental; very desirable; $11,000. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AT $16,000—A MODERN stone-front house on desirable South Side avenue; everything first-class. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50-FT. LOT AND IMPROVEMENTS on State-st., near 34th. PETERSON, 315 30th-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., BETWEEN HARRISON and Polk-sts., 25x61 feet, with 3-story brick building; bargain. B 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—73 12TH-ST.—FIRST BRICK HOUSE east and adjoining Victoria alley, at a bargain, for immediate sale. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 28TH-st., 3-story brick store and flats; rents, $1,104; $10,500.
Grand-boulevard, east front, north of 37th-st. 50x155 ft. to alley, $175 per foot.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3 GOOD LOTS ON VINCENNES-AV., between 38th and 39th-sts., near Aldine square; 66 feet, a fine building lot; can be bought cheap. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, 29TH-ST., NEAR INDIANA-av.—South front; want an offer. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., R. 1.

West Side.

FOR SALE—THE BIGGEST BARGAINS YET—
The greatest offer in 1888.
Lots on Lake-st., only 400 ft. from Garfield Park.
BUSINESS LOTS.
Extra large lots. Lots over 200 feet deep. Street-cars pass the property, directly in line of the proposed elevated road. Sewer, water, and gas in.
$1,000 ONLY. ONLY $1,000.
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
We will only agree to hold this great offer open a few days. Call at once.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
BY CAMPBELL BROS., 99 MADISON-ST.:

787 Warren-av., new 9-room brick house	$7,000
791 Warren-av., new 10-room brick house	8,000
795 Warren-av., new 9-room brick house	7,000
863 Warren-av., new 9-room brick house	6,150
910 Warren-av., new 9-room brick house	6,500
936 Warren-av., new 10-room brick house	8,000
359 Campbell-av., new 5-room brick house	2,650
356 Campbell-av., new 6-room brick house	2,800
201 Flournoy-st., new 6-room stone-front house	3,500
182 De Kalb-st., new, 12 rooms, two flats	4,500
1150 Grenshaw-st., new 7-room brick house	3,500
1186 Grenshaw-st., new 7-room stone-front house	3,750

CAMPBELL BROS., Builders, 99 Madison-st., Room 61.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON W. 12TH-ST.:
$8,750—Lot, with 2 good buildings, near Brown-st.; good paying property.
$4,500—12th-st., near Throop, 2-story building.
$6,500—12th-st., near Johnson, 2-story house and barn.
$8,000—12th-st., near Ashland-av., with good brick improvements.
$5,500—12th-st., near Leavitt, with good improvements.
A number of vacant lots on this street; we are offering inducements to buyers. Call for one of our new printed lists.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—FOR REASONS made known upon interview. New two-story and cellar, 7-room, pressed brick front house, east front, good street, very respectable and rapidly improving section, east of Garfield Park, near street and steam cars; house has good stone foundation, stained glass window, cherry mantel, water and sewer, good bath-room, large closets, pantries, and everything convenient. Will be sold within the next few days at a price that cannot be duplicated in Chicago. Investigate. Call on owner at 474 West Lake-st., or H. G. TEED & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
345 West Madison, opposite May-st., $15,000.
Madison, near Wood, 2-story brick and frame for $8,500.
Madison, near Union, a fine piece of property cheap.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—78 AND 80 ABERDEEN-st., corner Morgan-place, near Adams, 50x125, with two houses and a cottage, on terms to suit. Property brings a good rent, and can be made to pay 20 per cent on investment. Owner, 108 Fifth-av., Room 8. Office hours from 11 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WEST Van Buren-st., near Desplaines; a good 3-story brick building, with 30-foot lot, for $12,000; lot is worth $10,000; building could not be duplicated for $8,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—MARSHFIELD-AV.—EXCELLENT lot; bargain. Address owner, V. H. LEHNER, 63 Cypress-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOT, 96 FEET, ON W. VAN Buren-st., east of Loomis, north front; want an offer.
64 feet on W. Monroe-st., west of Centre-av.; will sell 40 feet if desired.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND FULLERTON-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—192 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, near Halsted-st., 2-story frame house and lot; want an offer. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—42 FT. ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WESTERN-av., $60 per foot, one-third cash, balance to suit. Washington boulevard, near Sacramento, 30 or 60x130, $122. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
$3,100—Monroe-st., near Western-av., 2-story in two flats.
$2,000—Ashland-av., near Indiana-st., cottage and lot.
$4,000—Ada-st., near Lake, 2-story in two flats.
$3,000—Ann-st., a good house and lot near Fulton, and others. See our new price list.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN; two flats of 6 rooms each. Owner 81 Aberdeen-st. or store 184 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—791 WARREN-AV., NEW 2-STORY and cellar 10-room brick house; reception hall, double parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; 5 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; laundry, furnace, coal, and store-rooms in cellar, concrete floor in cellar, house 24 feet wide, best St. Louis pressed brick front, with heavy rock-faced Bedford stone trimmings, copper cornice, 5 elegant wood and tile mantels; plate glass in front, everything first-class. Look at this if you want the best house on the West Side for the money; price $8,000. Open today. CAMPBELL BROS., 99 Madison-st., Room 61.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN—
Adams, near Leavitt, a good 3-story brick for $6,000; lot is worth $5,500, house could not be built for $5,000. Call for particulars.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A MODERN HOUSE rock-faced, brown-stone front, 14 rooms, on Oak-st., near the Lake-Shore drive; owner leaving the city. Address S 78, Tribune office

FOR SALE—OR RENT—DOUBLE PALATIAL corner residence; lot 125x125; furniture cost $30,000; easy terms. 72 Rush-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—WE HAVE nearly completed a number of modern homes, 7 to 9 rooms, on paved streets in fine neighborhood. Prices, $4,000 to $5,000. Small cash payment. Balance monthly, or to suit. Englewood has unequaled advantages in railroads, cable-cars, cheap fares, best schools, churches, etc., etc., thirty minutes' ride from city.
Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Agent, Room 14 American Express Building, 73 Monroe-st.
Apply at Englewood to the owners.
P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.
J. M. YOUNG, 6530 Yale-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ENGLEWOOD—A new ten-room house on Wright-st., 25-foot lot; all improvements, water, gas, sewer, and paved street; price $5,750; see it and make offer; would take vacant lot, land, or small farm as first payment. G. C. LANDT & CO., 118 Adams-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
IT WILL COST NOTHING.
NOTHING FOR THE CHICAGO MAP.
NOTHING FOR THE GRAND EXCURSION.
to
EDGINGTON PARK.
SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1888.
The map is neat and useful,
and the picnic will be delightful.
But
Most important of all is the rare but brief chance of buying a lot $100 lower than actual selling prices in that vicinity.
So put $5 in your pocket and seize the opportunity. $225 will buy a choice lot on the easiest possible terms.
EDGINGTON PARK
Is 6¼ miles from the Court-House and quite convenient to four stations of the C. & N. W. and C., M. & St. P. Railways.
LAST SUNDAY WAS A GALA DAY THERE
and everybody was happy, but
TOMORROW,
While just as enjoyable, will be a day to be long remembered in the history of suburban lot sales. A great host of people will be on the ground and we will entertain them royally. The finest band of music, the finest lunch, and eloquent speaking will be the program.
ALL FREE.
The Picnic will wind up with
THREE GRAND PRIZE DRAWINGS. CALL NOW AND SECURE
FREE MAPS AND FREE TICKETS.
L. FRANKLIN,
182 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON TWELFTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON THIRTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FOURTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FIFTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON SIXTEENTH-ST.
ALL ON WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.
Only five minutes' ride beyond Douglas Park. Get off train at Ridgeland-av. depot or Oak Park-av. depot and walk south three blocks, and there you are. I can sell you one of these beautiful blocks at from $2,000 to $4,000 each, and each block contains 48 lots, so that you will only be paying about $80 a lot. That is what you gain by buying at wholesale. Covered main sewers run through the property; streets all graded and sidewalks laid. Bargains here for somebody. The most delightful location for a home within 8 miles of Court-House.
JOHN WAIN, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—
Get free tickets for our excursion to Morgan Park July 4. Big tent, 2,000 seats. Scott's Band, Weber Quartette. Grand 100 yard foot-race; prize, a lot. One lot given, free, to buyers at the morning session; one to buyers at the afternoon session. 160 lots to be sold; $10 cash, $5 per month.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS H. HULBERT, 86 LA Salle-st.:
LAKE VIEW—The beautiful property bounded by Evanston-av., Graceland-av., and Halsted-st.; one block from the lake, very high, the finest vacant land in Lake View.
THE choice lots two blocks west of this on Sheffield-av.—A large part of the property has been sold for improvement and as Sheffield-av. is now being sewered and macadamized these lots are very desirable.
A beautiful home, south front, on Melrose-st., half-block from the lake; very cheap.
AUBURN—A few fine lots on 76th-st., immediately adjoining the magnificent improvements east of the Rock Island Railroad.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—By far the most desirable lots in this fast growing suburb. Very low prices; easy terms; will build to suit.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD AND NORMAL PARK.
57th-st., near Wright, 50x124 ft., at $20.
Maple-st., near Stewart-av., 25x124 ft., at $800.
Winter-st., near 69th, 50x160 ft., at $25.
Sherman-st., n. w. cor. 71st, 49x125 ft., at $25.
Honore-st., near 69th, 100x144.5 ft., at $20.
Stewart-av., near 71st-st., 150x155 ft., at $25.
Lafayette-av., through to Vincennes, 25x200, $1,250.
Stewart-av., n. w. cor. N. Normal Parkway, 104x175, $11,500. Houses $3,000 to $7,500.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
SUMMER AND WINTER HOMES.
ROSALIE-COURT,
South Park Station, Ill. Cen. Railway.
New detached houses, containing 8 rooms, also bath, laundry, cellar, and attic; hardwood finish and hardwood mantels. Prices reasonable and terms to suit. Houses are open all day.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON-av. and 56th-st., 100x150 feet; $80 per ft.; want offer.
Wabash-av., near 60th-st., 50x160, at $50.
55th-st., cor. Greenwood-av., 62.5x164, at $45.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV.—
We have some very choice property for sale on this avenue, between 48th and 51st-sts. The improvements on Ellis-av. have all been completed, including sewer, water, gas, paved street, and stone sidewalks.
BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, 21 Otis Block, 132 La Salle-st., or 6781 Perry-av. Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PAVED STREET; connections in; assessments paid; 61st-st., east of Wallace; 2 desirable lots. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HIGHLAND PARK PROPERTY, houses and lots, or acres; also houses to rent. Apply to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS, near 53d-st.; 23 minutes from Polk-st. Depot; 28 trains daily; fare, 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS NEW HOUSE AT Hyde Park; finished in hardwoods; everything nice; price $20,000. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—
We are directed to sell the property on this avenue, between 47th and 48th-sts., in large pieces or divided to suit purchasers. Sales can be made at very reasonable prices. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS SOUTHWEST CITY—
5 acres on 47th-st., corner Blanchard-av., $1,500.
5 acres on 51st-st., corner Blanchard-av., $1,400.
15 or 20 acres adjoining proposed shops of A., T. & S. F. R. R., $1,000.
20 acres at Morgan Park, $800.
Also other desirable acre tracts inside the city limits and adjacent thereto.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE—AT A BARGAIN—The handsome, thoroughly built residence 5118 Madison-av., is offered for sale, with lot 50x171 feet, with the privilege of purchasing 25 or 50 feet by 175, south and adjoining. Any portion of furniture, carpets, etc., will be sold with the house; terms satisfactory. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
18.5 acres Stewart-av., cor. 99th-st., $18,000.
40 acres Robey-st., cor. 99th, at $1,000.
20 acres Halsted-st., cor. 79th, at $2,500.
20 acres Halsted-st., cor. 63d.
40 acres Ashland-av., cor. 71st-st., at $800.
13½ acres on line of "L" road, near 53d-st., at $1,200.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE WITH 101 FEET, finely located, at Winnetka, $5,000; $30 monthly. Room 20 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOT, CORNER Lexington-av. and the Midway-plaisance. 111x180. C 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—250 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON PIERCE-st., just north of 43d-st., between Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av.; will sell in lots to suit; price, $65 per foot. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD—
We have for sale some of the choicest property on Drexel-boulevard. The improvements now going on in this boulevard render it certain that property will greatly enhance in value during the coming season. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—
TWO HANDSOME, NEW MODERN HOUSES AT LA GRANGE,
with large lots, very cheap, easy terms.
WALTER S. DRAY, Owner, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES, ACRES, NEAR EGGLESTON, near depot, ripe for subdivision, at a bargain. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—FRAME house, fronting east, on Loring-av., between 88th and 89th-sts., 10 rooms, large new barn, fine shade and fruit trees, lot 88x120 to alley, price $5,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV.—
People looking for building lots in the Kenwood section will do well to examine the property which we have for sale on Greenwood-av., between 46th and 51st-sts. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS! OF LOTS
IN
BUCKINGHAM'S 2D ADDITION
TO
LAKE VIEW.
A
NEW SUBDIVISION
Of 20 acres lying east of Clark-st., between Nellie-av. and Grace-st., and near the lake-shore.
EASILY REACHED
By the North Side cable-cars connecting with Clark-st. cars, which pass the subdivision.
OR
By trains on the Chicago & Evanston Railway to Addison-st. Station, one block south of the subdivision. Fare 7 cents.
IMPROVEMENTS.
We are grading the streets (a part already done), laying water-pipes and surfaced sidewalks, and shall macadamize Sheffield-av. Two houses have been built and are occupied, and four more will immediately be built by us and sold on easy terms. We have sold 54 lots while developing this property. We now place it actively on the market and offer lots on
CLARK-ST., OLGA-ST., CLARENCE-AV.,
At $500 and upwards.
A cash payment of only 10 per cent is required; the balance will be arranged to suit each purchaser, monthly or otherwise. Interest at 6 per cent. Payments received at any time and interest stopped.
If you are thinking of buying a lot it will pay you to investigate this subdivision.
FREE EXCURSION
Leaves our main office every week day at 12 and 2:30 p. m.
BRANCH OFFICE on the property, corner Clark-st. and Nellie-av. Open every afternoon (except Sunday) and open Saturday evenings until dark.
TITLE PERFECT! WARRANTY DEED!
Complete certified abstract by Handy & Co. given with every lot.
For plats and further particulars apply to
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
Main office open Mondays until 8 p. m.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW
STOCK FARM AND COTTAGE
At the popular and growing summer resort, Richfield Springs, N. Y., together with about
SIXTY HEAD OF STANDARD-BRED HORSES
And cattle, including stallions and brood mares of all the recognized highest strains of trotting stock.
LAKE VIEW COTTAGE
Is a well furnished and equipped house of about 30 rooms, with handsome and spacious grounds, icehouse, carriage-house, etc. 240 acres of the richest land in Otsego County, 3 houses, several barns, a large, handsome horse barn built last year after the most approved model, costing about $10,000. Good half mile track on the place. The farm immediately joins the Village of Richfield Springs, and is about ten or fifteen minutes' walk from the Spring House. This valuable property and stock will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be exchanged for productive, unincumbered city real estate. It is now occupied by a firm of city bankers as a summer home, who desire to sell on account of going abroad for a term of years.
F. L. LOVELACE, Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—
Don't pay rent, but buy a nice lot near depot, school, and church,
AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.
High ground, trees, walks, perfect titles. Plats and free rides at office. They are really best bargains south of city.
Bunches of 6 to 10 lots acre price during convention.
Must be sold this month or price advanced next month.
Special bargains in choice lots, HUMBOLDT PARK AND MAPLEWOOD. Call for plats and free rides.
S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOME—FRAME HOUSE, stone foundation, lot 100x200, barn, shade trees, modern conveniences; must be seen to be appreciated. Call or write. D. J. HULL, 164 La Salle-st., Room 24.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—TWO FARMS IN MINNESOTA, 180 acres, one 108; stock and all improvements; will trade for Chicago property. Address B 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HOP FARM IN BEST hop growing region in the United States; fine location, safe investment, sure income, and very desirable in every way; terms easy. Address owner, GEO. VAN DOVEN, White River P.-O., King County, Washington Territory.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Dr. D. M. Keith at North Fairfield, Ohio, together with the good will attained in thirty-eight years' successful practice. Write for particulars. Address DR. DARWIN M. KEITH JR., 306 Pecatonica-st., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—RENTS FOR $34 MONTH—WILL BE sold for $2,400; thrifty city, 100 miles from Chicago; title perfect. For particulars address G. R., P.-O. Box 285, Mariville, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WANT TO PURCHASE A CHOICE tract of land, say 10,000 acres or more. It must be offered at a bargain. Address B 70, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

CHOICE PROPERTY VALUED AT $15,000 IN COOK County, to exchange for a good business or partnership. B 39, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—2-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK house; two 7-room flats and lots; West Congress-st.; $7,500. Want other property for $2,500, balance time. C 6, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—$60,000, CASH $50,000, NO. 1 CITY equities; want groceries, stock of goods, inside lots, and improved farms; give full description; correspondence confidential. Address Y 98, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—200 ACRES MORGAN COUNTY, Central Missouri; one mile from town; seven miles from Bagnell, on Missouri Pacific Ry. E. C. JOHNSON, 134 La Salle-st.

I WANT TO EXCHANGE EQUITY IN REAL ESTATE well located for a stock of groceries. B 69, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 EQUITY IN NICE RESIDENCE near Lincoln Park and $9,000 in clear city lots for well improved clear farm or good general stock in country town. B 66, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL IMPROVED 160-ACRE farm, Norton County, Kansas, worth $3,000, mortgaged $1,000, long time; will take stock of goods or equity in Illinois property. F 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—7 LOTS IN OMAHA, NEB., valued at $2,000 each, for house and lot in Chicago; South Side preferred. Address C. E. REITER, P. O. Box 228, Omaha, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK GENERAL DRY GOODS, doing good business, in live town of 3,000 people; want good farm in Northern Illinois or Iowa and ½ cash or notes. Address Lock-Box 280, Paxton, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LUCRATIVE medical practice in a city of 18,000, 200 miles south of Chicago, for a corresponding practice in Chicago; residence of 12 rooms to exchange or sell on easy terms. Address M. D., Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEW AND ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with excellent board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOME front room, second floor, with board.

1616 INDIANA-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, in private family.

2128 AND 2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT rooms with first-class board.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOM, WITH board; first-class in very respect; for gentleman and wife or gents.

2236 AND 2238 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME, newly-decorated rooms now ready, with board.

2525 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good table board, at $ and $10 per week for two; good location.

3158 AND 3160 WABASH-AV.—DAY BOARD and also two rooms, one large, at the Ellsworth.

West Side.

95 SEELEY-AV.—BOARD WITH NICELY FURNISHED east front room; private family.

1,000 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with A1 table board at SMITH'S RESTAURANT, 8 West Madison-st. Open day and night.

North Side.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with board, to responsible married couple.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGO-av.—A few choice rooms with board to parties desiring strictly first-class board. Apply at or address above number. References required.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGO-av.—Parties desiring strictly first-class table board with good home cooking apply at above number.

359 EAST OHIO-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms; board; terms reasonable.

363 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT with board; day board.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Family hotel. Located centrally. Prices reasonable for transients.

CENTRAL HOTEL, HIGHLAND PARK, HAS UNDERGONE extensive improvements and is now reopened with first-class accommodations at reasonable rates; only 20 miles, one hour's ride, from the city; 15 trains daily each way; surroundings quiet and pleasant. E. GERRY, Proprietor.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 226 AND 228 WABASH-AV.—Elegantly furnished; well ventilated, superior table.

HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHLAND PARK, WILL be open for summer boarders June 14. For further particulars address F. P. HAWKINS, Room 21, 90 La Salle-st.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, 50 CLARK-ST.—NEW AND modern; rates 50 cents, 75 cents, $1; electric bells.

SHELBURNE FAMILY HOTEL, CHICAGO-AV., near State-st. Board $8 to $10 per week; table board $4.50. M. BENSON, Proprietress.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEST and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Timson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, proprietor.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO HALF-INTEREST IN established, profitable Chicago manufacturing business, worth $25,000; will sell to reliable, active business-man at bargain on terms to suit. Address C 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE business with $25,000 cash; may or may not take active interest; splendid chance, as business is established. Address B 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—INSIDE PARTNER WITH $500 TO join man with 20 years' experience; money handled by inside partner. Address, with reference, B 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—INSIDE MAN—PARTNER WITH $500; good business, good income, and more than good living. POTTER, West Van Buren-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 89 Washington-st., near La Salle.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CALIFORNIA BARGAIN—FOR SALE—WATER-power flour mill, capacity 300 barrels daily, and three warehouses, together with 320 acres of land, situate alongside Central Pacific Railroad and adjacent to Sacramento River, opposite Tehama, California; also first right to water of Mill Creek, a large and clear stream affording always ample supply; with moderate expense water power can be made to equal 1,000 barrels daily or water can be used for irrigation. Can buy adjoining lands in large tracts at moderate prices, and by irrigation for fruit or vine land realize enormous enhancement on such purchases. Located in midst of large wheat-producing section. Shall dispose of same soon. This is a rare opportunity for one with capital. Address A. T. ELLIS, 29 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 CAN SECURE A splendid manufacturing business for this State. Staple article, protected by late patent. Correspondence solicited. Peacock Ladder Works, Cleveland, O.

A $2,000 STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP rent and good location, will be sold for $1,000. B 88, Tribune office.

A RELIABLE PERSON FOR $500 CAN HAVE A good interest in valuable invention. Address C 10, Tribune office.

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—A DAILY and weekly Republican newspaper of large circulation, published in one of the most thriving towns of Central California: the office is well supplied with machinery of every description and has a large assortment of type; nine men employed; ill-health the cause of selling; a rare chance for a newspaper man; price, $5,000 cash. Address L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE—
The well-known prescription drug stores, corner Twenty-fourth-st. and Indiana-av. and corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Forest-av. Owner going to California.

FOR SALE—WALL PAPER AND PAINT STORE, well established, doing a paying business, in a growing city of 100,000 inhabitants; stock first-class; good will of business. Address JOHN BAUMER, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN PROFITABLE business, centrally located, with a man of sterling habits and reputation; prefer a man to look after finances; $4,500. JENNINGS & CLARK, 107 Clark-st., Room 15.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP IN neighborhood of Van Buren-st. and Western-av. Apply to Keeley Brewing Co., foot of 28th-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CREAMERY MAKING 500 pounds butter daily. Address H. J. NICHOLS, Hebron, Ind.

FOR SALE—CIGAR FACTORY RUNNING 8 MEN; retail; doing $20 a day; old established; South Side; good reasons for selling; $3,000. Address B 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE ABOUT 25 MILES from city, in live town of 3,000; only two drug stores in place; doing good business. Apply to ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A KANSAS PRINTING OFFICE, ONE of the oldest and best established newspaper and job offices in Central Kansas. Address WM. F. HOCH, Marion, Marion Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR suburban real estate a good paying business; $5,000. JENNINGS & CLARK, Room 15, 107 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — REASONABLE; A BOARDING-house full of good boarders. Apply, up-stairs, 357 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON DOWN town doing a business of $50 per day; can be bought cheap if taken at once. Address A 5, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD will of a wholesale business in Chicago; established 20 years; for cash or city real estate. Satisfactory reasons for retiring. Address B 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES with lease on State-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts. B 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SOUTH SIDE FIVE-can milk route, horse and wagon, cheap for cash. Address THOMAS & CO., 4557 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON. APPLY at Keeley Brewing Company, Twenty-eighth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

I OWN VALUABLE IRON AND COAL LANDS and will organize company with right party. M X 11, Tribune office.

PATENTS—HARDWARE SPECIALTY OF GREAT merit; experienced salesmen wanted. 73 Bryan Block.

SALOON FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING SALOON and restaurant on South Water-st.; a rare chance to make a good, first-class investment. S. H. LONG & CO., 238 South Water-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF BUSINESS APPLICATION located outside Chicago to act for established house in his State. Liberal salary to right party. References exchanged. MANUFACTURER, Lock Box 1,585, New York.

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF INTEREST in an old-established commission and office business of $5,000 a year; will bear every investigation and money secured, but the partner must be a worker and a thorough business man or not wanted. Address B 52, Tribune office.

$50,000—
A coal mining company operating in an adjoining State, prosperous in every way, wants services of thorough business-man with $50,000, for which the positions of Secretary and Treasurer with commensurate interest would be given.
Company owns 880 acres of fine agricultural land underlaid with a 5½-feet seam of easily worked, good steam coal; the entire product under contracts covering several years is being supplied to railroads and manufactories at very satisfactory prices.
Whole property, including lands, machinery, miners' houses, stores, merchandise, cars, live and other stock, is worth at a low valuation $150,000.
The additional capital will be used in the further development of the property. Circumstances are favorable for a very profitable increase in the tonnage mined and marketed. Call on or address
J. HUMPHRIES, Suite 17, 162 East Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay, and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ADVANCES AND LOANS ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal. Loans made promptly without publicity. If you wish to borrow a call will be for your advantage. C. L. EATON, Room 410 First National Bank Building.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 129 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BIG DISCOUNT—SEVENTY SHARES Dakota mill stock. Address FREMONT HAMBLIN, Monmouth, Ill.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT LOWEST RATES. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATE ON REAL estate. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT lowest current rates; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COOK AND DU PAGE County farms. WILLIAM NUNN, Attorney at Law, Room 11, 151 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED — CHEAP — GOOD NOTES bought. Write for terms, or call from 1 to 4. J. H. HUNT, 106 Fifth-av., Room 7.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 3 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

NORTON, BURLEY & HOWELL, ROOM 32, 112 Clark-st., have money to loan on Chicago real estate at current rates.

TO LOAN—$1,500, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, OR $8,000 on city real estate. JASON R. PRINDLE, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO LOAN—$7,000—WE WISH TO PLACE THIS amount on good city property at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $37,000 FOR 3 OR 5 years on $100,000 property. Address B 22, Tribune office.

WILL PAY 7 PER CENT (NO COM.) FOR $1,000, 3 years on 150-foot Oak Park lots, worth $4,500. Address B 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON FIRST-CLASS real estate security; will deal only with principals. C 16, Tribune office.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE 6½ per cent; also larger and smaller amounts at current rates. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 5 TO 7 PER CENT ON Chicago improved real estate. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN FROM Chicago who visited Sub-Tropical Exposition in Jacksonville twice last winter and spoke to young lady employed there, offering her position in his store, communicate with F. T., 6 Phelps-st., Jacksonville, Fla.?

PERSONAL—D. W. N., CITY: SHALL WE BEGIN anew? Do you care to write again? Same address. Pleasant pastime. "E 77." Feb., '88.

PERSONAL—STEPHEN BERTRAND: CARD NOT inclosed. Send messenger to W., 2417 Prairie-av.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW LADY, WITH BEST REFERENCES as to neatness and responsibility, will take entire charge of a house in absence of owner free of expense. Address B C 6, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE SELL ON INSTALLMENTS A full line of dress goods in all the latest shades; also silks, satins, plushes, beaded wraps, Killarney and peasant circulars, millinery, curtains of all kinds, gents' clothing, diamonds, watches, etc. SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10-11, Japanese Building, 245 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE SELECTION OF BUTTERFLIES, 23 boxes, all pairs, and perfect; rare chance. Address A 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house on Prairie-av. to a small family, only for July and August. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, VERNON-AV., below 35th-st.; summer months to family without children; $40; owners will board part of time; no other boarders allowed. References. Address B 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN HOUSES—40TH AND Grand-boulevard; steam; 20 minutes to Van Buren-st. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3040 AND 3042 GROVELAND-AV., 10-room dwellings. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
CHEAP HOUSES.
161 So. Lincoln-st., 8-room house, only $25; in fine order.
779 W. Ohio-st., 8 rooms, second floor, new; $16.50.
1145½, 116, 118, 120 N. Wood-st., cor. Austin-av., 5-room houses; only $15.
And others. Call for printed list.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND CELLAR HOUSE, 11 rooms, $45 per month. 251 Park-av. Inquire at 69 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—889 W. MONROE-ST., FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; steam heat; large barn; lot 50x200 feet; rent low. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—
GOOD HOUSES.
Northwest corner Washington and Sangamon-sts., a large house, with or without barn.
280 West Washington-st., 12-room brick; $55.
47 South Carpenter-st., 11-room frame; $35.
50 South Carpenter-st., 14-room house; $50.
324 Warren-av., 10-room stone front; only $35.
And others by
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT 7-ROOM DWELLINGS with bath-rooms, on West Ohio-st., one block from Central Park-boulevard; $10.00 each. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY RESIDENCE TO good parties at a very low price for one or three years, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located within two blocks of Lincoln Park; large yard; house detached. Apply at my residence, 388 Belden-av. WM. REED.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, WITH DEEP lot; choicest neighborhood; 103 Pine-st.; 3-story and basement pressed brick front, with stone trimmings; 11 rooms; plumbing by Baggot; interior newly papered and calcimined. C. W. TOWNSEND, 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—DOUBLE OR SINGLE RESIDENCE; furniture cost $30,000, to select club, society, or wealthy party. 72 Rush-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LOMBARD, NEAR STATION, HOUSE and two acres covered with trees; 45 minutes' ride; 15 cents fare; only $25 per month to good party. JOHN C. LONG, 18 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED NINE-ROOM MODERN house, convenient to depots; location first-class. Call or address, 438 Maple-av., Evanston.

TO RENT—ON ROSALIE-COURT, NO. 5749, 8-room dwelling; $37.50. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES WITH LARGE LOTS AT Winnetka and Lawndale, from $12 to $18. J. T. DALE, 20 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—KENWOOD RESIDENCE—A 9-ROOM house at Kenwood, completely furnished; premises has large grounds; for rent during July and August, at $75 per month. Apply to BOGUE & HOYT, Room 1, 182 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WILL RENT A $65 11-ROOM HOUSE, choice location, till May 1st at $30. Address owner. B 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building, unfurnished, fireproof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—
85 33d-st., first flat; in perfect order; rent $40. F. C. GIBBS, 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE FIVE-ROOM FRONT FLAT AND one 5-room rear flat, both in elegant shape, in the new building 1627 Wabash-av.; front flat, $32.50; rear flat, $15.50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2330 STATE-ST., 4-ROOM FLATS; ALL modern conveniences and very desirable. SIMPSON DUNLOP, 1st Nat. Bank Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 8-ROOM FLATS IN THE "Waverly" apartment building, fronting Union Park; rents very reasonable to strictly first-class families. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1ST AND 2D FLOORS, 6-ROOM FLATS, at 759 Walnut-st., corner Albany-av., one block from Lake-st. cars; in elegant condition; hot and cold water throughout; will rent cheap. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—489 OGDEN-AV., TWO ELEGANT flats; every modern convenience; $15 each. Apply J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW FLAT, 8 ROOMS, CORNER Congress and Sangamon-sts.; $27.50.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT 1015 NORTH CLARK-ST., THREE 7 and 8 room flats, containing every labor-saving improvement, electric bells, and speaking-tubes running to each flat from front and rear, automatic door-openers and gas-lighters; splendid view of Lincoln Park. Open daily from 3 to 5:30 o'clock. The owner will show you through. J. P. SAYER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st., Suite 44.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ST. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; ash and garbage chute from kitchen, separate laundry, steam heat, and janitor service free; rooms all light and handsome and in perfect order. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 7-ROOM FLAT, 263 ILLINOIS-st., near Rush. E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—218 OHIO-ST.—ELEGANT FLAT OF 8 rooms, brown-stone front, newly papered and painted, very modern, janitor service, laundry, etc., near Dearborn-av.; have man and wife who will pay $25 per month for 2 rooms. ENGERS & COOK, 32 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—175 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR ERIE, second floor flat, 6 rooms and bath; rent $25. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—4 TO 6 ROOM FLATS IN THIS VICINITY $15 to $30; low prices to first-class tenants; office open all hours. Inquire Hoyt's Renting office, 49 Pine-st., corner Indiana-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AND ATTIC FLATS, IN elegant order, 6280 Madison-av., Woodlawn; close to station; will rent low to a good tenant. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN WILLING TO PAY fair price for rooms that are run in the best possible manner and furnished with the best of everything, can be accommodated at Dearborn Park Building, 5 East Washington-st., two blocks from Palmer House. Elevator.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERSONS can find first-class accommodations during the convention at 1608 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—20 NEW ROOMS, CORNER HARRISON and Clark-sts., with restaurant.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BATH, all modern conveniences, in private family; breakfast if desired. 3388 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT SUITE of parlors; also single bedroom; board if desired; terms reasonable. 481 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 OR 4 FURNISHED SUITES; HOUSEKEEPING; by the lake. 2 East 13th-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM TO GENTLEMEN. 1333 Michigan-av., second flat.

TO RENT — HANDSOME ROOMS — AVENUE south of 26th-st.; private family; modern house. Address B 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET SECOND floor of residence and some furniture on South Side avenue for light housekeeping, to adults only. W. T. COLLINS, Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, NEWLY FURNISHED, with or without board. 53 East 18th-st.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Michigan-av., handsomely furnished rooms.

West Side.

TO RENT—STRANGERS IN THE CITY CAN ALWAYS find rooms completely furnished for housekeeping by the week. 163 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; hot and cold water, bath and gas. 186 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BED ROOM. 331 West Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen. 287 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; $2 per week. Apply at Flat 2, 347 Elm-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—
346 West Madison-st., store and rooms for $70 or $30 for store alone.
469 West Madison-st., good store and basement from July 1.
Northwest corner Madison and Union-sts., good store and basement or the whole building.
42 and 44 South Halsted-st., together or separate.
38 Blue Island-av., good store and basement; $35.
680 West Van Buren-st., new store with living rooms in rear; cheap rent. And others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT STORE,
Corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Argyle Building, now occupied by A. A. Devore & Son. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 79 LAKE-ST., UNDER TREMONT House. WM. H. WOOD, Receiver, No. 169 Dearborn-st., Room 74.

TO RENT—STORE—SITUATED ON THE NORTH Side of Madison-st., No. 150, near 5th-av.; has a good basement, two elevators, and heated by steam; 25x125 ft; possession given July 1 if necessary. Apply at once on the premises.

TO RENT—344 WABASH-AV.—STORE, WITH SALOON fixtures and ten rooms above, suitable for boarding-house or hotel. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 99 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOMS—521 S. HALSTED-st.; first-class retail location; low to good tenant.

TO RENT—STORE—729 WEST MADISON-ST. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—THE STORE 380 State-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—54 SHERMAN-ST.—STORE, OPPOSITE depot and under European Hotel; very desirable for restaurant; rent low. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
A few of those elegant offices and lodge rooms, with good light, steam heat, and elevator service, in Haymarket Theatre Building, Madison, near Halsted. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, large, well-lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO GOOD TENANTS, LARGE office and yard, 91 West Washington; store and dwelling, 85 West Washington; shop, 25 South Jefferson. Apply to J. W. FORD, 153 Washington, near La Salle.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LARGE OFFICE ON main floor. Room 10, 153 Washington, near La Salle.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, 168 AND 170 Washington-st.; steam heat, elevator, and vaults; $10 to $25. C. W. TOWNSEND, 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS—114 MONROE-ST., FOURTH floor, 21x160 feet; good light; desirable for composing-room, etc. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. J. LEHMANN, 71 AND 73 ADAMS-st., third floor.
BASEMENTS.
479 Wabash-av., corner Eldredge-court, well lighted, partly tile floored, with large store-room attached. Rent $50 per month.
330 South Clark-st. $10 per month.
332 South Clark-st. $10 per month.
STORES.
41 Eldredge-court. $20 per month.
479 Wabash-av., cor. Eldredge-court, large well lighted store with extra large show windows and 3 living rooms attached; gas fixtures, furnace, etc., complete. $100 per month.
FLATS.
N. W. corner Clark and Cornelia-sts., Lake View, 1st and 2d flats, each 5 rooms and bath, at $15 per month.
S. W. corner Clark and Addison-sts., 3 flats, each 4 rooms, at $10 per month.
112 N. Wells-st., 3d floor, 5 rooms and bath. $25 per month.
S. E. corner La Salle-av. and Huron-st., 1 flat, 8 rooms and bath, at $8 per month.
601 West 12th-st., rear house, 7 rooms; $15 per month.
114 North Wells-st., 3d floor, 5 rooms and bath; $25 per month.
2212 State-st., 2d floor, flat of 5 rooms; $20 per month.
2218 State-st., 2d floor, flat of 5 rooms; $20 per month.
2222 State-st., 1st floor, flat of 5 rooms; $20 per month.
426 State-st., corner Polk-st., 3d and 4th floors, containing 10 rooms; $100 per month.
HOUSES.
1749 Sherman-place, near North Clark-st., house of 7 rooms with large lot; $20 per month.
1751 Sherman-place, large 2-story and cellar house, containing 2 flats of 5 rooms and bath each. Rent $40 per month.
OFFICES.
426 State-st., corner Polk-st., 1st floor, front suite, 2 rooms, $40 per month. First floor, rear suite, 2 rooms, $35 per month.

TO RENT—237 FIFTH-AV., BUILDING, 25X90 feet; also lofts 179 Jackson-st. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF 206 STATE-ST., near Adams; freight elevator. C. W. TOWNSEND, 94 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—BUILDING 499 CANAL-ST., 4-STORY and basement; steam-fitting, engine, and boiler in the house.

TO RENT—FOR STORAGE—239 AND 241 FIFTH-av., corner Jackson-st., 40x80 feet; water elevator. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, STORES, LOFTS, and offices—Low rents; want them occupied; call for our full printed list, with prices and locations. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house in first-class neighborhood for one year. Address B 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman; modern conveniences; strictly first-class location; moderate prices. C 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED room on West Side, with large closet, for $8 per month; good neighborhood; private family; permanent. Address B 35, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!—THAT AUCTION sale July 2 and 3. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, without limit or reserve, a lot of new and second hand carriages, top and open buggies, jumpseats, surreys, carts, and harness, which have been left on my hands on account of accumulation of storage and advance charges during the last five years. This is a good chance to get a cheap vehicle, as this lot will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder. Don't miss your chance, July 2 and 3, at 346 and 348 Wabash-av. H. C. WALKER.

A BARGAIN, HAND-MADE EXTENSION TOP carriage $125, cost $425; excellent condition. Metropolitan Cab Stables, 41 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED WELSH MARE WITH colt 4 weeks old; colt by an imported pony stallion, considered to be the finest ever brought here; mare is 7 years old, 13 hands, weight 750 pounds, jet black, long tail and mane, very handsome, gentle for ladies or children to ride or drive; in fat and in fine condition; price $375; warranted sound. O. J. BARRETT, Room 14, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A well-bred 5-year-old, 16-hand, speedy bay driving horse; also leather-top side-bar buggy, leather-trimmed harness; one of the finest rigs in the city; will be sold at less than value. 184 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE AND SPEEDY HAMBLETONIAN bay mare, stylish lady's Kimball phaeton, also harness; has been used by a lady for a year. Inquire at 260 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW VICTORIA; COST $900; will sell spot cash $250. 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BAY PONY; WEIGHS about 800 pounds; sound and gentle. Address A 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-QUARTER SEAT TOP road wagon, by BREWSTER & CO., N. Y. Inquire of foreman Rudd's stable, Chicago-av., near Dearborn.

FOR SALE—GOOD TWO WHEEL CART WITH top; price $60. 153 and 155 Superior-st.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS laundry, furniture, bakery wagons and trucks, buggies, carts, milk-wagons, horses, and harness. Factory opposite Twenty-third-st. Depot, Archer-av. 4 show-rooms, 2308 State-st. C. J. HULL.

WANTED—TEN GOOD WORK TEAMS, MULES preferred; weight 1,100 to 1,300. J. L. REDDICK, Niles, Mich.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CROWN OIL STOVES DO ALL THE COOKING; kitchen always cool; need no coal or kindling. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av., and all first-class dealers. Gasoline and gas stoves.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—FURNISHED FLAT; six rooms and bath, with lease to May 1; all complete for housekeeping; one of the best apartment buildings in city; at a bargain. Address, C 30, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR NEW AND used furniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased. F. 3325 Calumet-av.

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF STAMPS FOR collectors, old U. S. and departments. Collections bought and sold. Albums, catalogues, etc., always on hand. WILCOX & TOWER, 813, 79 State-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, &C

CHEAP—MOSTLY NEW BILLIARD AND POOL, one parlor combination pool, marble restaurant tables, two plate-glass mirrors, counters. 23 Fifth-av.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—LARGE BUCKEYE ENGINE. ADDRESS, giving complete description with price, B 1, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BATHS! FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Plain water, hot, vapor, sulphur, and improved Turkish; finest porcelain tubs. 485 West Madison-st.

COAL—SOMERSET COAL BEST IN CHICAGO for domestic and steam use. Retail, per ton, lump, $3.25; nut, $3. Special contracts for steam trade. Somerset Coal & Coke Co. Telephone 1169. Main office, 102 Washington-st.; yard, 555 31st-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURING confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, experienced midwife.

LADIES—MAIL 2C STAMP FOR INSTRUCTION how to enlarge your bust 5 inches by using our "Emma" bust developer; warranted; cosmetics are silly, base humbugs; ours guaranteed or money refunded. "Emma" Toilet Bazaar, 224 Tremont-st., Boston.

MRS. ANDREW AND MRS. PALMER, MANICURES and Chiropodists; massage; plain and medicated baths for ladies and gentlemen. 273 Wabash-av. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays included.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS. ROOM 38, 75 East Madison-st.

MRS. H. NIX, ASSISTED BY SKILLFUL ATTENDANTS, administers genuine massage and baths. 407 West Madison-st.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—I HAVE THIS DAY disposed of my interest in the firm of Blakeslee Chemical Company to my heretofore partner, D. S. Leavens, who will hereafter continue the business at No. 91 Warren-av. L. K. BLAKESLEE.
Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1888.

OFFICE IN ROOKERY BUILDING—I WANT A RESPECTABLE party to join me in renting an office in Rookery Building; best of references given and required. Address B 49, Tribune office.

RAILROAD TICKETS AT CUT RATES. E. T. DEXTER, 164 Clark-st.

REPORTING DONE BY A CAREFUL, EXPERIENCED stenographer. 1007 Opera-House. Tel. 1051.

RUPTURE CURED WITHOUT AN OPERATION or the aid of useless trusses. DR. M. M. MOORE, 278 Wabash-av.

STUTTERING, STAMMERING, Hesitancy, lisping, and all forms of speech impediments cured at World's Vocal Institute, southeast corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-av. The largest and finest equipped institution of the kind in the world; 1,700 cases cured; indorsed by some of the most prominent professional and business men in the United States. Call and see us.

STONE-SETTING, TUCK-POINTING, FRONTS OF houses cleaned. DYER & RICE, 2013 Emerald-av.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, May 9th, 1888.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;
Now, therefore, I, William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Sec. 5,169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 9th day of May, 1888.
W. L. TRENHOLM, Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 3,882.

WANTED—FOR HAND-PAINTED CAMPAIGN badges to order. Address Box 414 Centralia, Ill.

WANTED—TWO LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS. No capital; large profits. 390 Michigan-av.

GENIUS OF GEORGE SAND.

A SYMPATHETIC STUDY OF HER LIFE, CHARACTER, AND ART.

An American Translation of Caro's Monograph on the Great Frenchwoman—The Points of Resemblance Between George Sand and George Eliot—Striking Contrasts in Their Characters, Purposes, and Personalities—A Model Biographer.

No writers of the century have exerted more influence upon English and American thought than the writers of France, whether in fiction, in criticism, or in metaphysics. The importation of French books and periodicals increases with us rapidly every year, and the increasing tide of annual visitors to France from America has extended the study of the French language and the use of French books in cultivated American life. But many of the most brilliant characters of French literature remain comparatively unknown or are obscurely understood by even those who read their works; and the ignorance and prejudice which prevail concerning many of them prevent that candid undertaking of their works by others which would so vastly enhance the profit of reading them. It was fortunate for Americans especially that the scheme was conceived of having eminent French writers of this generation prepare monographs upon the great writers of past generations whose books are still the living thought not only of their own country but of the age; and the translation of these monographs and their republication in this country is a literary event of considerable importance.

The monographs, so far as announced, include Mme. De Sévigné, Montesquieu, Victor Cousin, George Sand, Voltaire, Racine, Turgot the financier, Balzac, Vilion, D'Aubigné, Boileau, Rousseau, De Maistre, Lamartine, De Musset, Sainte-Beuve, and Guizot. The authors of the monographs are eminent members of the best rank of French writers. The English publisher, Routledge, intrusted the translation to Henry Llewellyn Williams. If all the volumes are to be done with as light a sense of responsibility as that shown in the first, American readers will have additional reason to be thankful that the American publishers, McClurg & Co., preferred to choose a translator for themselves—Melville B. Anderson. The introduction to the series is written by the French editor, M. J. J. Jusserand. Signing his name to what purports to be a literal translation of his essay, we find the English version a curious example of what was supposed to be an exclusive method of quotation and interpretation employed by Mr. James Anthony Froude in the transcription of historical materials.

The parallel column is the most convenient mode of illustrating the peculiarity of the translator:

For it is one of her peculiar glories that the task of France has been less accomplished by sword and cannon than by the arms of the spirit; and the action of that country has never been independent of her military triumphs—indeed, it has preponderated in the most sorrowful hours of her story. Hence the great thinkers of French literature interest not merely their direct descendants at home, but the strangers around her numerous posterity scattered beyond the frontiers—wherever in England the Huguenots carried arts and crafts, and in the Americas and Australia, where the Canadian voyageur and fur-hunter traversed the wilds, where Lieutenant Bellot sought for Franklin in the eternal ice, and where La Perouse planted the red, white, and blue.

Imitators first, then diffusers at large, the French were the foremost in the vortex of the turbulence marking the opening of the middle ages to resuscitate literature; the first songs heard by modern poetry in its cradle were French.

Not only does the English translator venture thus to insert without indicating that the words are not his own, but in transferring the thought of the French writers he employs a kind of English which is stamped only with the French mold, but is not informed with the spirit of it. A final test of every translation is that it should read as if written in the vernacular of the translator. The moment the idiom of the original is detected upon the translation the reader's attention is distracted and the purpose of the original is to that extent defeated. A single passage taken at random will show the easy superiority of Mr. Anderson's translation over the English. Once again the parallel column serves best:

Original.

Car c'est là une de nos gloires, l'œuvre de la France a été accomplie moins par les armes que par la pensée et l'action de notre peuple sur le monde à laquelle a été indépendante de ses triomphes militaires; on l'a vue prépondérer aux heures les plus douloureuses de l'histoire nationale. C'est pourquoi les grands penseurs de notre littérature intéressent non seulement leurs descendants directs, mais encore une nombreuse postérité européenne éparse au delà des frontières.

Initiateurs d'abord, puis vulgarisateurs, les Français furent les premiers, au sein du tumulte qui marqua le début du moyen âge, à recommencer une littérature; les premières chansons qu'entendit la société moderne à son berceau furent des chansons françaises.

English translation.

From its commencement, our century has had a profound and characteristic researches, which it will bequeath to the next age. It yielded itself up to it with an ardor, a methodical application, and a success unknown to anterior times. The history of our globe and its inhabitants has been wholly rewritten; archæologist and pick-axe have unearthed the bones of the heroes of Mycenæ, and the countenance of Sesostris itself has been laid bare. Ruins explained, and hieroglyphics translated, have allowed the reconstitution of the existence of the illustrious dead, and, oftimes, penetration into their minds.

With a still more intense passion, because affection mingles with it, our century has applied itself to reviving the great writers of all literature, those depositaries of national genius and interpreters of the popular thought. France has not wanted for erudite pens to engage in this task; she works have been published the biographies have been made clear of the famous men cherished as our own ancestors, who contributed, better than prudes and captains, to the formation of modern France, if not of the modern world.

American translation.

Our closing century has had from the outset, and will bequeath to its successor, a deep seated inclination for historical studies. It has pursued them with a zest, a method, and a success that the preceding ages had not known. The history of the globe and of its inhabitants has been entirely rewritten; the pick of the archæologist has brought to light the bones of the heroes of Mycenæ and the very features of Sesostris. By the interpretation of ruins and the deciphering of hieroglyphics men have been enabled to reconstruct the existence of the illustrious dead, and even in some cases to enter into their thoughts.

With a passion still more intense because seasoned with love, our century has devoted itself to the task of reviving the great authors of all literatures, the men who hold in trust the genius of nations and are the spokesmen of races. In France there has been no lack of scholars to occupy themselves with this task; they have edited the works and unraveled the biographies of those illustrious men whom we cherish as our ancestors, and who have contributed, even more than princes and great captains, to the formation of modern France, not to say of the modern world.

The return to George Sand, which appears simultaneously with that on Mme. de Sévigné, is written by M. E. Caro of the French Academy. It is prefaced in the original print with a reproduction of a drawing by Couture from life in 1850. The face is wholly unlike many familiar portraits of George Sand. Others depict in her countenance the lines whose representative qualities predominated more or less in her life. But this face is long, equine, heroic. The hair is drawn down either cheek in wide puffs. The forehead is furrowed, and there is a tightness as of suffering at the mouth. The long nose without positive character serves to keep equidistant a pair of superb eyes full of imagination and of reason, of tenderness, penetration, and sensibility. It is rather the face one would conceive for George Eliot than for George Sand.

She was 46 when Couture made this sketch; she looks in it at least ten years older. Heinrich Heine saw her when she was ten years younger, and his sketch is vivid. Her face he found beautiful rather than interesting; George Eliot's, it will be remembered, was interesting but not beautiful. An antique severity of features was softened for him "by a sentimentality which spreads over it a veil of sadness." This veil must have been largely imaginary on the poet's part, for George Sand at that time in her career had ceased to be sad. She had ceased to feel spiritual regret. Life had become callous in her. She had met its grimmest gorgons and had acquired a stolid attitude to all that was disagreeable or discouraging. She suffered more or less all her years with physical maladies which culminated in rheumatism, and its twinges were probably the contributors of the lines Heine wove into a veil of sentiment.

Her forehead, he says, was not high, but "abundant chestnut hair fell on both sides of her head to her shoulders. Her eyes were somewhat dull"—again doubtless a transitory effect due to ill-health—"but soft and tranquil. She had neither an aquiline and emaciated nose nor a witty little snub nose. It is simply a straight and ordinary nose. About her mouth there plays habitually a smile full of kindliness, but not attractive." In that she differed from George Eliot, whom all who knew her describe as homely but fascinating, especially in the womanly sweetness of her smile. George Sand's voice "is dull and muffled, with no sonorous ring, but soft and pleasant. She shines little," Heine adds, "in conversation." In this, also, as might have been expected, she was unlike George Eliot, whose conversation, carried on in a voice sympathetic if not melodious, was filled with the harmony of her mind. It is rarely that tongue and pen are alike instruments of expression for one mind. But George Eliot thought as easily with one medium as with the other; and it is the delight of those who knew her to recall that her speech had the finish, the profoundness, and the delicacy of her best writing.

Nor is this difference surprising between the two women. The one was only lyric; the other was philosophic. The one altered from day to day as caprice or fortune, association or self-interest, suggested or commanded. George Sand herself could not identify much individuality in her own consciousness. She not only recognized her intellectual and moral shiftiness, but she accepted it as part of what she stoically came to euphemise as her destiny. She had few convictions; no principles except in literary art. For certain species of novel-writing these amounted to superb and irresistible canons, although according to her own account of them they were mere instincts. George Eliot, on the contrary, born in one plane of intellectual and moral surroundings, completely but consciously grew into another, clearing or charging her atmosphere year after year with the mighty force of her own mind; but in her new growth she became the dupe or the devotee—according as her friends may choose to say—of a set of philosophic ideas which served as a code controlling not only her emotional but her intellectual existence. Her thoughts could always find their own line back into this code.

She reflected where George Sand ruminated. She reasoned where George Sand conjectured. She believed where George Sand rejected. She worshiped where George Sand sneered. She was devout where George Sand was either hypocrite or sincere scoffer. She was consistent in all things once her great standards were fixed. George Sand was inconsistent in all things after her great standards were fixed. The great standards of the two women were radically unlike, if not essentially contradictory. The one was austere in morals but rebellious against what appeared to her a conventionality that shielded what was immoral. The other was lax in morals and defiant of conventionality, not because it shielded morals but because it gilded what she believed to be conventional immorality. The one was socially conservative in spite of the paradox of her own case. The other was socially radical. The one held the tenets of theism more or less affected by the dismal and fatuous influence of positive philosophy. The other was tossed about under the influence of atheism, of pantheism, of polytheism, of naturalism, and of Christian superstition by turns; and no influence held her long at a time or impressed her deeply. The one was mirously ascetic and altruistic in temperament. The other was of a totally different type. The one was profound; the other scintillant, but only with the pen. The one was intellectual; the other emotional. The one was serious; the other flippant. The one was melancholy; the other by turns sullen or sybaritic. The one had abounding humor, whose exquisit delicacy permeates even the sweet pathos of the saddest scenes she has designed. The other had gayety but no humor; there is little pathos in her tragic climaxes and no relieving lights upon her histrionic despairs. The despotic art rule of Sand was that every ideal type in her fiction must triumph or die. The genial and unselfish heart of the other secured in her ideal world life and a fair chance even for the failures, although she, too, like fate, generally condemned to ideal death those whose disappearance from activity compiled with the universal law of destruction.

It is not strange, all things taken into account, that George Sand was seductive; George Eliot fascinating; that George Sand aroused little respect but unbounded admiration; and George Eliot reserved admiration and deep personal attachment which can rest only on respect. The errors of the one were of temperament, heart, and will. The one misstep of the other was due to clouded intellect, morbid unselfishness, and misled sympathy, which, while never to be commended, presents a powerful appeal to charity and extenuation.

M. Caro saw George Sand when she was 57. The brightness of countenance, which, lighting up her heaviness of features, had been the sole beauty of her earlier years, was all gone. Her eyes remained fine but seemed drowned in a certain vagueness and indolence which had increased with age. Intellectual lassitude made her shrink from new acquaintances and the friction of ideas which did not promptly assimilate with her own. As she grew older she became less inclined to conversation. "Wit she had none," says M. Caro, "either of the Parisian or the frank Gallic kind. In others she admired it beyond reason, though comprehending it with some difficulty; she had to make an effort of attention to catch its play." Caro found her hospitable and disposed to set adversaries at ease by a tone of good fellowship in which there was nothing assumed. She indicated her own way in a simple and sober fashion; she did not insist. She avoided discussion even in letters. Age, therefore, had greatly changed her; for the young Bohemian of the Paris boulevards who wore the masculine dress to be freer, who smoked in restaurants, sauntered into theatre pits, voluntarily withdrew from conjugal vows as soon as her spirit chafed under their restraint; "the smart young man who takes such gay evening promenades with a troop of hail fellows under the lead of a vain and old young man," was different from the grave middle-aged woman, from the still more gentle and affectionate grandmother, whose heart tried to find its youth again in the romps of the little flock she jealousy kept under her wing at Nohant.

Indeed, it may be said that there were as many George Sands as there were epochs in her career. It would appear that an imp of diabolical mystery presided at her birth, rocked her cradle, inflamed the imagination of her childhood, made her think in young womanhood that the cloister was the temple for her luxurious heart, led her blindfold to an unconsecrated Hymen, divorced her without benefit of clergy when her faculties were about to ripen, and opened for her the gates of the great world to let her find therein, without true love to guard her footsteps or modesty to warn against shame, her heaven and her hell. The metamorphosis from a precocious infancy to feverish youth; from the seclusion and morbidness of convent protection into the cruel glare of the outer world in which she became speedily the victim of "the brutality of facts"; from a conventional but not noiy domestic existence into an unholy license, in which poverty struggled with opposition and the torch of intellectual power proved ineffectual in moral darkness but glorious in the dubious dim of increasing reputation; from the glare and rich compensations of literary celebrity into the stolid indifference of middle life; from that into rheumatic age and dulled sensibility—constitutes a series of individual alterations amounting almost to a series of different entities.

A more interesting character is not to be found in all biography. Happily for the reader M. Caro is an uninfatuated biographer. He neither hates as she was fanatically hated, nor becomes insane in hysterical defense of her blemishes. Calm, refined, acute, he lays no imputation upon her character; he applies to her works the test of sound sense and to the morality of them the test of sound morals. He does not rhapsodize. He does not idealize. He is practical, rational, and just. Toward George Sand personally he behaves with the dignity and reserve of a well-bred man. Toward those who have chosen a different course, especially toward Alfred de Musset, he extends a passing glance of implied contempt. His discrimination as a literary judge is the chief charm of the volume. He has also a graphic, if not an artistic, hand in sketching environments, as one might expect in a clever Frenchman. The volume never flags in interest, and may be read with advantage, as it certainly will be with constant gratification, by both the admirers and the contemners of George Sand.

The volume, which makes 235 pages, small octavo, is in five chapters. The first is devoted to her childhood and youth, and the formation of her mind. The second considers the psychological succession of her novels. The third analyzes the sources of her inspiration. The fourth estimates her invention and observation. The fifth, a chapter of kindly study of a woman who aroused in her old age esteem and in her unrepining seclusion only forbearance, presents a close picture of her private life at Nohant; tells her own story of her method of work and expounds her own conception of literary art. "The formation of her mind" is an experiment in moral vivisection. A lovely counterpicture is found in Mrs. Browning's revelation of her own awakening to consciousness as a poet. It is the closing third of the first book of "Aurora Leigh." The intellectual and emotional tumult into which she was thrown was like, in truth, that into which George Sand was cast by her first contact with Rousseau.

> Poetry, my life—
> My eagle with both grappling feet still hot
> From Zeus' thunder, who has ravished me
> Away from all the shepherds, sheep and dogs,
> And set me in the Olympian roar and round
> Of luminous faces for a cupbearer.

Like Mrs. Browning, George Sand did not analyze herself in those days. Like Mrs. Browning, George Sand wrote in those days because she lived, "unlicensed else"—

> "Life's violent flood abolished bounds"—
> Being acted on and acting seem the same;
> In the first onrush of life's chariot wheels
> We know not if the forests move or we.

But far more than Mrs. Browning George Sand was being acted on. Tell me what you read and I will tell you what you are, was tragically true in her case. George Eliot read Pascal and recognized that the paternal teachings which had bound up her youth in painless Puritanism were about to give way before a torrent of new influences that would carry her into mighty qualms from which she should emerge she knew not what. She came forth a positivist with theistic sentimentality. George Sand had not the strength to cope with the contradictions in the new forces that were to encompass her; she lacked from her cradle clearness, coherence, analytic composure. She could row with terrific energy to an abyss of waters, but she could not rest on her oars. Her sensitive love of nature had been self-suppressed in a pious stupidity of fear that it was not right to enjoy the beauties God had scattered over His own earth. To be unhappy meant at one time in her life to be devout. Mrs. Browning notes also in "Aurora Leigh" that some people always sigh in thanking God. At one time in the pseudo-religious ecstasies of George Sand she not only sighed if she caught herself thanking God, but she felt that she sinned in presuming to find aught on earth to thank Him for. Out of this plague of spiritual Puritanism she was destined to come forth a skeptic as ribald as Balzac if not as brilliant as Renan.

From routine rosary saying to reckless reading—Locke, Bacon, Montaigne, Diderot, Voltaire, and thence to Rousseau was a journey fraught with death for one whom the flimsy and cruel education the time allowed to women had not equipped to grapple with such Titans. The marvel is that any fidelity lingers in France among women; for either their minds are treated like Chinese feet, or dismissed, outlawed, into anarchy. George Sand had both experiences. Appalled by the Revolution, France had resolved to educate no woman rationally lest she should become a worshiper of the goddess of reason. Thus encased within her own diseased legislation she burst the mold and self-emancipated found herself. She read wildly, and being unable to meet the conflicting arguments of rival schools of philosophy or to resist the insidious assaults of immoral and seductive skepticism, she became the maudlin follower of the author that was newest to her intellect. She never acquired conviction. She never formed principles. She could not discuss them even in the very ripeness of her splendid power. She never indeed mastered a system of philosophy. The effect of reading the greatest among the philosophers was simply to empty her mind of tradition, to cleanse it of a respect for conventionality, to inflame its fresh emptiness with a scorn of religion, to create in her a rebel against all organized society. The sovereign for life of her mind became simply literary art, and the prime minister to that was for many years ignoble and unresisted inclination.

It might have been different with her had her scholastic surroundings been different. She had been taught by timid religiousness that woman has no right to meddle with great intellectuals any more than with wars. She had been taught that unquestioning faith was the sole duty of her sex. She had never learned how to refute atheism, nor how to contend with base impulses when they come armored, helmeted, plumed, and magnificent. She was married as a Caucasian is sold. She was a slave as if she were in a seraglio. When she took her freedom she did not know what to do with it. When she found herself in the great intellectuals, unquestioning faith proved for her a fable. She could not discover any reality of it in herself and soon came to the conclusion that there was no such reality. The victim of political and social turpitude in her own country; the victim of spurious piety; the victim of cowardly and treacherous education, she became incapable of self-restraint or of calm reason. M. Caro may say with relentless truth: "I know nothing so dangerous as metaphysics taken in great doses and without method by an ardent and quite inexperienced mind. For such young intellects there is equal peril either in attaching one's self exclusively to a doctrine which one is incapable of examining and in drawing from it the exclusive enthusiasm of a sectary, or in confounding and merging everything in an undiscriminating eclecticism—uniting by affinities of sentiment names and dogmas like those of Jesus and Spinoza. The young dreamer could not escape this double peril. . . . At length Rousseau came; she had recognized her master." But when judgment summons George Sand her Time must stand by her side, an accessory before the fact of all she became and all she accomplished.

M. Caro finds in her works three sources of inspiration—love, the humanitarian passion, the sentiment of nature. All her study of philosophy had succumbed to direct and tyrannical government by the heart. She had indeed at last no doctrines; and her ideas, without cohesion or sublimity of aim, have to be sought through the sensitive and erroneous medium of her feelings. Her abstract and ethereal idea of love, which is perceived in the beginnings of her literary art, grew in time to something not pellucid. Airiness of sentiment becomes amorousness of behavior. Idealism descends by easy strides into naturalism; and by strides upward and blasphemous takes on the presumptuousness of religion itself. She found courage to say that all love comes from God, and skill to decorate the foul with this trophy of the celestial. Even M. Caro, with chivalry bordering on the grotesque, cannot ignore this vice in George Sand's works. He assails it with manifest reluctance. But he characterizes it with final propriety.

"Our poets," he says, "then threw a kind of mysticism over the most desperate affairs of the heart. It is well known that it was much the fashion at that time to mingle the divine name with the wildest transports of passion. But no poet, no novelist, has made free with the name of God in relation to love more openly, I may say more candidly, than Mme. Sand. . . . Of what guilty laxity of heart, of what faithlessness, of what moral weaknesses one thus makes Providence the unwilling accomplice!" In another place he says: "Her heroes rise to the loftiest summits of Platonism, but look closely into the heart and you will discern a delicate or a violent sensualism tainting the noblest aspirations."

It is a happy omen of the increasing sanity of French literature that a Frenchman can thus deal with one whose misfortunes appeal to the pitiful and whose vices are to be charged so largely upon the conditions which made her what she was. There has been a tendency in our own time to gloss too much this vice in literature which cannot be glossed in conduct if society is not to be riven and abandoned. M. Caro's George Sand is an admirable piece of literary work, and its merits, when so judged, are not inferior to its wholesomeness.

Mr. Anderson's translation, while generally excellent, is occasionally eccentric. Why should he translate "d'esperances surhumaines" as "translunary hopes"? He gives us in that neither French nor English. What can he mean by "disheveled apotheosis"? The Frenchman's phrase is indeed hyperbolic, but he does not put hair on his apotheosis. His adjective is "*dressée*." "Incoherent" would probably be near his meaning.

Brief Notices.

Since the first edition of Wallace's "Amateur Photographer" was issued, soon after picture-making became an almost National pastime, there has been no better guide published for the use of the amateur. It is a thoroughly practical answer to the numberless questions that come up at every turn in photographic manipulation, and, what is better for the beginner, there is not the array of bewildering technical information and complex formulæ that some of the more pretentious works offer. The amateur will find the book concise and complete, and its instructions may be followed unhesitatingly. The third edition, which is just issued, contains a phototype of the entrance of Haddon Hall from a negative by the author, which will repay careful study. ($1. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

"Chemical Problems," by Prof. J. P. Grabfield and Prof. P. S. Burns of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a little book the merits of which will meet instant recognition at the hands of teachers of chemistry. It contains many hundreds of questions and problems which will be found invaluable in fixing theoretical knowledge of chemistry and pointing out its practical application. The book has been prepared by men who thoroughly comprehend what is needed in this field. (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.)

Since the appearance of Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" there have been several attempts made by our authors of young people's books at transplanting American children to royal English homes. Lucy C. Lillie does this for a young American girl in "My Mother's Enemy," and makes of it a rather entertaining and entirely wholesome story for girls. The book gives a pretty picture of aristocratic country home life in Devonshire. ($1.50. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

"Stray Leaves from Newport," by Mrs. William Lamont Wheeler, comes in holiday attire in a uniquely beautiful binding. Between the dainty covers are half a dozen short sketches and poems. As for the poems little can be said in palliation. The sketches are somewhat better. ($1.50. Cupples & Hurd, Boston.)

A book that can be commended without reservation is Hester Stewart's "A Modern Jacob." It is a simple New England story of homely virtues and rugged character, of scheming thrift that becomes dishonest greed, and of sincere and simple love that brightens and strengthens all it reaches. It is a book as sound and wholesome as one could wish. (D. Lothrop Company, Boston.)

Literary Notes.

Howells' "The Rise of Silas Lapham" is to appear in Ticknor's paper series.

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott's novel of "Mammon" will appear in the August *Lippincott*.

The Scribners publish Mr. Bunner's "The Midge" and Prof. Boyesen's "Gunner" in paper form.

Paris has a new weekly, written and edited by women. It is called the *Revue Scientifique des Femmes*.

The Empress Victoria of Germany is the translator of Minghetti's book on the State and the Church. Critics praise the translation.

Scribner & Welford publish a translation, the first made, of the interesting correspondence between Voltaire and the Margravine of Baireuth.

The demand for Stevenson's latest story, "A Black Arrow," just published by the Scribners, made necessary a first edition of 15,000 copies.

The Lippincotts issue in one paper covered volume Habberton's "Brueton's Bayou" and Burnett's "Miss Defarge"—a good book to put in the satchel for a railway trip or ocean voyage.

Literature presents a portrait and sketch of Mark Twain. It is said that nearly 700,000 of his books have been sold in this country, not including the 100,000 copies of his most profitable scrapbook.

A TRIBUNE correspondent errs in saying that Octave Thanet is a daughter of Judge French of Davenport. She is a sister of Judge French and her father's name is George H. French.

Books Received.

PERDUE. Par Henry Gréville. Paper, 50 cents. William Jenkins, New York.

THE REVERBERATORS. By Henry James. Macmillan & Co., New York. McClurg & Co.

ART: A COMMODITY. By Sheridan Ford. $1. Organized Art, 254 Fifth avenue, New York.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION. By G. H. Stockham, M. D. The Author, Oakland, Cal.

SOCIAL LIFE AND LITERATURE OF FIFTY YEARS AGO. Cupples & Hurd, Boston. McClurg & Co.

GEORGE SAND. By E. Caro. Translated by Melville B. Anderson. $1. A. C. McClurg & Co.

NO. 19 STATE STREET. By David Graham Adee. Paper 50 cents. Cassell & Co., New York. Brentano.

NAPOLEON SMITH. By a well-known New Yorker. Paper, 50 cents. Judge Publishing Co., New York.

OLD AND NEW ASTRONOMY. Part III. By Richard A. Proctor. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. Brentano.

THE LAND OF THE PUEBLOS. By Susan E. Wallace. Illustrated. 75 cents. John B. Alden, New York.

A CLUB STORY. By Members of the Unity Club. Oak Park, Ill. 50 cents. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET. By Walter Besant and James Rice. Library Edition. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

THE SEAMY SIDE. A Story. By Walter Besant and James Rice. Library Edition. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

MARTIN VAN BUREN. By Edward M. Shepard. American Statesmen Series. $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.

RHODA FLEMINGS. A Story. By George Meredith. Author's Edition. $1.50. Roberts Bros., Boston. McClurg & Co.

MR. MERSON'S WILL. A Novel. By H. Rider Haggard. Paper, 2 cents. Harper & Brothers, New York. McClurg & Co.

OLIVER CROMWELL. By Frederic Harrison. Twelve English Statesmen Series. 60 cents. Macmillan & Co., New York.

MR. CROWLEY OF CENTRAL PARK. A Historic. By A. Fellow Feels. Illustrated. Paper, 30 cents. H. F. Clinch, New York.

THE MAGIC SKIN. By Honoré de Balzac. Introduction by Geoge Frederic Parsons, $1.50. Roberts Bros., Boston. McClurg & Co.

THE ADVENTURES OF HARRY RICHMOND. By George Meredith. $1.50. Author's Edition. Roberts Brothers, Boston. McClurg & Co.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY. Their Agrarian Condition, Social Life, and Religion. By Stepniak. Harpers, New York. McClurg & Co.

SNAP DRAGONS. A Tale of Christmas Eve. By Juliana Horatia Ewing. Illustrated by Gordon Browne. E. & J. B. Young & Co., New York.

COAST OF NEW ENGLAND. A Summer Cruise. By Robert Carter. Introduction by Rossiter Johnson. Cupples & Hurd, Boston. McClurg & Co.

BRUETON'S BAYOU. By John Habberton. Also "Miss Defarge," by F. Hodgson Burnett. Paper, 50 cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

IRELAND AND THE POPE. A Brief History of Papal Intrigues Against Irish Liberty. By James G. McGuire. 50 cents. James H. Barry, San Francisco.

MISS FRANCES MERRY. A Novel. By John Elliott Curran. American Tauchnitz Edition Vol. I. Paper, 50 cents. Cupples & Hurd, Boston. McClurg & Co.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIETY, GOVERNMENT, AND INDUSTRY. By Van Buren Denslow, LL.D. Cassell & Co., New York. Brentano.

HOW TO JUDGE OF A LECTURE. Familiar Talks in the Gallery with the Uncritical Lovers of Art. By John C. Van Dyke. 75 cents. Phillips & Hunt, New York.

HYMNS AND TUNES. As Sung at St. Thomas' Church, New York. Music composed and adapted by George William Warren. Harpers, New York. McClurg & Co.

READY-MONEY MORTIBY. A Matter-of-Fact Story. By Walter Besant and James Rice. Library Edition, with a Portrait of James Rice. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

SUPPLEMENT TO ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. Ninth Edition. Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Illustrated. Vol. I. A-Cen. Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia.

THE HISTORY OF NICHOLAS MUSS. An Episode of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Translated from the French of Charles Du Bois-Melly. Harpers, New York. McClurg & Co.

Pamphlets Briefly Noted, Etc.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF STRIKE. By N. A. Dunning. 5 cents. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

HARMONY OF NATURE, LAW AND FREE WILL. A Dissertation on the Philosophy of Kant. By Alfred Cook, Ph. D. *Bulletin* Printing Establishment, Bloomington.

Periodicals.

Our Day, July. Boston.
Forum, July. New York.
Bookworm, June. London.
Our Little Ones, July. Boston.
St. Nicholas, July. New York.
Humane Journal, Jo. Chicago.
Homiletic Review, J. New York.
Chicago Law Times, July. Chicago.
Library Journal, July. New York.
Wilkeson's Magazine, July. Chicago.
Popular Science Monthly, July. New York.

STILL AFRAID OF FRANCE.

ENGLAND PEREMPTORILY REFUSES TO BE ANNEXED TO THE CONTINENT.

The Old Tunnel Scheme Revived Only to Be Squelched by a Vote of Two to One—Morley's Anti-Coercion Resolution and the Debate It Provoked Did Little Good to the Home-Rule Cause—The Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Lowell.

[*New York Tribune* Cable.]

LONDON, June 28.—Once more has Sir Edward Watkins' mad scheme for annexing England to the Continent been beaten in a full vote in the House of Commons. A majority of nearly two to one pronounced against letting him proceed with what he calls "experimental works." The minority of 167 consisted of 91 Liberals, 9 Tories, 4 Liberal-Unionists, and 63 Parnellites. Mr. Gladstone's advocacy brought round a number of opponents. There are men in politics who back Mr. Gladstone's speeches just as there are men on the turf who back Woods' mounts. But Mr. Gladstone never made a speech less convincing in argument or more perfect in manner. If it had any basis, it must be sought in his belief that the risk of war between England and France is slight. He is perhaps the only living statesman who would risk invasion on the theory that nobody was likely to invade. The opposition to the tunnel is due to panic, he says. Perhaps it is, but what an argument for the other side, for if the mere idea of the tunnel frightens people, what scares would there not be when the tunnel was actually built. What sums would it not cost to provide defenses, if not against the invader, against the fear of the invader. Mr. Gladstone's amazing discovery of the advantage of a land frontier has excited in the minds of his stoutest supporters, says one of them, a feeling of dismay. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who spoke for the Cabinet, denying that they ever meant to leave it an open question, collected some, but only some, of the many decisive arguments against the tunnel. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech was far more damaging to the proposal than any other, nor has there of late been anything in public debate more amusing than his picture of the Cabinet sitting round an electric button, discussing whether the moment had come to press it and destroy the tunnel. "Imagine," said Lord Randolph, "the present Cabinet gathered together, having to decide who should press the button." This is as serious treatment as the question deserves, but Lord Randolph was profoundly serious in his opposition. What he said was weighty, impressive, and remains without an answer.

The majority of 93 against Mr. Morley's anti-coercion resolution, proposed Monday in the House of Commons, was a foregone conclusion, say Home Rule papers. No doubt it was. Why, then, did you invite certain defeat? inquire the Tories. Mr. Morley's answer is: It was necessary to show the country how bad the Crimes act is—how badly you work it. If there be an independent view, it is that these tactics were of doubtful utility. The country seems much in the mind it was before all these Monday and Tuesday speeches were made. It is admitted, privately if not publicly, by Home-Rulers that the speeches on their side hardly came up to the mark. Mr. Morley, somehow, lacked debating power. Mr. Gladstone impaired the effect of his speech by minute detail—necessary, perhaps, to his case, but not oratorical. Mr. O'Brien's was the most impressive of all. His passion holds the House. But it has to be said that Mr. Balfour, though too long, bore off the honors of the debate. He summed up the case for the Government as well as it could be summed up. His strongest opponents own to the power of his statement. Still it is difficult to see that the speeches on either side have convinced anybody who was not convinced before. If the situation is altered it is altered in the interest of the Ministry, who are able once more to point to their majority as proof of unbroken cohesion between the two wings of their party.

The question of State aid to denominational education is again raised by the majority report of the Royal Commission on Education. The commission contains a number of gentlemen with archaic notions on some educational subjects. Lord Cross, Chairman; Cardinal Manning; the Roman Catholic Duke of Norfolk; Lord Harrowby, once better known as Lord Landon, the good young man of the Ministry of his day; Lord Norton, and sundry others are types of the reformers who think reforms should go backward. They would fight over again the fight of 1870, upset the compromise of Mr. Forster's Education act, and grant out of the rates—that is, out of local or municipal taxes—in aid of purely denominational schools; they are in favor also of definit religious teaching—not merely Bible reading—in all schools. The chances are that these proposals will be allowed to die a natural death. Neither this Ministry nor any which is likely to succeed it wants another burning question on its hands. The strongest partisans of the church in the press throw cold water on the proposals.

Yesterday's dinner to the Rev. William Rogers was a remarkable compliment to a remarkable man. He has spent forty-five years a clergyman at the East End, London, and much more than a clergyman. His recently published reminiscences, which I recommend to American readers, tell the story of his life. I hope they can be read in an edition not pirated. Lord Rosebery presided at this dinner, supported by an extraordinary gathering of eminent men in Mr. Rogers' honor. The Bishop of London, the Master of Balliol, Lord Coleridge, the Dean of Westminster, Lord Herschell, Lord Londonderry, Lord Granville, Mr. Walter of the *Times*, Mr. Lawson of the *Telegraph*, Mr. Frederick Harrison, and Lord Justice Power are only a few of the many distinguished names.

Mr. Lowell tells me that the announcement of a dinner to him by the Incorporated Society of Authors had been made before he accepted the invitation. He expects, however, to be present, if health permits. This dinner is proposed in recognition of Mr. Lowell's services to the cause of international copyright. Other American authors will be invited. Lord Tennyson is President of this society, and Mr. Besant is its moving spirit. The English publishers are its chief opponents, as they are of the present American copyright bill. The date now fixed for the dinner is July 25. "I shall be well long before that," says Mr. Lowell, cheerily. He is, in fact, much better, though likely to be a prisoner on his sofa another fortnight. He still defies the doctor. G. W. S.

Lawlessness Rampant in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 29.—Daniel Custo, a planter, living near Cienfuegos, has been kidnaped by the Motagas gang, and is held for $12,000 ransom. Francisco Garcia Castro was assaulted at his own door by three men, robbed, and fatally stabbed. The robbers escaped. Nine negroes have been arrested and are now in jail in Alfonso Doce charged with a triple murder. Marcial Ochaner, a noted bandit belonging to Manuel Garcia's band, has been captured. A hangman accompanied by a strong guard has left Havana to execute in Matanzas the Cespo murderers. He carries a garrote with him. Senor Armed and Sildell affair, in which is reproduced Mr. Seward's original dispatch to the American minister in England, showing Mr. Lincoln's corrections therein.

The Career of the Confederate Ram "Albemarle."

Among the most popular of all the War Papers in THE CENTURY have been those describing naval combats. A collection of brief articles, supplementary to the War Series, published in this number under the above caption, deals with some of the most romantic and heroic events of the war. The contributors include some of the principal actors, among others the late Commander Cushing, who blew up the "Albemarle."

The Gettysburg Reunion

is remembered by a stirring poem, "The High Tide at Gettysburg," by an ex-Confederate soldier; "Waiting for the Bugle," by T. W. Higginson; a short paper on "Reunions of the Blue and the Gray"; and a story by Brander Matthews, "On the Battlefield."

Special Papers.

"Disease Germs, and How to Combat Them," by Lucius Pitkin, includes a frontispiece portrait of Pasteur; "Dreams, Nightmares, and Somnambulism," by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, contains much of popular interest. "Lichfield Cathedral" includes a number of beautiful illustrations by Pennell. There are other contents, including "Open Letters," "Bric-à-Brac," etc.

For sale everywhere on and after June 30. Price 35 cents. THE CENTURY Co., N. Y.

Jumped from a Moving Train.

PEORIA, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—A young man named Henry Leiner jumped from a Terre Haute & Peoria baggage-car this forenoon and was instantly killed. No cause is assigned nor discovered by the Coroner's jury.

A Dream of Fair Women.

Tennyson in his exquisite poem, dreams of a long procession of lovely women of ages past. This is all very well, but the laureate would have done the world a greater service if he had only told the women of the present how they could improve their health and enhance their charms. This he might easily have done by recommending the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Health is the best friend of beauty, and the innumerable ills to which women are peculiarly subject, its worst enemies. Long experience has proven that the health of womankind and the "Favorite Prescription" walk hand in hand, and are inseparable. It is the only medicine for women sold by druggists *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS WORK.

Criticising the Free Whisky Plank of the Platform, but Praising the Ticket.

CHICAGO, June 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having been a quiet and silent though by no means an uninterested observer of recent political movements in the United States, the writer hereof finds much to admire and something to regret in the platform of principles laid down by the National Republican Convention of 1888. Protection is a comprehensive word and in its broadest sense is the fundamental purpose of all laws enacted in civilized communities or nations; but just how to afford just protection to all classes of the body politic without favor to one or more at the cost of the others is now and has long been the problem which has exercised the minds of profound thinkers and statesmen.

Not being one of those who regard a surplus in the National Treasury as a serious calamity, the writer sees no urgent reason for disturbing the orderly and healthy condition of